The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1886.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, to be from and after the 1st October, 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. IV of 1886.

Regulation to Validate certain decrees and orders made by Parpattigars in Coorg.

WHEREAS certain Parpattigars who were invested under section 10 of the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881, with power to try and determine suits within local limits defined under that section, have exercised that power beyond those limits, and in that exercise of the power made decrees and orders which for the avoidance of litigation it is expedient to validate; II of 1881

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. When a decree or order made by any of those Parpattigars before the first day of July, 1885, would be deemed valid if it had been made in exercise of the power within the local limits defined under section 10 of the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881, it shall not be deemed invalid or deprived of any of its effect by reason only of its having been made in exercise of the power beyond those limits. II of 1881.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1886.

No. 326.—The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, reported his departure from Bombay by the S.S. *Clyde* on the afternoon of the 24th September, 1886,

on the leave granted to him under Home Department Notification No. 298, dated the 2nd idem.

No. 327.—Mr. W. Duthoit, D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st August, 1886.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th September, 1886.

No. 1430.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M.A., C.S., Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court.

No. 1433.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to those Notaries :—

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this Notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the Presidency-towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security; of all bills* noted, or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or non-payment or want of better security); and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and, where demand of acceptance or payment or better security was made by a clerk, shall cause him to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest or entry in his register which has to be made, in respect of the instrument, by a Notary Public may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing, if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

* In cases where the language of the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and where it is impossible to find any one acquainted with the language of the bill to copy it into the register, an entry in the register of an abstract of the bill will be sufficient.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:—

				Rs.	Rs.
(1) For noting an instrument—					
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed			...	1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs.	1,000	but does not exceed	...	5,000	3
Ditto Rs.	5,000	ditto	..	20,000	5
Ditto Rs.	20,000	ditto	...	30,000	6
Ditto Rs.	30,000	ditto	...	50,000	7
Ditto Rs.	50,000	ditto	...	...	8
				Rs.	Rs.
(2) For protesting an instrument—					
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed			...	1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs.	1,000	but does not exceed	...	5,000	7
Ditto Rs.	5,000	ditto	.	20,000	10
Ditto Rs.	20,000	ditto	...	30,000	11
Ditto Rs.	30,000	ditto	...	40,000	12
Ditto Rs.	40,000	ditto	...	50,000	13
Ditto Rs.	50,000	ditto	...	60,000	14
Ditto Rs.	60,000	ditto	..	70,000	15
Ditto Rs.	70,000	ditto	...	80,000	16
Ditto Rs.	80,000	ditto	...	90,000	17
Ditto Rs.	90,000	ditto	...	1,00,000	18
Ditto Rs.	1,00,000	...	...	...	22
(3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour					2-8

(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office

10. These Rules shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

APPENDIX.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(*To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.*)

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of Note

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary's Charges. Notary Public.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of did, at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*), cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto

annexed") from *E.F.*, the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.
(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.
M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*), make due search at for *E. F.* in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E. F.*, but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E. F.* at , wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said *E. F.*, but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said *E. F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.
(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.
M. N. } Witnesses.
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did cause due and customary presentment to be made at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, the maker of the said promissory note (*or* drawee, *or* acceptor, of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) or ("to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or* the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

Which I atttest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE, OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E. F.*, the maker (*or* drawee, *or* acceptor, *as the case may be*) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note *or* drawer of said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee, or acceptor.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E. F.* at , the maker (*or* drawee, *or* acceptor, *as the case may be*), wherein I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," *as the case may be*) hereto

annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but the letter was returned undelivered because the said *E. F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or* the drawer of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or* bill of exchange, *as the case may be*).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed" to *E. F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of the said *E. F.* having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did (*in person* (*by my clerk*) make due search at for *E. F.*, in order

to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said *E. F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of *C. D.* of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to *E. F.* at , wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said *E. F.*, the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said *E. F.* could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.
(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

M. N.
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the on and payable at . has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or* non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,
Notary Public.

IX.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by under date the on

and payable at and bearing your indorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (*or* non-payment, *as the case may be*) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

X.

FORM OF NOTARIAL ACT OF DECLARATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY A PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 113.)

On the day of 18 , I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to *Y. Z.* of in the Presidency/Province of , in British India (*or* to his agent in this behalf, *as the case may be*), who declared before me that he, the said *Y. Z.*, would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*), holding the said (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*) and the drawer and all other proper persons responsible to him, the said *Y. Z.*, for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interest, damages, and expenses; I have, therefore, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N., *O. P.* } Witnesses.

PATENTS.

The 27th September, 1886.

No. 1223.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 51 *of* 1886.—Walter Bushby and Arthur Westrop, of Messrs. Steuart and Company, No. 8, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, for a New Buggy.

No. 76 *of* 1886.—William Hood Gilruth, late of Assam, at present of Calcutta, Tea Planter, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves and the like, to be called "Gilruth's Harmatton Tea Dryer."

No 80 *of* 1886.—Hugh Robert Stewart, of Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt, Captain in the Royal Navy, for Improvements in Tents.

No. 110 *of* 1886.—Ernest Donner, Gentleman, at present residing at Harley's Road, No. 4, Madras, for Softening and Preparing Cocoons of Silkworms, notably Tusser and other hard species, preparatory to reeling or carding them.

No. 145 *of* 1886.—Henry Hamilton Remfry, Solicitor and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, for Improvements of Pocket Sewing Machine.

No. 156 *of* 1886.—Martin Van Buren Ethridge, residing at No. 6, Staniford Street, in the City of Boston, County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Gentleman, for Improvement in Stamp Cancelling and Post-marking Machines.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September, 1886.

No. 3509 *I.*—Resaldar-Major Isri Pershad, C.I.E., is appointed Honorary Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The 1st October, 1886.

No. 3538 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 529 I., dated the 1st March, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter XLV of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as they are applicable, to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 30th September, 1886.

No 2252 *E.*—Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Tracts Regulation I of 1873 (Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts in the Eastern Frontier of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in modification of Foreign Department Notification, No. 2772E., dated the 16th October, 1884, to revise, as below, the south-west portion of the Lakhimpur Inner Line:

From the confluence of the Buri Dehing with the Kerampani along the left bank of the Dehing river to its confluence with the Tirap river, thence along the left bank of the Tirap river to the point where it is joined by the Likhrakha, thence up the crest of the Waddo range and along the crest in a south-westerly direction crossing the Ledo river and proceeding to a point on the Namdang two-and-a-half miles south-west of the old site of the Jaihing village as marked on the Topographical map, thence in a north-westerly direction to the foot of the hills, thence along the foot of the hills to the Dirak river, thence along the Dirak river to its junction with the Dehing.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th September, 1886.

No. 3373.—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, at present employed as a Probationer in the Assay Department of the Bombay Mint, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 29th September, 1886.

No. 3393.—Mr. G. C. Walker, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, assumed charge of that appointment before noon on the 23rd September, 1886.

CODES.

The 30th September, 1886.

No. 3427.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

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Section 5.

Insert the following as "Note (4)" under this Section:

["NOTE (4).—For the purposes of this Section, promotion to a higher grade of the same appointment is to be treated as promotion to a higher appointment."]

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 30th September, 1886.

No. 3438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council directs that in line 1 of each of the forms of certificate B and C appended to the Rules prescribed in Financial Notification No. 593, dated the 5th February, 1886, the name of the owner of the Securities shall be inserted after the words "Income of".

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st October, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 649.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 20th September, 1886:—

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant L. G. F. Gordon, Royal Artillery.

No. 650.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant W. H. Goodair, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant C. E. Hendley, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant H. W. C. Colquhoun, Welsh Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant E. R. Houghton, West Riding Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 651.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—over thirty years.

Colonel A. Battye, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twenty-nine years and 161 days.

Captain B. Channer, Bengal S. C., 2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year. Pension-service,—eighteen years and 281 days.

Lieutenant A. N. Carr, Bengal S. C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year. Pension-service,—eight years and 244 days.

No. 652.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel E. T. Thackeray, C.B., V.C., R.E., (m. c.) for one month.

Major A. de C. Rennick, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one month.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for seven days.

Honorary-Lieutenant R. A. Chalmers, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 653.—Honorary-Lieutenant T. Lee, Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for one year under rule XXVI of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 25th March, 1886. (G. G. O. No. 369 of 1886 is cancelled.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 654.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 27th August, 1886, page* 4178.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th August, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Charles Chester Sargeaunt, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1886.

George Gordon Young, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1886.

Edwards Charles Garstin, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1886.

Ayrton Pullan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1886.

Robert Blackall Graham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1886.

Edward James Watson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1886.

James FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th June, 1886."

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 31st August, 1886, page* 4226.

"INDIA OFFICE;

31st August, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 27th April, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant John Alfred Hudson Woodward, from the Border Regiment. Dated 18th December, 1884, but to rank from 9th September, 1882.

Lieutanant Ivor Philipps, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 8th October, 1884, but to rank from 12th May, 1883.

* * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the following transfer to the Half-Pay List :—

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Albert Joseph Howes. Dated 31st August, 1886."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 655.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry,—20th September, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, General List, Infantry (now on temporary half-pay) to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 20th December, 1885.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major, with effect from 30th September, 1886 :—

R. N. Stoker.
G. Bomford, M.D.
A. Barclay, M.B.
C. J. McCartie, M.D.

No. 656.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Abdúl Azíz to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh, invalided;

Ressaidar Partáb Singh to be Ressaldar, and Jemadar Súchét Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Gopál Singh, invalided,—

with effect from the 3rd July, 1886.

No. 657.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant George Mortimer to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary;*

Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant William James to be Deputy Commissary,—

with effect from the 18th May, 1886, *vice* Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain M. Johnstone, retired.

Conductor William Townsend Tobin to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor John Joseph Young to be Conductor;

Sergeant Thomas Fitzpatrick to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th June, 1886, *vice* Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant J. Keenan, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 658.—Brigade-Surgeon James Browne, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th August, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 659.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

BENGAL.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Ghúlám Húsain, *Bahadur*, 28th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Kammarúdín Khán, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—4th July, 1885.

Subadar-Major Shér Singh, *Bahadur*, 31st Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jiwand Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—2nd October, 1885.

Ressaldar-Major Mír Alam Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sheik Húsain Baksh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—17th October, 1885.

Ressaldar Shér Singh, *Bahadur*, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar Anúp Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—31st October, 1885.

Ressaldar Muhammad Salím Khan, *Bahadur*, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Nihál Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—17th March, 1886.

Ressaldar-Major Amír Ali Sháh, *Bahadur*, 5th Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Indarbír Láma, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—3rd June, 1886.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Húkam Chand, 4th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Ghúlám Húsain, *Bahadur*, promoted,—4th July, 1885.

Ressaldar Wajíd Ally, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Shér Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—2nd October, 1885.

Subadar Bálakrám Chobé, 4th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Shér Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—31st October, 1885.

Subadar Arsalla Khán, 20th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Muhammad Salím Khán, *Bahadur*, promoted,—17th March, 1886.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 660.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the conversion of the Mounted Infantry Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps into a squadron of Cavalry to be styled the "Calcutta Mounted Rifles."

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 661.—Captain J. C. M. Beresford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is removed from the establishment of the Military Works Department. Pending further orders, he will be attached to that department, under section 7, paragraph 236E, of the Bengal Army Regulations.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 25th September and the 1st October, 1886 :

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Border Regiment.	Lieutenant H. E. Davis ...	20th September, 1886.	Sialkot ...	...	
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.	Lieutenant E. H. Stockdale .	19th September, 1886.	Allahabad .	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th September and the 1st October, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
William, George Dunsford (a)	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	12th June, 1886	No will found.	1,414 15 11	...	25th November, 1886.

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Widow*—Annie Grace Dunsford.
Children—Evelyn Henry, Bertie William Edgecombe.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th September, 1886.

No. 245.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 246.—Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Locomotive Candidate, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 247.—Mr. W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, Assam, reverted to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the afternoon of 21st August, 1886.

The 1st October, 1886.

No. 248.—The portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 210, dated 14th August, 1886, relating to Mr. C O. Leefe, is cancelled.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th September 1886.

No. 587.—ERRATUM.—In this Department Notification No. 534, dated 15th January 1886, the date of return to duty from furlough of Major G. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, for "forenoon of the 13th November 1885," read "afternoon of the 6th November 1885."

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 24th September 1886.

No. 3504.—This Office Notification No. 2717 of the 21st July 1886, granting privilege leave for two months and thirteen days to Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 25th September 1886.

No. 2420 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 879 G., dated 19th April 1886, Jemadar Seonarain, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties as Native Adjutant from Jemadar Ganga on the 13th September 1886.

No. 2422 *G.*—Captain J. A. Bell, Officiating 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days, with effect from the 1st October 1886.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th September 1886.

No. 1108-190 *II.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 987-190 II, dated 3rd September 1886, Munshi Balmakund Dass and Mr. H. E. J. Fitzpatrick, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 13th September 1886.

No. 1110-269.—The officers holding the appointments of Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara, being Magistrates of the 1st Class, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the District, for the purposes of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), within their respective jurisdictions, with effect from the 18th September 1886.

No. 1113-328 *VII.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1782 G., dated 9th September 1886, Mr. C. S. Bayley, B.C.S., received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, from Mr. L. W. King, C.S., on the afternoon of the 18th September 1886.

With effect from the abovementioned date, Mr. Bayley is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as defined in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code.)

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd September 1886.

No. 84.—Major C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 24th September 1886.

No. 85.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 130, dated 14th May 1886, Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 28th September 1886.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 21st September 1886, the undermentioned Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, temporary rank, are posted to the lines noted opposite their names :—

Mr. R. L. Campbell to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 19th of June 1886, one hundred and thirty-four Nagaram gold fanams, valued at R16-12, were found by one Bomma Boyan, while taking out earth in the vacant ground belonging to, and adjoining the house of, one Kattalai Servakaran, in the Andipalaiyam village, Pollachi Taluq, Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Coimbatore District, on the 1st day of March 1887, at Coimbatore, with a view to their claims being inquired into and disposed of according to law

M. SURYAMURTHY PILLAI,

for *Collector.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 25th September 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that about the month of August 1885, the treasure described below, and valued at R37-1-4, was found underground in Survey field No. 148 of Bhimpuram, in Pureeshottapur Khandam, Berhampore Taluk of this District :—

Description of Property.	*Value.* R a. p.
One golden (Delhi) mohur, weighing 28½ chinnams	18 12 0
One golden Endra mohur, weighing 27½ chinnams	18 5 4
TOTAL .	37 1 4

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Ganjam, at his Office, on the 15th December 1886, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

E. J. SEWELL,
Acting Collector of Ganjam District.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 29th September 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd September 1886 .	12,44,952	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	4,47,894	16,92,846
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,49,531	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,49,531
DEDUCT—		19,42,377
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 29th September 1886 . .		19,42,377
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	14,94,482	
Ditto ditto Government	4,47,895	19,42,377
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	235	
Ditto ditto Government	...	235

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th September 1886.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

According to the revised Rule No. XIX relating to Church and Cemeteries, published by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 103 (Ecclesiastical), dated 20th June 1885, notice is hereby given that the undermentioned old tombs or monuments are in a ruinous condition at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund. They will be made level with the ground if any relatives or friends of the deceased do not undertake to restore them within three months from the date of this advertisement :—

Names on the ruined tombs or monuments.

Sergeant White.	Newmarch.
Schmidt.	Daniel.
Pager.	Leigh.
Kinsman.	Nicholan.
Cecil.	Browne.
Gallaghan.	Browning.
Leight.	Rigel.
Bainbridge.	Babington.
Thomson.	Clarke.
Milton.	Shephard.
Goshett.	Wallace.
Halloway.	Phillott.
Garrard.	Lewis.
Malcolm McNeill.	Phllips.
Blenkinsop.	Wilton.
Applegate.	Jenkins.
Smith.	Campbell.
Dickinson.	Boye.
Chippindale.	Goellon.
Lawless.	Godfrey.
Donaldson.	

W. B. DE WINTON,
Exe. Engr., Nilgiri Divn.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NILGIRI DIVISION,
The 24th August 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
18	. D 20—65162 .	100	Messrs. Ramji Das and Sons, Philllour.
	D 19—26519 .	1,000	
19	. D 17—95385 .	50	Gyasiram Dinaram, Agra.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th September 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
27	. B 83—67233 .	50	N. Alameku Chetty and Brother, Periakulam.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 23rd September 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th September 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,34,40,077 a. 7 p. 8)	2,72,56,042	8	2
Public Deposits at Branches (1,38,15,965 a. 0 p. 6)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,20,34,815	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,51,015	3	2
Sundries	17,52,801	0	6
RUPEES	8,58,51,339	9	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	58,12,205	8	0
Other authorized Investments	57,05,033	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,24,84,697	7	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	91,36,871	3	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,19,73,795	6	0
Balances with other Banks	11,88,571	8	4
Bullion	1,836	10	6
Dead Stock	11,30,822	2	7
Stamps	9,163	7	3
Sundries	7,62,279	14	11
	5,82,05,277	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,31,14,371 a. 11 p. 9)	2,76,46,062	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,45,31,690 a. 12 p. 9)			
RUPEES	8,58,51,339	9	0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th September 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 44·9

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment of Foot, dated at Rawalpindi, this 23rd day of September 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name.—No. 335, Private John Hindson.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, ruddy; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—18th September 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Rawalpindi.
Date of Enlistment,—13th October 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Halifax.
Parish and County in which Born,—Leeds, Yorks.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—*Nil.*
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental white clothing.
Waistcoat,— }
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental white clothing.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

E. G. FENN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., D. W.'s W. R. Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1886.

No. 8863.—Mr. R. G. Hoggarth is appointed to officiate as a 1st Grade Superintendent.

Lala Debi Prosad is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Grade Superintendent.

Lalla Pershadi Lal is appointed to officiate as Manager, Dead Letter Office, Allahabad.

Mr. H. H. Jahans is appointed to be Post Master, Cawnpore.

Moulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed is appointed to be Post Master, Agra.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

The 27th September 1886.

No. 9127.—Mr. Jesudasen Pillay, B.A., Post Master, Madura, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Post Office Accounts, Palamcottah Division, in the 4th Grade of Superintendents.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th September 1886.

Ambuland, J.
Carpenter, A. W.
Cowley, H.
Kelly, W. J.
Thurburn, E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Professor.
Andrews, Mrs.
Baron of Warsdorf.
Bankett, A. H S. S.
Berrill, Charles D.
Biermann, V.
Booth, Patrick.
Bose, P. N.
Braddon, Capt. C. J. S.
Bremmer, Esq.
Brown, S.
Butler, T.
Butterwick, Miss.
Caws, Capt. A. E.
Chatterton, Jack.
Clark, R
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W. B.
Deane, Miss Julia.
Delany, Mrs. J.
Dempsey, Dr. W.
Dowling, D. G. A.
Drewba, Mr.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.
D'Silva, T. H.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.
Easton, Percy H.
Ernest, F. L.
Fredericks, H.
Funks, S.
"Gertrude."
Grainger, R. H.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Holmes, C. D.
Horne, James S.
Innes, F.
Johnson, H. M.
Jones, R. H. Wynn.
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Kemp, Edwin.
Knight, Mr.
Kohann, Madame Rosa.
Lemarchand, J. P.
Lloyd, Chas.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Marshall, Geo.
Martin, Lt. C. W. F.
"Mary."
McCreery, James.
McDonald, J.
Medland, W.
Miley, Dr. W. K.
Monro, H. T.
Morgan, J. C.
Morgan, W.
Mullan, H. M.
Mullen, J.
Musgrave, James.
Norman, Lucy.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Okeden, Herbert.
Pollock, John.
Porter, Mrs. J.
Protestant, G.
Reading, B.
Rebeiro, Miss E.
Reid, W. A. M.
Relphs, Capt. A. W.
Roberts, H. S.
Rochussey, S. E.
Rode, Capt. J.
Schoeman, G. M.
Scotland, W. A.
Scott, J. D.
Shaw, Miss E.
Simpson, Capt. J. M.
Smith, John.
Stern, A.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
Sugget, Thomas.
Thompson, R. D.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
Tyrrell, C. A.
Walker, P. C.
Weinthraub, Nathan.
Williams, C.
Williams, G. E.
Wilton, C.
X. R.

Registered Letters.

Barry and Sons, J. B.
McKing J.
Pogose, G. P.
Richardson, Morrison & Co.
Shaw, Miss M.
Stern, Adolf.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th September 1886.

Campbell, Lady.
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Ives, Col. E. R.
Occupant 67, Barrackpore.
Owen, M. S.
Prendergast, Major C. L.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 2nd October 1886.

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W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه '

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the share and interest of Munshi Tobarukollah in our Firm of Kola, Bhuli and Co., Hide Merchants, of No. 8, Amratollah Street, ceased on the 20th Asar 1293, the date of the death of the said Munshi Tobarukollah and that since then, we Shaik Kola and Shaik Hajee Bhuli are carrying on business on our own account under the same name and style of Kola, Bhuli and Co, and we alone are authorized to act for and on behalf of the said New Firm. All debts due by and to the Old Firm of Kola, Bhuli and Co., will be paid and recovered by the said Shaik Kola and Shaik Hajee Bhuli.

SHAIK KOLA.
SHAIK HAJEE BHULI.
By BUDDYNATH MULLICK,
Agent and Pleader

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1886

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 144388, dated 1st May 1865, for R1,000, and No. 137303, dated 1st February 1842-43, for R1,000, standing in the name of Jadub Lal Shaw, of Doajanee, in the District of Mymensingh, by whom the papers were blank endorsed. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates to him.

JADUB LAL SHAW,
Doajanee, in the District of Mymensingh, and also No. 1, Brojogobinda Shaw's Lane, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 188802, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Baboo Jogendro Chunder Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SURES CHUNDER SEN,
15, Seetaram Ghose's Street.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. XVII OF 1886.

An Act to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the town and fort of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands adjacent to the Jhánsí district should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or in those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or in those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsí Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881.

And whereas the period of limitation prescribed for suits in the territories of His Highness is twelve years, and it is expedient that persons having just claims which, but for the cession of territory, they might have enforced in the Courts of His Highness, should not be debarred from enforcing those claims by reason of a shorter period of limitation being prescribed for any class of suits by the law in force in the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient that suits pending in the Courts of His Highness and left undetermined by those Courts by reason of cession of territory should be continued in the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the effect of the law in force in the Jhánsí district, with respect to registration and stamps, on documents and instruments to which at the time of their execution the law of His Highness applied and the law of British India did not apply;

It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

6. (*1*) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the first clause of the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

(*2*) If in any case the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that for special reasons the sanction ought to be withheld or ought to be granted subject to conditions, he may either withhold his sanction or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose; but in either of those cases he shall record the reasons in writing.

(*3*) The fact that an application is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

XV of 1877.

(*4*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

7. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or in any other enactment, the Deputy Commissioner may, within such term, not exceeding two years from the commencement of this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, admit any suit of a nature cognizable by the Courts of British India, which, if there had not been a cession of territory and the suit had been instituted in a Court of His Highness having jurisdiction with respect thereto, would not be liable to be dismissed by that Court by reason of its being barred by any law of limitation.

Extension of period of limitation for certain suits.

XV of 1877.

(*2*) In the computation of the period of limitation for a suit referred to in sub-section (*1*) which the plaintiff has been debarred from instituting by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, there shall be excluded from the period the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

(*3*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner admitting or refusing to admit a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall be final.

8. An original suit pending in a Court of His Highness and left undetermined by that Court by reason of cession of territory may, be continued, under the law of limitation applicable to that Court but otherwise in accordance with the law and procedure of British Indian Courts, in any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in that behalf.

Continuance of pending suits.

9. The provisions of the law of British India with respect to the consequences of documents being unregistered or instruments being unstamped shall not apply to any document or instrument which may have been executed before a date to be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to which the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply, at the time of its execution.

Saving in favour of unregistered documents and unstamped instruments.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended;

It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

10. (*1*) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 66 to 75 (both inclusive) of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or to make to any such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

XV of 1877.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (*1*) is instituted or made shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(*3*) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1886.

An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

New section inserted after section 6

1. After section 6 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Detention of supposed lunatics under observation.

"6 A. (*1*) Where a person found wandering at large who is deemed to be a lunatic, or where a person believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy, is apprehended and sent to the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, or where, on report or information that a person deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police sends for him and then determines to proceed as prescribed in section 4 of this Act, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, on the request of the medical officer, may, by order in writing, authorise the detention of the supposed lunatic for such time, not exceeding ten days, as, in the opinion of the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, may be necessary to enable the medical officer to form an opinion on the question whether or not the supposed lunatic is a person with respect to whom a certificate in the form A in the schedule to this Act ought to be signed.

"(*2*) If the medical officer certifies further detention than has been authorised under sub-section (*1*) to be necessary to enable him to form his opinion on that question, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police may from time to time, by order in writing, authorise such further detention as he deems to be necessary :

"Provided that a supposed lunatic shall not be detained for the purpose of this section for a longer time than fourteen days from the date on which the first order authorising his detention for that purpose is made.

"(*3*) The Executive Government may from time to time make rules as to the place of detention, and the care and treatment, of supposed lunatics detained under this section."

Amendment of section 9.

2. To section 9 the words "Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force," shall be prefixed.

New sections to follow section 17.

3. After section 17 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Provision for provinces not having asylums.

"17A. When an Executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics under this Act, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum established in British India beyond those limits to be an asylum to which a Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate.

Use of provincial asylums as presidency asylums for purposes of the Act.

"17B. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by order, direct, with respect to any part of British India which is not annexed to a presidency or, being annexed to the presidency of Fort William, Fort Saint George or Bombay, is situated at a greater distance than three hundred miles from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, that any lunatic asylum in British India named in the order shall be deemed for that part to be a lunatic asylum at the presidency for the purposes of this Act."

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 182—9, dated 21st January, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 14G., dated 19th January, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 224, dated 27th January, 1886 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 534—4L., dated 29th January, 1886 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 291C., dated 3rd February, 1886 [Paper No. 5].
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 522, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No, 355, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 334—VI-590-6, dated 19th February, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 502, dated 23rd February, 1886 [Paper No. 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 283—12, dated 1st March, 1886 [Paper No 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1604, dated 1st April, 1886 [Paper No 11].
From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 319, dated 19th March, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. The Bill as introduced was approved by the authorities to whom it was referred, but further amendments of the Act were proposed by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab.

3. The former Government drew attention to the absence of any provision authorising the detention of supposed lunatics for observation, and the latter to the inconvenience ensuing from the provision which requires lunatics who are not natives of the country to be sent in all cases to an asylum at the presidency.

4. It appeared to us that express provision ought to be made for the detention of supposed lunatics. As a matter of practice they are detained, for in many cases the medical officer is not in a position to form an opinion on the question whether or not a person is a lunatic until he has had the person under observation for some days. The detention is probably legal where it is authorised by the Magistrate (I. L. R. 9 Cal. 341), but it is desirable that there should be no room for doubt as to the legality of a practice which is in fact absolutely necessary. We considered it desirable, however, before submitting our Report, to consult Local Governments, and we therefore circulated a draft clause proposing, in accordance with the advice of the Surgeon-General, a period of ten days as the maximum term of detention for purposes of observation. We have now, after considering the replies to our circular, proposed to extend the term to fourteen days, and to authorise Local Governments to make rules as to the place of detention, and the care and treatment, of supposed lunatics.

5. The proposal of the Punjab Government with respect to the establishment of asylums at other places than the presidency-towns for lunatics who are not natives of the country was referred by us to other Local Governments, and has been approved by them. We have provided, therefore, that the Governor-General in Council may, with respect to any part of British India which is not annexed to a presidency, or is more than three hundred miles from a presidency-town, direct that any lunatic asylum named in the order shall be deemed for that part to be a lunatic asylum at the presidency for the purposes of the Act.

6. Section 9 of the Act empowers the visitors of a lunatic asylum to order the discharge of any person detained in the asylum. As the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Prisoners Act, 1871, reserve that power in certain cases to other authorities, we have proposed to prefix to that section an express saving of the provisions of other enactments.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th December, 1885, and 2nd and 9th January, 1886.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th January, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Calcutta Gazette	6th January, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Assam Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Coorg District Gazette	1st February, 1886.
Sindh Official Gazette	4th February, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi ...	25th January, 1886.
	Gujaráthi ...	26th January, 1886.
	Kanarese ...	27th January, 1886.
	Sindhi ...	11th February, 1886.
Bengal	Bengali ...	26th January, 1886.
	Hindi ...	26th January, 1886.
	Uriya ...	4th February, 1886.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 10th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT NO. XIX OF 1886.

An Act to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor-General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized;

And whereas the functions assigned to the Governor-General in Council by Regulation LII of 1803 (*for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vazir to the Honourable the English East India Company*), which Regulation was extended to the Conquered Provinces by section 29, Regulation VIII, 1805, and to the Province of Benares by section 2, Regulation VI, 1822, were up to the twenty-second day of December, 1873, discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and it is expedient that their discharge by the said Lieutenant-Governor up to that date should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor-General in Council.

1. The sections of the enactments in the schedule to this Act which are specified in the third column of that schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor-General in Council.

Validation of exercise by Lieutenant-Governor of functions of Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803.

2. Sections 3, 7, 9 and 17 of Regulation LII of 1803 shall be deemed to have had effect in the North-Western Provinces as if the words "or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces" had been inserted in those sections after the words "Governor-General in Council" wherever the latter words occur.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

(*a*) *Bengal Regulations.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Sections.
1	2	3
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7
IX of 1833.	For (*among other matters*) the more extensive employment by Native agency in the Revenue Department.	16, 17 & 25.

(*b*) *Act of the Governor-General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 .—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 574—17L., dated 19th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1520, dated 20th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 572S., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 841, dated 3rd October, 1884 [Paper No. 4].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 36C., dated 26th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 121—XIII-10-5, dated 8th August, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

2. We have removed Regulation LII of 1800 from the schedule to the Bill, because the Mirzapur Stone Mahál Act, 1886, seems to us to render its retention unnecessary.

3. We have proposed in an additional section to validate the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the powers of the Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803 which the Lieutenant-Governor seems to have exercised without question throughout the forty years which elapsed between the constitution of his office and the repeal of the Regulation. When the Bill was under consideration some two years ago, the interests of the parties to a suit then pending might have been affected by the validation of the exercise of these powers, and it was therefore decided that our Report should be delayed till the suit had been disposed of. There is now, so far as we are aware, no litigation before any Court which can be influenced in any way by the enactment of the section which we propose to add to the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	Urdu ...	20th and 27th September, and 4th October, 1884.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XX OF 1886.

An Act to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.

(*2*) This section and sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall come into force at once, and the rest of the Act shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act), within four months from the passing of the Act, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (*1*) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely :—

(*a*) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(*b*) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(*2*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(*3*) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874.

(*4*) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall come into force therein.

Division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles.

3. The Local Government may, for administrative purposes,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, divide Upper Burma into divisions, and each of those divisions into districts, and from time to time vary the limits of those divisions and districts; and

(*b*) of its own authority, divide each of those districts into sub-divisions, each of those sub-divisions into townships, and each of those townships into circles, and from time to time vary the limits of those sub-divisions, townships and circles.

Construction of expressions "British Burma Gazette" "British Burma" and "Burma" in existing enactments.

4. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act in the territories referred to in section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), there occurs the expression "British Burma Gazette", or the expression "British Burma" or "Burma" (except where the expression "Burma" occurs in the Petroleum Act, 1886, section 3), it shall be construed as referring to the Burma Gazette or to Lower Burma, as the case may be. XII of 1886.

Repeal of enactments.

5. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

6. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, so much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the commencement of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the Town of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the commencement of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma specified in the notification.

(4) The limits of the Town of Mandalay for the purposes of this Act shall be the limits for the time being of the local area subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Civil Court of Mandalay.

(5) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Modification of certain enactments in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

7. (1) The following enactments specified in the First Part of the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Thugyis and Myothugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added;

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the section and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added;

I of 1872. (d) in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, after the words "police officer" in section 25 the words "who is not a Magistrate" shall be inserted;

XIX of 1876. (e) in the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, the words "within such area" shall be omitted from the third paragraph of section 10, and for the first two paragraphs of that section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"No dramatic performance shall take place except under a license granted by the District Magistrate or such officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf.

"Any person who promotes or takes part in any dramatic performance in contravention of the foregoing portion of this section shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

(2) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Law in the Shan States.

8. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time extend to all or any of the Shan States any enactment which is in force in any part of Upper Burma at the date of the extension, and at any time withdraw all or any of those States from the operation of any enactment so extended.

(2) Unless and until extended under sub-section (1), an Act of the Governor-General in Council shall not be in force in any Shan State.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare what territories constitute the Shan States for the purposes of this and the two last foregoing sections.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

9. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

10. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before commencement of this Act.

11. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

Number and year.	Subject.
BENGAL REGULATIONS.	
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—contd.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*contd.*	
XXXVII of 1850...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ..	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 ...	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ..	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868 ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees.
XX of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act Amendment.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ..	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—concld.

Number and year.	Subject
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*	
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XI of 1876 ...	Presidency Banks.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
I of 1877 (s. 9)	Specific Relief.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ..	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ..	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 ...	Arms.
I of 1879 ...	Stamps.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ...	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
V of 1879 ...	Presidency Banks Act Amendment.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ...	Cantonments.
V of 1881 (s. 153)	Probate and Administration.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VI of 1882 ...	Companies.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XIX of 1883 ...	Land Improvement Loans.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Town of Mandalay only.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
XIV of 1882 ...	Code of Civil Procedure.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7, sub-section (1), cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO ACT VI OF 1864.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, sub-section (1).*)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 83—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 84—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.

2. We have, in accordance with the advice of the Chief Commissioner, provided in section 1 that certain portions of the Bill shall not come into force at once. It is desirable that sections 6 to 11 of the Bill, as amended by us, should not have effect until the Civil and Criminal Justice Regulations, which have been drawn, and for the most part settled, have been finally proposed by the Chief Commissioner and have received the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3.

3. Section 3, regarding the division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles, will serve the purposes of the Regulations which the Chief Commissioner is about to propose.

4. Section 4 has been so modified as to cover, it is believed, the language of all enactments in force in Lower Burma.

5. Section 6 has been so amended as to define more precisely the local area to which the Second Part of the Second Schedule is to apply. The Shan States are excluded from the operation of this and the next following section.

6. *Section 7.*—(1) The section (7) which it was proposed to add to Act VI of 1864 will be rendered unnecessary by the application to Upper Burma of sections 390 to 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the proposed Criminal Justice Regulation.

(2) It is proposed to amend section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in its application to Upper Burma, because Thugyis and Myothugyis will, besides being police-officers, be local Magistrates and Judges.

(3) The modification of section 10, Act XIX of 1876, will substantially continue the law as it was found in Upper Burma with respect to *pwés* or dramatic entertainments, and as it seems desirable to maintain that law for the present.

7. Section 8 provides that British Indian law shall not extend *proprio vigore* to any of the Shan States.

8. Sections 9, 10 and 11 remain, with slight modifications, as they were in the Bill as introduced.

9. We have added some Acts to the First Part of the Second Schedule. Among them are the Court-fees and Stamp Acts, the Presidency Banks Acts, the Indian Companies Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. The operation of the Court-fees and Stamp Acts will be limited by notifications to be issued when those Acts come into force. The fact that the Bank of Bengal contemplates the establishment of a branch at Mandalay necessitates the extension of the Presidency Banks Acts. The Indian Companies Act may be required at any time; and the local authorities advise the extension of the Land Improvement Loans Act for the purposes of loans to be made for irrigation-works.

10. The jurisdiction to be conferred on, and the rules to be prescribed for, the Civil Court of Mandalay will render necessary the extension of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, and the Code of Civil Procedure to the Town of Mandalay.

11. Other amendments of the Bill do not call for remark.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date*
Gazette of India	14th, 21st and 28th August, 1886
British Burma Gazette	4th, 11th and 18th September, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date*
Burma	Burmese ...	... 11th and 18th September, 1886

13. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.

A. COLVIN.

The 20th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1886.

An Act to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

WHEREAS, on the death of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, His Highness the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh delivered to the British Government a sum of money with intent that the interest accruing thereon should, in compliance with the wishes of Her Highness the Bahu Begam as expressed in a Deed of Deposit executed by her in the year 1813, be applied by the British Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Amanat Wasikas;

And whereas in the year 1813 the said Government guaranteed the payment of certain pensions to persons connected with the Khás Mahál of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, which pensions are known as the Zamanat Wasikas;

And whereas, in the years 1814, 1825 and 1838, loans, known respectively as the 1st, 3rd and 6th Oudh loans, were made by the Rulers of Oudh to the Honourable the East India Company with intent that the interest accruing thereon should be applied by the said Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Loan Wasikas;

And whereas the Amanat, Zamanat and Loan Wasikas have been regarded as pensions to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies, and rules respecting them have been made and published under section 14 of that Act; XXIII of 1871.

And whereas, since the making and publication of the rules, doubt has been expressed whether the said Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871;

And whereas it is expedient to declare them to be pensions within the meaning of that Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Oudh Wasikas Act, 1886.

Application of Act XXIII of 1871 to Wasikas.

2. The allowances respectively known as the Amanat Wasikas, the Zamanat Wasikas and the Loan Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, and that Act shall apply to them as if they were pensions of the classes referred to in sections 4 and 11 of that Act. XXIII of 1871.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4281A.—X.-F.-42, dated 30th August, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 1]
From Messrs Harriss and Simmons, Solicitors, Calcutta, dated 8th September, 1886

2. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having reported that the pensions payable under the Treaty of the year 1829, under which the 5th Oudh loan was made to the Honourable the East India Company, have all been commuted, we have removed section 3 of the Bill as introduced and so much of the preamble as had reference to that section.

3. Exception having been taken to some of the pensions being described as "conferred by a former Government and continued by the British Government on political considerations," we have re-drawn section 2 of the Bill so as to make it clear that the allowances are dealt with as pensions of that nature only for the purpose of barring the Civil Courts from

entertaining suits relating to them and of protecting them from attachment at the instance of creditors.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	*Date*
Gazette of India	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette ...	19th and 26th June, and 3rd July, 1886

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.

C. P. ILBERT.

A. COLVIN.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information;—

ACT NO. XXII OF 1886.

THE OUDH RENT ACT, 1886.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(2) Save as provided thereby, it shall extend to the territories for the time being comprised in the Province of Oudh; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner to make rules, or to issue orders, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 24.—Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Section 5.)

Repeal.

2. *(1)* The Oudh Rent Act, XIX of 1868, is hereby repealed, but all notifications published and rules made under that Act shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been published and made under this Act.

(2) The following enactments also are hereby repealed, namely:—

(a) section 40 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, XXXII of 1871;

(b) sections 23 and 24 of the Oudh Laws Act, XVIII of 1876; and

(c) section 1 of Act XIV of 1878.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of Revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

(2) "suit" means a suit under this Act:

(3) "land" includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or not, and whether growing in earth or in water, but shall not include land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto, so long as that land is not let to agricultural tenants:

(4) "revenue" means money payable to the Government on account of land: in sections 34 and 35 it means land-revenue only:

(5) "rent" means the money, or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of any right in land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

(6) "proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor; and where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

(7) "proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

(8) "under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

(9) "under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

(10) "tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent; and in the following portions of this Act, namely, sections 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 29, 53, 54, 55, sub-sections (1) and (2), 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 108, 126 and 138, but in no others, the expression "tenant" shall be held to include a thekadár or person to whom the collection of rents in a village or portion of a village has been leased by the landlord:

(11) "landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or a tenant is liable to pay rent:

(12) "representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person, and includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

(13) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by rules under this Act:

(14) "registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents:

(15) "signed" includes marked, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name: and

(16) "value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

4. *(1)* Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant before or after the passing of this Act shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(3) Where land not previously cultivated has been or is hereafter let by a landlord to a tenant, either after being reclaimed by or at the expense of the landlord or for the purpose of being reclaimed by the tenant, nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the conditions of any contract relating to that land until fourteen years have elapsed from the date on which the land was first brought under cultivation.

(4) Where land has remained uncultivated during a period of seven years, it shall for the purposes of the last foregoing sub-section be deemed to have not been previously cultivated.

(5) This section does not apply to tenants having a right of occupancy or to sub-tenants.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, *shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for those lands according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—*

Every such tenant who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February, 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866: provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant after the twenty-second day of July, 1868.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 6-15.)

Saving of power to confer right of occupancy.

6. Nothing in the last foregoing section shall be construed to restrict the power of a landlord to confer by registered document on any persons other than those mentioned in that section a right of occupancy in the lands which they hold or cultivate.

Loss of right of occupancy.

7. If a tenant having a right of occupancy is ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section 52, from the land in which he possesses the right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in that land.

Tenants' Right to Pattas.

Tenant's right to patta.

8. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a patta or memorandum of the terms of the tenancy, signed by the landlord or his authorized agent, and containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the quantity of land and, where the fields comprised in the patta have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field ;

(*b*) the term for which the tenancy is to run ;

(*c*) the amount of rent payable;

(*d*) the instalments in which and the times at which that amount is to be paid ;

(*e*) any special conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act ; and

(*f*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

Patta to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled

9. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive pattas at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part A, of this Act.

Patta to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled.

10. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattas for the terms and at the rates prescribed in Chapter IV, Part B, of this Act.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

Landlord's right to counterpart.

11. Every landlord who grants a patta is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant.

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent.

12. Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when it becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of revenue or rent, as the case may be :

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which the rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the revenue; and the amount of each instalment of the rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of the revenue bears to the whole of the revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

Receipts for rent.

13. (*1*) Every receipt for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent has been paid; and any refusal to make that specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

(*2*) If a receipt for rent paid by an under-proprietor or tenant is withheld from him without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord up to an amount not exceeding that of the rent paid.

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

Power to pay into Court amount of revenue or rent due.

14. (*1*) If a co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant from whom any revenue or rent is due in respect of the land held or cultivated by him, tenders the full amount of that revenue or rent at the usual place of payment to the person authorized to receive it, and that person does not accept the amount and forthwith give a receipt in full therefor, the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant may, without any suit having been instituted against him, deposit the amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

(*2*) The deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lambardar or landlord of the amount so deposited.

Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment.

15. (*1*) The Court shall receive the deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, or his recognized agent; and on the applicant making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A to this Act, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

(*2*) The declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints by section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall be signed by the person making it. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Upon receiving the deposit, the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been paid a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

(*4*) The notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee.

(*5*) If the person to whose credit the deposit has been paid, or his recognized agent, appears and applies for it, the Court shall cause it to be paid to him.

(*6*) The application under sub-section (*5*) may be on plain paper.

Limitation for suits for balance of revenue or rent.

16. Where a deposit has been made under the provisions of the two last foregoing sections, a suit shall not be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless the suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 17-24.)

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

17. *(1)* If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for the illegal enforcement of the payment, the Court may award to him compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of the payment itself.

(2) An award of compensation under sub-section *(1)* shall not bar any prosecution to which the person illegally enforcing the payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

Suit for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

18. Save as provided by section 29, sub-section *(4)*, a suit for an abatement of the rent of a holding shall not be brought by an under-proprietor or tenant except on the ground that the area of the holding has diminished, or on some ground specified in a lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor holds a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, an abatement shall not be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

Remission of rent by order of Court.

19. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, a Court, when it makes a decree for an arrear of rent, may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been materially diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of that land has been diminished by drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be paid.

(2) Where a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given, the revenue-authorities shall take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for a remission of revenue.

(3) A remission shall not be allowed under this section to an under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement, or to a tenant having a right of occupancy, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same village.

Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

20. *(1)* A tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding unless on or before the fifteenth day of March in any year he gives to the landlord or to the recognized agent of the landlord notice in writing of his desire to relinquish that land, and relinquishes it accordingly.

(2) If the landlord or his recognized agent refuses to receive the notice or to sign and deliver a receipt therefor, the tenant may, before the latest date prescribed for giving the notice, apply on plain paper to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice of the desire of the tenant to relinquish the land shall then be served on the landlord at the expense of the tenant.

(3) A tenant cannot without the consent of his landlord relinquish a part only of his holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall entitle a tenant holding under a registered document under section 69 to relinquish his holding otherwise than in accordance with the terms of that document.

Abandonment of holding.

21. *(1)* If a tenant abandons his holding without informing his landlord and without arranging for the cultivation of the holding, the landlord may at any time after the fifteenth day of May enter on the holding.

(2) Before a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form at the office of the tahsíldár for service on the tenant stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, the tenant may institute a suit under this Act to recover possession of the holding, and the Court shall, on being satisfied that the tenant did not voluntarily abandon the holding, order recovery of possession on such terms with respect to the time of delivery of possession, the payment of arrears of rent, if any, and, if injury has been caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of any party to the proceeding, with respect also to the payment of compensation by that party, as to the Court may seem just.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

22. *(1)* If a tenant, or a person from whom he has inherited, has made any such improvement on his holding as is hereinafter in this Chapter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the holding unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the improvement:

Provided that compensation shall not be payable for any improvement made thirty years or more before the date on which the ejectment is to take effect.

(2) An improvement made by a tenant for the benefit of his holding on land belonging to the person who is entitled to receive the rent of the holding shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been made on the holding of the tenant.

Landlord's consent to tenant's improvement.

23. Except as provided in the next following section, a tenant shall not be entitled to claim compensation for an improvement made subsequently to the passing of this Act without the written consent of the landlord.

Reference to Deputy Commissioner when consent is refused.

24. *(1)* If a tenant applies for the written consent of his landlord to the making of an improvement on his holding, and the landlord omits or refuses to grant it, the tenant may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to make the improvement.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 25-30.)
(Chapter III.—Payment of Rent in kind.—Sections 31-32.

(2) When an application is made to the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1), he shall take into consideration any objections which the landlord may have to urge on either of the following grounds, namely :—

(a) that the improvement is too costly or is unsuitable to the nature of the tenant's holding, or

(b) that the landlord is himself prepared to make the improvement,

and shall then either grant the permission on such conditions as he considers fair and equitable or refuse the application.

Registration of outlay on improvements.

25. (1) If either the landlord or the tenant desires the amount expended on an improvement executed with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the last foregoing section to be determined and registered, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on application made to him for the purpose, determine the amount of the outlay, and enter it in a register kept in the prescribed form.

(2) The entry in the register shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the outlay in any subsequent proceedings respecting the cost of the improvement.

"Improvement" defined.

26. The word "improvement", as used in this Act, means a work by which the annual letting value of land has been, and at the time of a demand for compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(a) the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclamation of waste land and jungle; and other works of a like nature:

(b) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for the maintenance thereof and increase durably their value.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

27. In estimating the compensation to which a tenant is entitled for an improvement regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(b) to the condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(d) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement; and

(e) in the case of a reclamation, or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the tenant has had the benefit of the improvement.

Modes of making compensation.

28. When a Court has assessed the amount of the compensation due to a tenant, it may, if both landlord and tenant desire that the compensation assessed, instead of being paid wholly in money, shall be made wholly or partly in some other way, proceed to give judgment according to the terms agreed upon between them.

Improvements by the landlord.

29. (1) A landlord may make an improvement on the holding of a tenant not having a right of occupancy with or without the consent of the tenant.

(2) A landlord intending to make an improvement shall, if any part thereof is to be made on the holding of any such tenant, give notice of his intention to the tenant through the tahsildár.

(3) A landlord making an improvement on the holding of any such tenant shall be liable to compensate the tenant for any loss which he may cause to the tenant when making it.

(4) If the effect of the improvement is to impair the productive powers of the holding, the tenant shall, in addition to any compensation which may be awarded to him under sub-section (3), be entitled to such abatement of his rent as to the Court seems just.

(5) A landlord may not make an improvement on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy without the consent of the tenant.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

30. A landlord and his agents and surveyors may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the land.

CHAPTER III.

PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Division or appraisement of produce.

31. Where rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other proceeding of a similar nature requiring the presence of both the tenant and the landlord either personally or by recognized agent, if either party neglects to be present at the proper time, or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding, either party may present an application to the Court, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement or conduct the proceeding.

Procedure in case of dispute.

32. (1) On receiving the application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend at a time and place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made or the proceeding conducted.

(2) The award of that officer in respect of the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding shall be final, unless, within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 52-60.)

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

Tenants holding on special terms.

Ejectment of tenants holding on special term.

52. (*1*) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land, or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of Court, shall not be ejected from that land otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment:

Provided that the decree for ejectment shall not be made, unless, at the date of that decree, a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

(*2*) A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of Court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree.

Other Tenants.

Ejectment of other tenants.

53. A tenant not having a right of occupancy, and not holding under a special agreement or decree of Court, may be ejected by notice, application or suit under the following sections of this Chapter.

Ejectment by notice.

54. If a landlord desires to eject any such tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, he may cause a notice of ejectment to be served on the tenant under the next following section.

Contents, service and cost of notice.

55. (*1*) The notice shall be written in Hindi and in Urdu; it shall be signed by the landlord or by an agent authorized by him in that behalf; it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; it shall, if a court-fee is payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwári as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates; and it shall inform the tenant that he must either (*a*), if he means to dispute the ejectment, institute a suit for that purpose within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice, or (*b*) vacate the land on or before the fifteenth day of May next following.

(*2*) On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldar or other prescribed officer, the notice shall, if the proper court fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof, be served on the tenant by the officer on or before the fifteenth day of November at the expense of the landlord.

(*3*) If the tenant on whom the notice is to be served is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, there shall, except as provided by this sub-section and sub-section (*4*) and by section 69, be payable in respect of the notice a court-fee equal in value to half the annual rent payable for the holding of the tenant, or, in the case of a tenant paying rent in kind, a court-fee equal to half the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding:

Provided that the court-fee shall not in any case exceed twenty-five rupees.

(*4*) A court-fee shall not be payable under sub-section (*3*) in respect of a notice on a person to whom section 48 applies

(*5*) Stamps representing the court-fee shall be affixed on the notice before the notice and the application for the service thereof are presented to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer.

(*6*) The court-fee paid by a landlord under this section shall not in any circumstances be adjudged to be payable as costs or otherwise by the tenant.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

56. (*1*) A tenant on whom a notice has been served under the last foregoing section may institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected from the land specified therein on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land;

(*b*) that he holds under a special agreement or decree of Court or unexpired lease under the terms of which he is not liable to be ejected from the land;

(*c*) if he is a tenant to whom section 55, sub-section (*3*), applies, that the notice was insufficiently stamped;

(*d*) if he is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, that seven years will not have elapsed on the fifteenth day of May next following, since the date of any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;

(*e*) if he is a tenant to whom section 53 applies, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in the manner required by this Act.

(*2*) A thekadár shall not be entitled to contest a notice of ejectment on any ground other than that he holds a lease under the terms of which he is not liable to ejectment.

Compensation for improvements, if any, to be claimed in suit contesting liability to ejectment.

57. If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding, he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

Determination of the claim.

58. If the Court dismisses the suit in whole or in part, it shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements, and shall declare ejectment from the whole or part of the land, as the case may be, to be conditional on payment of that amount into Court.

Tenancy to cease if notice is not contested.

59. If the tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served fails, within thirty days from the date of the service, to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall cease on the fifteenth day of May next following, unless, after the service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

60. (*1*) If the landlord requires assistance to eject a tenant on whom he alleges a notice to have been served under section 55, he may apply for that assist-

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 61-66.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 67-69.)

ance to the Court which would have had jurisdiction with respect to a suit by the tenant to contest his liability to be ejected under the notice, and that Court shall order the ejectment of the tenant if it is satisfied—

(*a*) that a notice of ejectment was duly served on the tenant;

(*b*) that the tenant has not brought a suit to contest the notice, or that, if a suit for that purpose has been brought, it has been determined adversely to the tenant;

(*c*) that the tenant has not been authorised by the landlord in writing to continue to occupy the land.

(*2*) Nothing done by the Court under sub-section (*1*) shall affect the right of the tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation therefor.

Ejectment by application.

61. (*1*) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant to whom section 53 applies and against whom a decree for an arrear of rent has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the first day of April of the year in which that arrear accrued, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to eject the tenant.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the application, cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that if he does not pay that amount into Court within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice he will be ejected from his holding.

(*3*) If the amount is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, eject the tenant.

Ejectment by suit.

62. (*1*) A tenant to whom section 53 applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy;

(*b*) that at the time of the institution of the suit the entire holding has been sub-let;

(*c*) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding;

(*d*) where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which section 4, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease.

(*2*) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed.

General.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

63. Except in pursuance of an order under section 21, sub-section (*3*), a tenant shall not in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June in any year after the passing of this Act.

Time of ejectment of thekadár.

64. A thekadár liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Preferment by tenants of claims for compensation for improvements in suits for ejectment.

65. In any suit for ejectment the defendant may file any claim for compensation for improvements which he may have against the plaintiff, and, if the Court finds the grounds on which the suit is brought to be valid, it shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, due from the plaintiff to the defendant, and shall pass a decree of ejectment conditional on the payment into Court of that amount.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

66. A tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that, if the land has been sown or planted by the tenant after service on him of a notice under section 55, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after that service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING TENANCIES.

Sír Lands.

Sír lands.

67. (*1*) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not accrue to cultivators of any of the following lands, namely:—

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously dealt with as sír in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour.

(*2*) Land which was recorded as sír at settlement and has been continuously so recorded since shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (*a*) of section (*1*).

Thekadárs, Mortgagees and Sub-tenants.

Thekadárs, mortgagees and sub-tenants.

68. (*1*) A person holding land as a thekadár, mortgagee or sub-tenant shall not, while so holding, acquire any of the rights enumerated in the last foregoing section in any of the land comprised in his theka, mortgage or sub-tenancy.

(*2*) A person having those rights in land does not lose them by subsequently taking a theka or mortgage in which his holding is comprised.

Long Leases.

Incidents of leases for eight years or upwards.

69. (*1*) When a holding has been let by registered document for a term of eight years or upwards at a rent determined thereby for the whole of the term in accordance with the

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 90-99.)

Postponement of sale.

90. If, on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale thinks fair is not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent applies to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market is held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase-money

91. *(1)* The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit, and in default of payment the property shall be put up again and re-sold.

(2) When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

92. *(1)* The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee on account of the expenses attending the sale.

(2) He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 84 to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

(3) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

93. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, those officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by those officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

94. *(1)* The officer mentioned in section 82 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which may come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

(2) If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, that officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 84, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses where sale does not take place.

95. *(1)* When that officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and a sale does not take place either for the reason stated in section 94 or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, a charge of one anna for every rupee of the value of the distrained property, as estimated by the officer, shall be leviable by him on account of the expenses of the intended sale, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale and notice of its having been satisfied has been given by him to the officer.

(2) If the distrainer's demand is not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion of the property as may be necessary.

(3) In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property.

(4) The charge leviable under this section shall not exceed ten rupees in any case.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

96. *(1)* When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion thereof is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

(2) On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of the order by the officer), the officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 84, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not being less than five or more than ten days from the date of the proclamation, and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress is paid before that day, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suit to contest his demand.

97. *(1)* In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount of the arrear.

(2) If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make in favour of the distrainer a decree for the amount so found.

(3) That amount may be recovered, if the distrained property has not been released on security, by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 96, and, if any balance remains due after the sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or, if the distrained property has been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of the surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

98. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

99. If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and that other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner, and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him may institute a suit to contest the demand.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 100-107.—Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 108.)

Rules applicable to suit by third party.

100. (*1*) When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

(*2*) If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property, or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

(*3*) If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

101. No claim to any produce liable to distress under this Act and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether the claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court prevail against the prior claim of the landlord.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

102. When property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for that arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of that other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, that other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit shall be inquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of land to establish that title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

103. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by section 84 or section 99, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress and sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

104. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, or

(*b*) if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof, or

(*c*) if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires its withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under the Act.

105. (*1*) If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, or not duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

(*2*) The institution of a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

106. (*1*) If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of the resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

(*2*) If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the person arrested to give security for his appearance whenever he may be required to appear, and, in default of the security being given, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender.

107. If the resistance to the distress or the removal of the distrained property is proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made:

Provided that the offender shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer term than six months.

CHAPTER VIII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under the Act.

108. Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall not take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and those suits shall be heard and determined in Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord—

(*1*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a patta;

(*2*) for arrears of rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent;

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 109-115.)

(3) for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant;

(4) for the ejectment of a tenant;

(5) against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of those patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by the patwáris or agents in the course of their employment as aforesaid, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts;

B.—Suits by an Under-Proprietor or a Tenant—

(6) for establishing a right of occupancy;

(7) for the delivery by a landlord of a patta;

(8) for contesting a notice of enhancement or ejectment;

(9) for compensation—

(a) on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due, or

(b) on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of rent, or

(c) on account of illegal ejectment, or

(d) on account of loss caused by the making of an improvement under section 29, sub-section (3), or

(e) on account of the value of standing crops under section 66;

(10) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned or from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11) for contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of that power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12) for abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 18 or section 29, sub-section (4);

(13) for the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22;

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce—

(14) to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement, or proceeding under section 32;

D.—Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muafidárs—

(15) by a sharer against a lambardár or co-sharer for a share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of those profits;

(16) by a lambardár, or by a pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, or by a lambardár for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him or against a joint lambardár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by the lambardár on account of the joint lambardár;

(17) by co-sharers against lambardárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muafidárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of revenue or rent;

(18) by muafidárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of the Act.

109. For the purposes of this Act, there shall be five grades of Courts of Revenue, namely:—

(1) the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2) the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3) the Collector;

(4) the Commissioner;

(5) the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to invest officers with powers of Assistant Collector.

110. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time confer upon any officer the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or of the second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw those powers.

(2) In conferring powers under this section the Chief Commissioner may empower persons specially by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

111. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Investment of Settlement-officers with powers of Collector or Assistant Collector.

112. The Chief Commissioner may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector or Assistant Collector under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 2nd class.

113. An Assistant Collector of the second class may try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (7), (12), (15), (16), (17) and (18) of section 108, of which the value does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 1st class.

114. An Assistant Collector of the first class may try and determine suits of every description of which the value does not exceed five thousand rupees.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

115. (1) The Collector may try and determine suits of every description without limit as regards the value, and hear appeals from decrees of Assistant Collectors of the second class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, XIV of 1882 from orders of Assistant Collectors of the first and of the second class.

(2) Whenever the state of the public business so requires, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Collector of the first class with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 116-127.)

suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from decisions of that Assistant Collector, and with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under sections 24, 25 and 61, and may invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

116. The Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Collectors and of Assistant Collectors of the first class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Collectors.

XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

117. The Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Commissioners, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Commissioners, and, subject also to the provisions of that Code as so applied, appeals from appellate decrees and orders of Collectors and of Commissioners.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals.

Limitation for appeals.

118. (*1*) Save as provided by sub-section (*2*) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—

(*a*) to the Collector—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decree or order complained of;

(*b*) to the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(*c*) to the Judicial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeals.

119. The decree or order of a Commissioner or of a Collector in a suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees and of a description mentioned in clause (2), (5), (9), (11), (14), (15), (16), (17) or (18) of section 108, or in an appeal from a decree or order in any such suit, shall be final, unless a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or a question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the decree or order of the Commissioner or of the Collector, in which case the decree or order last-mentioned shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Appeal from orders of Deputy Commissioners acting as such.

120. An order of a Deputy Commissioner sanctioning a remission of rent under section 19, or granting or refusing an application under section 24, or determining the amount of the outlay on an improvement under section 25, or directing or refusing to direct the ejectment of a tenant under section 61, shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner, whose order on the appeal shall be final.

Distribution of Business.

XIV of 1882.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

121. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that any business cognizable by him and the Courts subordinate to him shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any power or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Transfer of Suits and other Proceedings.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

122. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try it himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try it.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Judicial Commissioner.

123. The Judicial Commissioner may order that any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court subordinate to him shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to dispose of it.

Miscellaneous.

General subordination of Courts.

124. In the performance of their duties under this Act, Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner, and Assistant Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, the Deputy Commissioners to whose districts they are respectively appointed:

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management.

125. Suits which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management, whether those estates are the property of Government or not.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lambardár.

126. (*1*) A sharer in a joint estate or under-proprietary or other tenure, in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers, shall not exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants, or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

(*2*) In pattidári estates or tenures those powers shall be exercised only through a lambardár, or through the pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any local custom or special contract.

Rent payable for land occupied without consent of landlord.

127. Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall be liable for the rent of that land at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was not payable in the previous year, at such rate as the Court may determine to be fair and equitable, and he shall not in respect of that land have any of the statutory privileges conferred by this Act.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 128.—Chapter IX.—Limitation of Suits.—Sections 129-134.)

(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 135-142.)

Place of sitting of Courts.

128. A Court may sit at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or, in the case of an Assistant Collector, at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

CHAPTER IX.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

General limitation.

129. Subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

Suits for delivery of pattas or counterparts.

130. A suit for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for recovery of holdings treated as abandoned.

131. A suit by a tenant for the recovery of a holding which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned under section 21 shall be instituted within three months from the date on which the landlord entered upon the holding.

Suits for arrears of revenue or rent or share of profits.

132. A suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the last day of the month of Jeth of the Fasli year in which the arrear fell due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

133. A suit for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be instituted at any time during the continuance of the agency or within one year after its determination.

Suits regarding distress and division or appraisement of produce.

134. A suit regarding distress under section 103, 104 or 105, or to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding under section 32, shall be instituted within three months from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE.

Application of the Code of Civil Procedure to proceedings under this Act. XIV of 1882

135. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Oudh shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to all suits and other proceedings under this Act.

Mode of service of notices.

136. Every notice under this Act shall, if practicable, be served on the person to whom it is addressed or on an agent authorized by him to accept service on his behalf; but if that person or an agent so authorized cannot be found, service may be made by posting the notice at the usual place of residence of the person to whom the notice is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village-chaupal or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Contents of plaints. XIV of 1882.

137. In addition to the particulars required by section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(a) the name of the village or estate, and of the pargana in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

(b) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice of ejectment, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, then the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates and, where fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number (if it is possible to give it) of each field;

(c) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, then the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

(d) if the suit is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, then all the particulars mentioned in section 8.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

138. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant the right to receive the rent of land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed the rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, that third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of the land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal in certain suits.

139. In suits under clauses (1), (2), (7), (10) and (11) of section 108, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

140. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent, no set-off shall be allowed against the claim except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Interest on arrears of rent.

141. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on the arrear at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

Payment of money into Court by defendant.

142. *(1)* In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 143-155.)

as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of the making of the deposit.

(2) Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

(3) From the date of the making of a deposit under this section, interest shall not be allowed to the plaintiff on the sum deposited, whether that sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Proceeding for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

143. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in the last foregoing section shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Making of local investigations by Court.

144. (1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, itself make a local investigation instead of issuing a commission under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(2) When the Court itself makes a local investigation, the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court, and any observations which the Court sees fit to record on its proceedings shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Decrees.

Time for the making of applications for execution.

145. A process of execution shall not be issued on a decree under this Act when the application for the issue of the process is made after the lapse of three years from the date of the decree, unless the decree is for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force as to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

Immediate execution of decree.

146. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 256 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882

Decree for enhancement to state date of commencement of enhancement.

147. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which the enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

148. (1) If the decree is for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

(2) The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that he shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for patta or counterpart to specify certain particulars.

149. A decree for the delivery of a patta or of the counterpart of a patta shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 8, and such other particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Act as the Court deems fit.

Grant of patta or counterpart in case of defendant's refusal.

150. If the decree is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, and the party ordered to deliver the patta or counterpart neglects or refuses to do so, the Court may grant a patta or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and that patta or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

151. If the decree is for money, a process in execution shall not issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than for attachment of that property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

152. If the decree is for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in that right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

153. A beneficial lease or other incumbrance created by an under-proprietor on his tenure after the twenty-second day of July, 1868, shall not be valid in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless the incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of those rights and interests.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

154. (1) When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or the part of that rent, as the case may be, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

(2) Where after the passing of this Act an under-proprietor transfers his rights or any part thereof in land, and the transferee enters into possession, the transferee shall, subject to any agreement in writing with the proprietor to the contrary, be liable to pay to the proprietor any arrears of rent due in respect of the land at the date of the transfer.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sale.

155. (1) When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Chapter XI.—General.—Sections 156-158.)
(Schedule A.—Schedule B.—Schedule C.—Schedule D.)

(2) A like claim may be made, if the land is a proprietary tenure, by an under-proprietor, and if the land is an under-proprietary tenure, by a proprietor.

(3) Any claim made under this section shall be allowed:

Provided that, if a claim to the same land or lot is made by a proprietor or under-proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall prevail:

Provided also that a claim shall not be allowed unless the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL.

Registration of statutory pattas unnecessary.

III of 1877.

156. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, pattas granted for any term not exceeding seven years by landlords to tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 of this Act applies shall be deemed good and valid without their being registered.

Exclusion of specified areas from certain provisions of the Act.

157. The provisions of sections 4, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not extend to the areas specified in Schedule D to this Act, or to any other area which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, add to that schedule, but the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by like notification, extend those provisions, or any of them, to any of those areas.

Power to make rules.

158. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall, before making rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as, in his opinion, is sufficient.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

SCHEDULE A.*

(*See section 15.*)

I, *A. B.*, of , &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent *C. D.*] on the day of tender payment to *E. F.* at (the place where the (revenue *or*) rent of the lands at , [held *or*] cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said *E. F.* is usually payable) of the sum of rupees as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full forthwith for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe to the said *E. F.* on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive; and that I owe to the said *E. F.* no further sum on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands.

I, the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

SCHEDULE B.†

(*See section 15.*)

Court of the of

Dated the day of 18 .

To *E. F.*, of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your recognized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said *A. B.* in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of that claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

SCHEDULE C.

(*See section 84.*)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 188

SCHEDULE D.

(*See section 157.*)

(1) Parganas Kukra Mailani, Bhur, Srinagar, Nighasan, Palia, Khairigarh, Dhaurahra and Firozabad in the district of Kheri;

(2) alluvial maháls for the time being registered as such under the rules made under clause (b) of section 220 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876; XVII of 1876 and

(3) lands heretofore or hereafter granted under the waste-land rules for the time being in force in Oudh.

* If this declaration is made by an agent it must be altered accordingly.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A made by the person paying the money into Court.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 24 of 1886.

A Bill to provide for the Protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide means for protecting Karens and other indigenous tribes in Burma from the intrusion of strangers into their villages; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and local extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Burma Indigenous Tribes Protection Act, 1886.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once; and

(*3*) It shall extend to such local areas within the limits of Lower Burma as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Definition of "indigenous tribes."

2. (*1*) The Karens are an indigenous tribe within the meaning of this Act.

(*2*) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time declare of any other class of persons in Lower Burma that that class is or forms part of an indigenous tribe, and may at any time cancel the declaration.

(*3*) While a declaration under sub-section (*2*) is in force, it shall be conclusive proof of the matter stated therein.

Definitions of "village" and 'prescribed.'

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "village" means any collection of ten or more houses not being either a municipality to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1 or the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, for time being extends, or a town, village hamlet in which a house-tax or a cess on h is for the time being leviable under section 5 or section 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880; but it does not include a village of which members of indigenous tribes are not the majority of the residents; II of 1880.

(*2*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

When resident or intending resident of a village may be ejected or excluded therefrom.

4. (*1*) If not fewer than half of the cultivating householders of a village desire to eject or exclude from the village a resident or intending resident thereof, they may record that desire in the prescribed manner.

(*2*) When the cultivating householders of a village have recorded under sub-section (*1*) their desire to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident, the prescribed authority may, in the prescribed manner, eject or exclude him from the village:

Provided that a resident or intending resident of a village shall not be ejected or excluded therefrom, if he—

(*a*) is of the same indigenous tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or

(*b*) cultivates land within three miles of the village, or

(*c*) has resided in the village for twelve years or upwards:

Provided also that a resident of a village who is ejected under this Act shall be entitled to compensation for any immoveable property belonging to him in the village.

5. (1) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules—

Power for Local Government to make rules

(a) to define the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude therefrom a resident or intending resident is to be ascertained and recorded;

(b) to declare the authority for carrying into effect the recorded desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident therefrom, and to prescribe the procedure to be followed by that authority in ejecting or excluding him;

(c) to prescribe the mode in which the compensation to which an ejected resident is entitled under this Act is to be ascertained and given; and

(d) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) When making any rule under this Act the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

6. (1) The Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at, or after which, the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) The publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the ejection or exclusion in certain circumstances of strangers from village-sites occupied by Karens and other indigenous tribes of Burma.

2. It would seem that Burman, Shan or Chinese strangers occasionally settle in Karen villages and cause very great annoyance to the Karens, who, in some cases, from shyness or timidity, do not resist the intruders, whilst in others they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. The missionaries, who know more of the Karens than any English or Burman Government officers, are very persistent in urging that power must be taken to preserve the Karens, especially the wilder Karens in secluded tracts, from intruders. Mr. Crosthwaite, when officiating as Chief Commissioner of British Burma, proposed to issue rules providing for the ejection of intruders from Karen villages; but it was found on further consideration that no rules of the kind could be enforced without legal sanction. The present Chief Commissioner, sharing Mr. Crosthwaite's views has urged on the Government the necessity for legislation, in the absence of which he fears that the Karen and similar tribes may either be driven out of their settlements or resort to lawless means of getting rid of intruders.

3. In these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. Though of a somewhat exceptional nature, it appears to the Government of India to be warranted by the peculiarities of the relations of these indigenous tribes and their neighbours. Further, it is supported by the analogy of the provisions of section 4 of the Garo Hills Regulation, I of 1882, which prohibit the acquisition of interests in land in those hills by strangers except under special sanction.

4. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. Section 1, sub-section (3), empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, while section 3 defines the term village so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Section 4 declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The section further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Under section 5, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. The section further enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, section 6 contains the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules.

The 17th September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 30th idem :—

NO. 25 OF 1886.

A Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal that portion of the Indian Military Law which relates to Military Courts of Requests and to military tribunals having jurisdiction with respect to actions of a civil nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Acts of the Governor-General in Council.		
Act XI of 1841.	Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1842.	Regulation of Military Bázárs and Liabilities of Camp-followers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XXXIII of 1852.	Enforcement of judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Acts of the Governor-General in Council—contd.		
Act III of 1859.	Conferment of Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases on Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1868.	Suspension of operation of section 17, Act XI, 1841.	The whole.
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments ...	Section 8.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Clause (*b*) of section 6.
Act of the Governor of Madras in Council.		
Act I of 1866.	Cantonments ...	Section 9, down to and inclusive of the words "provided also that."
Bombay Regulation.		
XXII of 1827.	Military Authority ...	The following portions so far as they have not been repealed, namely :— (*a*) the first clause of section 3; (*b*) the first twenty-seven words of the second clause of that section; (*c*) section 7; and (*d*) section 32.

per cent. in the train-mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary:—

Railway.	Accidents				Train Mileage.	
	Increase	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	No.	No.				
East Indian	17	...	65·38	...	3 41	..
Rajputana-Malwa	...	27	...	36 00	5·33	...
Southern Mahratta	...	10		50·00	127·85	...
North-Western	...	106	...	70·67	...	3 41
Eastern Bengal	..	39	..	41 94	5·07	
Northern Bengal	10	...	41 67	...	...	0 09
South Indian	11	...	29·73	...	2 54	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	33	...	40 24	..	12·57

2. Besides the above there were 21 accidents on the Jorhat Railway, from which line no returns had been received for the first quarter of 1885.

3. The largest increase was on the East Indian Railway; but looking at the particular headings under which the accidents occurred, there is nothing to call for special note in connection with the increase.

4. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the decrease chiefly took place under "Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed," "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Broken rails," the number of accidents recorded under these heads being 1, 23 and *nil* against 8, 31 and 6 respectively.

5. The largest decrease on the North-Western Railway is due to the absence of any accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," "Trains running over obstructions on the line," "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," "The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," "Failure of couplings" and "Other accidents," while in the corresponding quarter of 1885 the accidents classed under these heads numbered 82 in all.

6. Of the decrease of 39 accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway 26 were under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and 9 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

7. On the Southern Mahratta, Northern Bengal and South Indian Railways there was no large increase or decrease under any particular class of accidents.

8. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the decrease mainly occurred under "Fire in trains," the number of accidents returned being 17 against 37. The number of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" also shows a decrease from 13 to 8.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 6 injured against 3 killed and 22 injured, and among servants, 11 injured against 6 killed and 11 injured. It appears from the line returns that of these casualties 3 passengers were slightly injured on the East Indian Railway by the outgoing engine of a passenger train having been backed against the train with considerable force at Asansol on the 26th March 1886; 3 servants were injured—1 slightly and 2 seriously—by an accident to a lorry on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the 18th February 1886; 3 passengers and 2 servants were injured by a collision between an up and a down mixed train on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the 28th March

1886, owing to both the trains having been, through the carelessness of the station staff, turned on the same line; and 4 coolies were injured—2 seriously and 2 slightly—by the derailment of some trucks of a ballast train on the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the 25th January 1886.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	2	...	3	...	2	...	5
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	...	3	...	2	...	5
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	45	...	...	...	4	...	4
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	197	..	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of couplings	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	32	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL	534	...	6	...	11	...	17

11. The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" shows a decrease from 77 to 45, or of 32. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway there was only 1 accident under this head against 11 in the corresponding quarter of 1885; on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 8 against 13; on the Bengal and North-Western Railway 1 against 5; and on the North-Western Railway *nil* against 11.

12. The cattle accidents numbered 197 against 226, the decrease being mainly due to the number of cases on the Eastern Bengal Railway being only 28 against 54.

13. Under "Bursting of boilers, or tubes, &c., of engines" there has been a considerable decrease, the number of accidents being 9 against 27. It is noteworthy that no accident of this kind occurred on the North-Western Railway during the quarter under review, although there were no less than 21 such cases recorded against that line in the corresponding quarter of 1885.

14. The number of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," also shows a decrease of 13 or 24 per cent., owing chiefly to the absence of any accident on the North-Western Railway against 20 in the corresponding quarter of 1885, and to there being only 6 accidents against 15 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The accidents of this class were the most numerous on the Jorhat Railway, the number being 14 or one-third of the total number.

15. Out of 7 cases of "Failure of axles," 5 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and of 30 cases of "Failure of couplings," 6 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa, and 9 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The return of the North-Western Railway does not show a single accident under the latter head, while in that for the first quarter of 1885, 12 such accidents were recorded.

16. Under "Fire in trains" the number of cases diminished from 78 to 55, of which 16 or 29 per cent. occurred on the North-Western Railway and 17 or 31 per cent. on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the latter line, however, there has been a decrease of 20 accidents or 54 per cent. under this head.

17. The number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" was the largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, being 15 out of a total of 32.

18. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms . . .	...	6
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	4
Whilst crossing the line at stations	2	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains .	5	18
Other accidents	2	6
TOTAL .	10	35

19. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors,

whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	3	13
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	...	11
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	2
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	3
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6	12
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	2	16
Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	6
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	1
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	4	9
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	2
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	3
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	4
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	5
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	12
Miscellaneous	2	22
TOTAL	22	124

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 3 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 29 were killed and 14 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 6 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 3 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1885:—

First quarter, 1885.		First quarter, 1886.			First quarter, 1885.		First quarter, 1886.	
Open mileage.	Train mileage.	Open mileage.	Train mileage.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				Passengers.				
...	...	...	...	From causes beyond their own control	8	21	...	10
...	...	...	...	From misconduct or want of caution	11	29	10	51
				Servants.				
...	...	...	...	From causes beyond their own control	6	18	...	13
...	...	...	...	From misconduct or want of caution	39	114	22	122
				Others.				
...	...	...	...	Whilst passing at level crossings	4	...	3	1
—	...	...	...	Trespassers including suicides	42	9	35	15
...	...	...	...	Other persons	2	1	3	2
11,814½	11,426,500	12,190	11,627,244	TOTAL	107	192	73	194

22. In addition to the above, 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 33 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 98 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam should be invited to the large number of accidents on the Jorhat State Railway, especially to those due to the failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. The attention of the Director General of Railways should also be invited to the large decrease in the number of accidents on the North-Western Railway, as it appears to the Government of India that the decreases are probably due not so much to fewer accidents as to the omission to report certain classes of accidents which it has hitherto been usual to report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Document accompanying.

Abstract Return of Accidents for the first quarter of 1886.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the First Quarter of 1886 were received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	16th April 1886.	
2	Bengal and North-Western	16th " "	
3	Bhavnagar-Gondal	22nd " "	
4	Eastern Bengal	26th " "	
5	Oudh and Rohilkhand	27th " "	
6	His Highness the Nizam's	1st May "	
7	Jodhpore	6th " "	
8	Mysore	6th " "	
9	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	7th " "	
10	Wardha Coal	10th " "	
11	South Indian	11th " "	
12	Madras	11th " "	
13	Great Indian Peninsula	13th " "	
14	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	13th " "	
15	Southern Mahratta	13th " "	
16	Rajputana-Malwa	13th " "	
17	His Highness the Gaekwar's	13th " "	
18	Cawnpore-Achnera	17th " "	
19	Jorhat	18th " "	
20	Burma	22nd " "	
21	Deoghur	27th " "	
22	North-Western	28th " "	
23	Darjeeling-Himalayan	15th June "	
24	Nalhati	23rd " "	
25	Northern Bengal	23rd " "	
26	Kaunia-Dharlla	23rd " "	
27	Tirhoot	23rd " "	
28	Dacca	23rd " "	
29	East Indian	30th " "	Tables 1 to 4.

T BLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1886 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Passengers. Total.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. Total.		Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides.		Other Persons. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns.		Other Persons. Total.		Total all Classes.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																							
(a) 1,675	East Indian	1885	...	14	4	6	4	20	2	9	7	39	9	48	...	...	22	2	...	...	22	2	35	70
1,675		1886	...	4	2	10	2	14	...	3	3	35	3	38	...	...	8	2	2	1	10	3	15	55
1,411	Rajputana-Malwa	1885	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	13
1,411¼		1886	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	8	2	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	11
214	Southern Mahratta	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
316		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	4
(b) 1,855¾	North-Western	1885	3	7	3	10	6	17	2	1	8	5	10	6	2	...	4	2	...	...	6	2	22	25
1,885		1886	...	...	4	5	4	5	...	...	4	14	4	14	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2	15	21
(c) 359	Eastern Bengal	1885	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
359		1886	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	5	10
45	Wardha Coal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
27¼	Nalhati	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	Tirhoot	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
226		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
249	Northern Bengal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249		1886	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
37	Kaunia-Dharlla	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
37		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dacca	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	Cawnpore-Achnera	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
253¼		1886	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
149	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
149		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2

254	Burma	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
327		1886	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	Jorhat	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		1886	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																								
861	Madras	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
861		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	10
(d) 654	South Indian	1885	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
654		1886	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	1	6	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	10
(e) 1,503¾	Great Indian Peninsula	1885	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	30	7	30	1	...	7	2	1	1	9	3	17	33
1,504		1886	..	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	26	1	26	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	5	27
(f) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1885	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6	9	6	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	8	10
461		1886	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	9	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	12
594	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1885	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	11
608		1886	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	5	14
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																								
51	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
51		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6¼	Deoghur	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
267¼	Bengal and North-Western	1885	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
303		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	5	7
91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
91		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Thaton-Duyinzaik (g)	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (h)	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																								
121	His Highness the Nizam's	1885	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121		1886	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
59	His Highness the Gaekwar's	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1886	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
193¼		1886	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	Mysore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
49	Jodhpore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
64		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) 11,814¾	TOTAL ...	1885	3	21	11	29	14	50	6	18	39	114	45	132	4	...	42	9	2	1	48	10	107	192
12,190		1886	...	10	10	31	10	41	...	13	22	122	22	185	3	1	35	15	3	2	41	18	73	194

(a) Includes the Branch lines worked by the Undertaking.
(b) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patrila Railways.
(c) Includes the Poradaha Branch, the Bengal Central and the late Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.
(d) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.
(e) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Patri line worked by the Company.
(g) Return received too late.
(h) Return not received.
(j) Excludes 12 miles of the Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway—Bareilly to Bhojeepura—twice included with the mileage shown in the return for the first quarter of 1885,—once with the mileage of the Bareilly-Pilibheet Railway and again with that of the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1886 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

PASSENGERS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																		
East Indian	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	4	1	4	2	11	2	14
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
North-Western	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	..	..	2	3	...	...	4	5	4	5
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																		
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Jorhat	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	...	2	.	...	...	2	...	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	2	..	...	...	2	...	5
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Thaton-Duyinzaik (a)	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
NATIVE STATES.																		
His Highness the Nizam's ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
His Highness the Gaekwar's ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1886 ...	...	6	...	6	1	4	2	1	...	...	5	18	2	6	10	35	10	41
TOTAL ... 1885 ...	3	21	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	19	3	6	11	29	14	50

PASSENGERS. SEE

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.														
East Indian	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.														
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.														
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.														
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.														
His Highness the Nizam's ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Gaekwar's ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1886 ...	...	11	3	13	...	11	...	3	...	3	6	12	2	16
TOTAL ... 1885 ...	6	11	6	12	1	8	1	1	...	...	3	11	3	12

(a) Return received too late.
(b) " not received.

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| VANTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL.

	East Indian.							Rajputana-Malwa							Southern Mahratta.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	...	3	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	9	...	...	..	...	..	...	23	.	...		...	...	..	6	..	...	..	...	...	...
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
20 Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	43	...	3	...	...	..	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	234,504,016							88,967,550							7,730,638						
„ of Servants employed	25,620							11,941							3,285						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,382,539							1,399,000							137,375						

	North-Western.							Eastern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	22	...	..	..	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	..	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	16	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	44	...	..	..	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	118,266,248							40,204,405						
„ of Servants employed	27,000							6,550						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,586,114							336,264						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.*							STATE PROVINCIAL.																													
	WARDHA COAL.							NALHATI.							TIRHOOT.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHABELLA.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number o Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	800,094							694,769							14,095,346							11,050,210							520,866						
" of Servants employed	437(a)							140							2,629							2,016							198						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	21,603							9,810							114,952							195,237							6,670						

(a) Includes servants employed on colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concluded.*

	Dacca.							Cawnpore-Achnera.							Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.							Burma.							Jodhpur.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	1,682,049							11,566,232							5,379,416							19,455,167							(a)						
" of Servants employed	890							2,066							2,502							2,731							105						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	32,983							101,214							130,708							264,534							5,727						

(a) Correct figures not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	3	...	3
Number of Passenger miles	61,574,611							52,369,698 (a)							106,624,818						
" of Servants employed	5,926							8,081 (a)							24,101						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	535,771							441,525 (a)							2,342,262						

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	5
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	3	...	4	...	7
Number of Passenger miles	56,538,797							38,948,851						
" of Servants employed	6,317							6,300						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	598,100							645,671						

(a) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Deoghur.							Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibhit.)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	(a)							250,191							8,165,712							1,425,380						
„ of Servants employed	(a)							60							2,529							784						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	(a)							3,311							163,863							27,460						

(a) Information not available.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concluded.*															Native States.													
	Thaton-Duyinzaik. (a)							Assam. (b)							H. H. the Nizam's.							H. H. the Gaekwar's.							
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	.....							.....							7,330,832							1,200,436						
„ of Servants employed	.....							.....							806							214						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	.....							.....							77,847							14,367						

(a) Return received too late. (b) Return not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1886, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No 4.

	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*																													
	BHAWNAGAR-GONDAL.							MYSORE.							JODHPORE.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	5
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	5
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	4	...	4
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	..	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	3	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	534	...	6	...	11	...	17
Number of Passenger miles	7,942,967							3,321,965							2,222,787							902,834,051						
" of Servants employed	695							866							246							145,035						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	74,623							38,278							14,436							11,627,244						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the

Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing out of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
STATE IMPERIAL.																					
East Indian	...	4	4	...	1	4	...	2	9	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	23	2	1	2	3	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
North-Western	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	28	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	10	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Burma	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Jorhat	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
South Indian	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	27	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886 ...	2	11	16	1	15	45	9	5	197	24	10	9	42	1	...	7	1	30	1	7	2
TOTAL 1885 ...	4	7	15	2	17	77	18	8	226	28	12	27	55	...	...	10	...	34	...	8	2

No. 4.

First Quarter of 1886, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the KILLED or INJURED thereby.

22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
					Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers. Killed.	Per million of passengers. Injured.	Per million of passenger miles. Killed.	Per million of passenger miles. Injured.
...	4	3	...	43	...	3	...	...	...	3	1,675	3,543,673	2,382,539	234,504,016	2,116	1,422	140,002	...	0·847	...	0·013
...	...	3	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411¼	1,581,104	1,399,000	88,967,550	1,120	991	63,042	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	167,471	137,375	7,730,638	530	435	24,464	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	2,365,895	1,586,114	118,266,248	1,255	841	62,741	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,345,012	336,264	40,204,405	3,747	937	111,990	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	30,322	21,603	800,094	674	480	17,780	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	34,454	9,810	694,769	1,264	360	25,496	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	414,087	114,952	14,095,346	1,832	509	62,369	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	259,541	195,237	11,050,210	1,042	784	44,378	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28,076	6,670	520,866	759	180	14,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	117,628	32,983	1,682,049	1,368	384	19,559	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	253¼	362,268	101,214	11,566,232	1,430	396	6,185	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	210,830	130,708	5,379,416	1,415	877	36,103	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	756,023	264,534	19,455,167	2,312	809	59,496	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 30	5,029	5,727	(b)	419	191	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,429,871	535,771	61,574,611	1,661	622	71,515	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)654	(a)1,463,809	(c) 441,525	(c) 52,369,698	2,238	675	80,076	...	...	...	...
...	17	1	4	49	...	...	...	3	...	3	1,504	1,953,204	2,342,262	106,624,818	1,299	1,557	70,894	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2,148,295	523,100	56,538,797	4,660	1,135	122,644	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	22	...	3	...	4	...	7	608	775,031	645,671	38,948,851	1,275	1,062	64,060	...	3·870	...	0·077
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	60,287	3,311	250,191	15,072	828	62,548	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	303	256,387	163,863	8,165,712	846	541	26,950	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	46,525	27,460	1,425,380	511	302	15,664	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117,617	77,847	7,380,832	972	643	60,585	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	66,506	14,367	1,200,436	1,127	244	20,346	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	193¼	210,090	74,623	7,942,967	1,087	386	41,111	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		12	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	105,632	38,278	3,321,965	755	273	23,728	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	51,800	14,436	2,222,787	809	225	34,731	...	...	...	...
...	55	12	32	534	...	6	...	11	...	17	12,190	19,906,467	11,627,244	902,834,051	1,640	958	74,559	...	0·301	...	0·007
4	78	11	43	686	3	(g) 22	6	11	9	33	11,814¼	19,694,505	11,426,500	957,799,094	1,665	966	80,986	0·152	1·069	0·003	0·022

(a) Of this 13 miles only opened for passenger traffic.
(b) Correct figures not received.
(c) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(d) Information not received.
(e) Return received too late.
(f) Return not received.
(g) One was not a passenger

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1293 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 25th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay	Upper Sind Frontier . .	13 5	21 4	16 0	16 0	21 4	22 0		.	18 14	...	13 4	160 0	*13 0	* In common use.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 24th September, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S I., C I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*) be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This is a Bill which was introduced by my friend Sir Steuart Bayley last December with the object of removing a slight defect in the Lunatic Asylums Act. The Bill as introduced was approved by the local authorities, but certain additional amendments of the Act were suggested by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and it was thought desirable to make a further reference on these suggestions. After considering the replies to this further reference we have added to the Bill clauses expressly legalising the detention of supposed lunatics for a limited time for purposes of observation, and also removing an inconvenience pointed out by the Punjab Government which had been caused by the requirement that lunatics who are Natives of India should in all cases be sent to an asylum at the Presidency. The reasons for these modifications of the Bill are explained in the Report of the Select Committee, and I need not add to the explanations which are to be found there."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S (N.-W. P.) FUNCTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The passing of this Bill has been delayed for some time because it was proposed to add to it a section validating the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain powers under a Regulation of 1803, which he appears to have exercised without question during the forty years that elapsed between the constitution of his office and the repeal of the Regulation.

The proposal was quite reasonable, but there was at the time that it was made just a possibility that its adoption might affect the interests of some parties to a suit then pending, and accordingly the further progress of the Bill was postponed. There is now, so far as I am aware, no litigation before any Court which can be influenced by the addition of the proposed section, and therefore it has been added to the Bill.

"We have also removed from the schedule to the Bill a Regulation of 1800, to which reference has been made unnecessary by the passing of the little Act of this year about the Mirzápur stone-quarries."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA INDIGENOUS TRIBES PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to provide for the protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to:

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UPPER BURMA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma, remarking that, though it was only formally laid on the table on that day, it had been in the hands of hon'ble members for the last few days; and under those circumstances he had no hesitation in asking that it should be taken into consideration at once. It was desirable, for administrative reasons, that there should be no avoidable delay in the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When introducing this Bill in July last, I said that its object was to lay the foundation of a system of law for Upper Burma, and I explained the system under which that Province had been provisionally administered under British rule. Since then I have seen statements to the effect that the provisions of the law have been totally ignored in Upper Burma, and that the people of that Province have been deprived of the safeguards against injustice to which they are legally entitled. As such statements are calculated to convey an entirely erroneous impression of the facts, it may be desirable that I should, at the risk of repetition, describe again the nature of the provisional administration which this measure and the Regulations by which it is to be supplemented are intended to supersede. That administration has been conducted in accordance with certain provisional instructions, which were framed by Sir Charles Bernard and approved by the Government of India. The object of those instructions was to apply to Upper Burma the provisions of the Indian Codes so far as they were applicable to the circumstances of the country and suitable to the customs and habits of the people. Certain variations from the precise procedure laid down by the Codes were considered necessary. Among the most important of these variations was the substitution for the method of appeals provided by the Codes of a system of review and revision by superior authorities. With the view of securing regularity of procedure and guarding against failures of justice, special stress was laid on the exercise of the powers of review and revision thus conferred, and all those who are familiar with the administration of justice in frontier tracts are aware how much better these powers are adapted to the circumstances of such tracts than the ordinary procedure of appeal provided by

the Codes. I need not go through the other variations between the instructions and the Codes. They are all of a similar character, and such as were rendered necessary by the exceptional and transitional state of things with which we had to deal.

"I believe that these instructions have worked satisfactorily, and have proved to be well adapted to their purpose. Careful inquiry has been made into all cases in which officers of the British Administration have been charged with oppressive conduct, or abuse of the powers entrusted to them; and the result of the inquiry has been in each case to show that the charge either had been grossly exaggerated or had no foundation in fact. As to one point there can be no room for doubt, namely, that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which our officers have had to contend, the administration of justice in Upper Burma under British rule has constituted an immense advance on anything which existed under the late regime.

"I am aware that the 'instructions' are open to technical objections, on the ground that certain Indian Acts, including the general Codes, were extended to Upper Burma by the mere fact of its incorporation in the Indian Empire, and that the instructions issued last spring are not in precise accordance with those Acts. But it was obviously impossible to work those Acts immediately and without modification in a Province so situated as Upper Burma. The choice practically lay between adherence to the letter of the law and observance of its spirit, and we preferred the latter course. In asking the Council, as I do by this Bill, to give retrospective validity to the provisional instructions of last spring, I confidently affirm that I am not asking them to condone any act, omission or practice inconsistent with the substantial interests of justice.

"I have said that the law embodied in this Bill will be supplemented by Regulations under the Statute of 1870. Until this Bill has been passed, there will be no authority competent to submit those Regulations in the manner required by the Statute. But much time has been devoted to them during the last few months; they have been carefully considered by the Government of India in consultation with the local authorities; they are now in a very forward state of preparation; and I believe that a very short time will elapse before they become law. When it is remembered how long a period elapsed before anything like a settled system of law was introduced into such Provinces as Oudh and the Punjab, it will be seen that the Government is not chargeable with undue delay in the performance of its task of providing a Code of laws suitable to the circumstances of its new Province.

"To return to the Bill. The alterations made by the Select Committee are neither numerous nor important, and are all, or nearly all, based on suggestions made by Sir Charles Bernard after consultation with his officers.

"There are certain provisions of the Bill which ought to come into force simultaneously with the Regulations to which I have referred, and we have therefore postponed their operation for a period which will not, I hope, exceed a few weeks. We have also defined somewhat more precisely the local area to which certain parts of the Bill are to apply. There is no present intention of importing British law into the Shan States, and therefore we have excluded those States from the operation of the laws which we declare in force in Upper Burma, merely reserving a power, which may possibly be useful hereafter, to introduce into any portions of those States such laws, if any, as may be required. We have made a few additional modifications in the Acts scheduled for application to Upper Burma in the narrower sense of the word, and we have made a few additions to the list of those Acts. But, as will be seen from our Report, none of these alterations are of any material importance, and the Bill which I am asking the Council to pass is, in all its substantial features, that which was introduced last July."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS ABOLITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law. He said:—

"Courts of Requests were first established in India by a Regulation of the year 1810, and the object was stated to be to afford means to sutlers and others of obtaining a remedy in case of debt against military officers and soldiers and also to encourage sutlers and others to settle in military cantonments. The law was first recognized by the English Statute Law in 1825; at that time practically a sutler or trader in a camp had no remedy against an officer or soldier for the recovery of small claims, and these Courts were established only to afford such means of remedy. But in course of time, as Small Cause Courts have extended throughout India, the necessity for separate Courts of this kind no longer exists; in fact, the Courts are merely the relic of a state of things which has long passed away, and moreover, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Military Courts of Requests are in many respects more severe than either the English law contemplates or the Government of India would now be prepared to allow if legislating in the first instance. It is therefore proposed to abolish Military Courts of Requests, so far as such abolition is not repugnant to the provisions of the English Army Act.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains the nature of the proposed Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH WASIKAS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The Select Committee have altered the Bill in two points. They have, firstly, omitted those portions of it which contained any reference to the 5th Oudh loan, as the Local Government have brought to their notice that there are no pensions under that loan now remaining, all allowances or pensions payable on account of it having been commuted in accordance with the terms of the treaty under which the loan was made.

"Secondly, they have re-drafted section 2 of the Bill so as to make it clear that the allowances are declared to be within the meaning of the Pensions Act with no ulterior object but only for the limited purpose of barring the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in respect of claims relating to these allowances except on certain conditions, and of protecting them from attachment at the instance of creditors.

"There is nothing novel in these provisions. They have in effect been acted on since the annexation of Oudh, and rules on these matters were drawn up under section 14 of the Pensions Act of 1871, the applicability of which to the Wasika allowances has only within a recent period been the subject of doubt. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons I intimated that the legislation respecting the Táj Mahal's pension in 1880 suggested a question as to Wasikas being pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act of 1871; and a year or two ago, Mr. Young, then the officiating and now the substantive Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, ruled that these allowances were liable to attachment under civil decrees as being outside the Pensions Act. On the correctness of

this judgment I offer no opinion, but it is opposed to the practice which has obtained under the orders of Government for 30 years, and, unless that practice was inexpedient, has rendered legislation inevitable in the interests of the Wasikadárs themselves. The Government believes, however, that the practice which has hitherto obtained is salutary, that these allowances should not become the subject of litigation in the Civil Courts, and that the holders of them should not be reduced to destitution by the attachment of them in execution of civil decrees.

"The letter of the Commissioner of Lucknow printed as a paper on the Bill, memorials received by the Select Committee and by the Government, and notices of the measure in the public Press show nevertheless that the scope of the Bill has been misapprehended, and that in many quarters a notion prevails that under cover of this enactment Government intend to facilitate the resumption or reduction of Wasikas at some future time and to appropriate funds for which they are bound to account as trustee.

"As to the former point I hope the explanation I have just given of the meaning and effect of the Bill will dispel all misunderstanding; and as to the latter, if I am called upon to notice such imputations, I can only say that the Bill makes no alteration in the position of Government in respect of these allowances, and that all courses now open to claimants against Government on account of them will be equally open to them after the Bill becomes law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 30th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 30th September, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, where there has been a slight fall, and in Mysore, Coorg, Bengal, Assam, and Lower Burma, there has been little or no rain during the week under report.

The *kharif* crops in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana, are in considerable need of more rain, but, so far, the prospects are not unfavourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *kharif* crops are good, and the harvest has commenced in some places. In Madras the standing crops are generally in good condition.

The rice crop in Bombay requires more rain; and in the Central Provinces it has suffered greatly from the long break in the weather. In Bengal the early rice is being harvested, and, except in inundated tracts, the yield is good; the winter rice generally promises well. In Lower Burma the rice crop is healthy and prospects are good.

Rabi operations have commenced in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Rajputana, and sowings have been made in places.

The public health continues satisfactory in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Central Provinces and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 29th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·77	Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops require more rain; harvest second crop paddy and gingelly, yield average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·24	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·92	Small-pox slight; fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kistna . .	Average ·17	Standing crops flourishing. River 2·8 feet over anicut. Cholera and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·49	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·73	Standing crops generally good; *cholum* and *cumbu* in parts suffered from excessive rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore . .	Average last week since revised, 1·28; this week, ·78.	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·24; this week, ·74.	Fever and small-pox in parts of one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average ·20	Rain insufficient for second crop paddy. Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight cholera in one, slight small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . .	·14	Harvest paddy almost over. Cholera in one division; slight small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 29th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 26th, 12 feet against 12 feet 11 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting commenced in Shahbandar and Mirpur Batoro talukas. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Dadur 30, 44 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops damaged by smut in Sakrand taluka; harvesting commenced in three talukas. River at Kotri on 27th, 12 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Standing crops doing well. Rain wanted for rice crops in several talukas. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda .	.....	No report received.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Rain very badly wanted for the standing crops. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka still continues; slight fever in Olphad, Bardoli, and Pardi talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik . . .	Igatpuri, 4·16; Peint, 2·30; Dindori, 2·49; maximum at Sunnar, 1·96; minimum at Niphad, ·02; Malegaon and Nandgaon, *nil.*	*Kharif* crops good. Preparation for *rabi* sowing continues. Rain badly wanted in most talukas both for standing *kharif* crops, which are withering in places, and for *rabi* sowings. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 36¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 22nd, 24th and 25th; total of week ·92; total to date 97·09, being 29·52 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 22nd, 3° warm on 23rd, 2° warm from 24th to 27th, and 1° warm on 28th; vapour in air excessive; wind normal on 22nd; abnormal wind northerly from 23rd to 28th; distant lightning on 23rd; and thunderstorm on 24th.
Poona . . .	Rain in nine talukas, maximum at Petha Malshi, 2·99; minimum at Junnar, ·51; light showers in Bhimthadi and Petha Baramati talukas, being ·15 and ·12 respectively.	Late fall of rain has improved the standing crops; more rain wanted in Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and in parts of Junnar and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 54 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	At Karjat, 1·80; Shrigaon, ·72; Nevasa, ·53; Sangamner, ·41; rain very slight in five and none in two talukas.	*Kharif* crops and public health good. *Rabi* sowing undertaken in seven talukas. Rain wanted for crops and for *rabi* sowing. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 40, and *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	At Barsi, 2·27; Madha, 2·98; Karmala, 1·09. Pandharpur, 2·67; Sangola, 2·10; Malsiras, 1·98.	Standing crops good; *rabi* sowing in progress throughout district. Cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Rain urgently wanted in Sholapur taluka. Weather hot. *Juari* 71⅞ and *bajri* 84⅛ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain throughout the district, varying from ·40 in Ranibennur, to 3·50 in Karajgi.	Early *juari* crops improving in all talakas, except Ranibennur and Hangal, where more rain is required; rice crops not promising for want of sufficient rain; sowing of cotton not yet complete. Cattle-disease in Dharwar and Kalghatgi talukas and in Mugud Petha. *Juari* 52 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, 1·88; Kumpta, ·57; Haliyal, ·71; total ·132·08.	Rain wanted in Sirsi, Yellapur, and Mugud. Rice crops good; harvest in progress in Karwar. Public health good; cattle-disease in nine talukas. Common rice at Karwar 13 and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	General health fair. Weather hot. Rain wanted for late crops. Wheat 34, *bajri* 29, and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, but none in Guzerat; more rain urgently wanted almost everywhere. Standing crops still in good condition generally, but in some districts crops are withering from want of rain. Fever in parts of nine, cattle-disease in parts of twelve, and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal - (Sept 29th)		
Chittagong . .	0·31	Weather hot. Transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects not so good. Caterpillars causing damage in several places. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . .	0·37	Jute being cut; *amun* thriving well; harvesting of September rice commenced; prospects good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	2·87	Prospects of *amun* paddy and sugarcane favourable; cutting and steeping of jute going on; harvesting of early rice still continues. Public health good.
Moorshedabad . .	2·44	Continual thunderstorms. Considerable loss in many parts from submersion of late rice, otherwise prospects favourable.
Rungpore . .	8·13	Crops generally good; tobacco seedlings slightly injured by rain. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent.
Burdwan . .	2·65	Prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur . .	1·90	Waters subsiding. Prospects of late rice good; *karthi* being sown. Public health good.
Purneah . .	1·34	Such crops, as have escaped the floods, will do extremely well. Rivers falling. Public health indifferent.
Patna . .	2·29	Reaping of *bhadoi* crops almost finished; prospects of paddy favourable. Cholera still in Behar, and some fever in Barh town.
Durbhunga . .	1·58	*Bhadoi* harvest progressing, but very poor outturn expected; paddy crop on high grounds doing well. Prices stationary. Cholera in Tajpore subdivision, otherwise public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·25	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* being harvested with good results; rice and other crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack . .	0·70	Weather cloudy. Reaping of *beali* paddy nearly completed; *laghu* paddy in ear; *sarad* paddy being weeded and doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
Midnapore . .	2·22	Prospects of crops generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna . .	1·42	Weather cloudy. *Aus* harvest nearly completed; transplanted *amun* doing well; prospects good. A little fever at Satkhira; public health good.
Dinagepore . .	2·75	Weather fair. Prospects of crops good. Fever still prevalent; a few cases of small-pox.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	2·15	Pudma river falling. Slight damage done by floods, but *amun* generally good. Public health fair.
Gya . .	1·42	Prospects of rice excellent.
Chumparun . .	0·79	*Bhadoi* crops saved from late floods being harvested; paddy, where not injured by flood, doing well. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—There was generally moderate rain during the week. Prospects of crops are favourable, except in parts of Behar and East Bengal and in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where they have suffered much from excessive rain and floods; early crops are being harvested and save on the inundated tracts are yielding well. Fever is prevalent in some localities, but the general health is on the whole satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept 28th)		
Benares (Sept. 27th)	Average ·50	Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Cholera decreasing; cattle-disease abating.
Ballia („ 28th)	Average 1 30	Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. Public health good.
Gorakhpore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry. Reaping of *kharif* crop in progress, outturn good. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	1·0 at Bikapur	*Kharif* crops being cut; *rabi* being sown; prospects favourable Prices stationary. Fever abating; cholera reported from tahsil Akbarpur; cattle-disease in tahsils Fyzabad, Bikapur, and Akbarpur.
Lucknow („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice being cut; cultivators busy in preparing fields for *rabi* harvest; crops doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported from tahsil Dalman.
Partabgarh („ 28th)	*Nil*	West winds; cloudy weather. Prospects excellent. Prices almost stationary. General health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Slight rain in two tahsils only.	Weather clear. Crop prospects good; harvesting of *kharif* in progress. Markets well stocked. Prices falling. Autumnal fever in places, otherwise health good; slight cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. Crops in good condition; ground being prepared for *rabi*. Prices stationary. Fever in places; cholera in one place.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects good; land being prepared for *rabi*. Prices remain steady. Fever prevalent; only a few cases of cholera.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* ploughing progressing. Slight fever prevalent, and a few cases of cholera in three tahsils.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Early rice and *juari* being harvested. Fever prevalent, and a good deal of cholera in Bareilly city and Baheri and Faridpur tahsils.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Rain badly wanted for *rabi* lands; grain being sown in parts; *juari* attacked by insects in pargana Kamasin. Prices stationary. Public health good, except usual fever; cattle-disease in four villages.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. Rice and millets being cut and harvested. Prices falling. Some cases of cholera in Bhaban; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 27th)	*Nil*	Harvesting operations in progress; *rabi* ploughings continue. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ 28th	*Nil*	Fair weather. Rain wanted, especially in pargana Jhansi. Prices falling. Fever and cattle-disease have not abated.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Westerly wind, with cool nights; but hot days. Maize and rice being cut; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent, but not severe.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. *Kharif* crops being harvested in some places; *rabi* sowings have begun. Markets are well stocked, and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cholera still prevalent in Bareilly city and district; slight cattle-disease in Fyzabad, Jhansi, Banda, and Saharanpur.
unjab—(Sept. 28th)		
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Delhi . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	·20	Health fair. Prices of wheat and gram rising; other grains stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Peshawar district; more wanted in the Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Shahpur districts. General health good; slight fever in the Gujar Khan tahsil of the Rawalpindi district. Prices rising in the Rawalpindi district, elsewhere stationary. Crops in Delhi district damaged by strong westerly winds.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 29th)		
Nagpur	·02	Weather hot and sultry. Crops require rain soon. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Cotton and *til* promising; other crops damaged by absence of rain. Health fair. Prices rising.
Saugor (Sept. 28th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Crops suffering for want of rain. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. *Kharif* crops withering; *rabi* sowings commenced; prospects indifferent. Fever prevalent. Prices rising rapidly.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Crops withering. Fever prevalent; some small-pox in places. Prices unchanged.
Bilaspur	·70	Prospects critical in two tahsils, better in Seorinarain.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather hot. Crops beginning to suffer. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Rice and *kodo* suffering from want of rain; cotton and *til* still good; preparations being made for *rabi* sowings. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.
Sambalpur (Sept. 24th)	1·76	Weather showery. Prospects improved, but much rice lost. Cattle-disease prevalent.
		General Remarks.—The want of rain is now felt in all districts, and rice has suffered greatly, other crops will still be good if rain falls soon. Fever prevalent in places. Prices are rising.
Lower Burma—(Sept. 22nd)		
Akyab (Sept. 18th)	2·89; total rainfall 125·48.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	2·51; total rainfall 82·41.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting going on.
Rangoon	3·09; total rainfall 75·80.	Public health good; three cases of cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3·35; total rainfall 142·50.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	13·33; total rainfall 193·51.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu	8·84; total rainfall 106·63.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops progressing favourably. Transplanting progressing.
Henzada	2·08; correct total rainfall to date 69·96.	Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting completed.
Prome	0·95; total rainfall 34·01.	Slight cholera and slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing and transplanting finished in one township.
Tounghoo	1·31; total rainfall 69·10.	Slight cholera in town of Tounghoo; cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Thayetmyo	·98; total rainfall 29·96.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting nearly completed.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera here and there, otherwise public health satisfactory; cattle generally healthy. Crops healthy and prospects good.
Lower Burma (Sept. 25th)—		
Akyab (Sept. 25th)	3·25; total rainfall 128·73.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	2·0; total rainfall 84·41.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting going on.
Rangoon	3·53; total rainfall 79·86.	Public health good; two cases of cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein)	2·35; total rainfall 144·85.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	2·33; total rainfall 195·84.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu	3·01; total rainfall 109·64.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Lower Burma—*contd.*		
Henzada . .	4·19; total rainfall 74·15.	A few cases of cholera; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good.
Prome . . .	·23; total rainfall 34·24.	Cholera somewhat severe in one township and slight in three others; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting going on.
Tounghoo . .	2·46; total rainfall 71·66.	Public health good; hree deaths from cholera in town; cattle healthy. Crops destroyed to some extent by flood, especially in one township; standing crops promising.
Thayetmyo . .	·14; total rainfall 30·1.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting nearly finished.
		General Remarks.—Cholera somewhat severe in part of Prome district and slight in three other districts, otherwise public health good; cattle disease trifling. Floods have done some damage to crops in four districts, but crops as a whole doing very well.
Assam—(Sept. 29th)		
Gauhati . .	1·31 during week ending 20th instant.	General health of the station good; certain cases of cholera reported from Nolbari and Patidarang; cattle-disease reported from one mouzah. Transplantation of *sali* almost finished.
Sylhet . .	3·22	State and prospects same as last week. Water subsiding. Insects damaging paddy plant in some places of Sunamganj and Sadr. Distress in some parts of Karimganj and Sadr still prevails.
Cachar . .	3 35	Weather warm. River going down rapidly, but water has not receded from a good deal of paddy land. Transplanting of *sali* and sowing of *dumahi* crops progressing. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. Outturn of tea continues good. Blight not yet left. Cattle-disease not wholly disappeared; health good.
Dibrugarh . .	2 85	Weather rainy and cloudy, with intermediate bright days. Prospects of *sali* crops good; sowing of *matikalai* continues. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept 25th)		
Bangalore . .	Rain has been general throughout the State; at Bangalore, 2·81; Mysore, 2·62; Kolar, 2·81.	Crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress, prospects favourable. Public health good. Prices stationary.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . . .	1 14	*Ragi* crops being harvested; prospects good. Prices still falling.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 29th)		
Amraoti . .	*Nil*	Weather clear, but warm; rain badly wanted. The long break is telling against the crops. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	*Nil*	Weather warm and sultry. Crops likely to suffer if there be no rain during the next week.
Hyderabad . .	·24; total rainfall 34·16.	Rain needed for standing crops. Fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Fever and ague prevalent in the Shahabad taluka; cholera has again broken out in the Pattur taluka. Prices—wheat 15¼, common rice 11¾, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 29th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Rain wanted.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Prospects good. Fever prevalent.
Neemuch . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but warm. Prices stationary. Health good.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Crops suffering for want of rain. Health good.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	*Nil*	Rain urgently required. Health good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Health good. *Juari* and rice crops suffering for want of rain.
Nowgong . .	*Nil*; total rainfall 34·06.	Weather seasonable. Rain wanted. Health and prospects good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	*Nil*; total rainfall 22·45.	Weather hot. *Juari* and rice crops suffering from drought. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(Sept. 25th)		
Abu (Sept. 29th)	*Nil*	Weather quite clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. *Bajri* and *moong* being cut; heavy crops dry. Weather warm and cloudless.
Marwar („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks all full. Fever and dysentery prevail. Crops being cut. Weather clear; nights getting cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Rice partially withering for want of a little more rain. Health good. Prices still cheap. Weather fair and warm.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Pertabgarh (Sept. 25th)	·03	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Weather hot. Prices steady.
Mewar . .	. .	No report received.
Harowti („ 25th)	*Nil*	Hot during day; mornings cool. Crops suffering for want of rain. Some fever, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Kotah („ 25th)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable. Health good. Weather clear. *Rabi* ploughing begun in some places.
Ajmere („ 28th)	*Nil*	Maize crops being reaped, outturn below average. Slight fever throughout districts. Prices rising.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects generally fair, but tanks not filled.
Kerowlee („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Dhan* suffering for want of rain. Fever continues. Prices rising. Days hot, nights cool.
Dholepore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Crops ready. Health good Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 25th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops excellent. Health good. Prices low.
Ulwur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted. Crops poor. Fever in nine tahsils. Prices rising.
Bickanir („ 25th)	*Nil*	Fever in four districts. Prices rising. Rain wanted.
Nepal		
Katmanda . .	.....	No report received.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th Sept. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 5th Sept. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th Sept. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th Sept. 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th Sept. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th Sept. 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th Sept. 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11th September 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	76,605	126	683	95,768	140	25,10,788	183	29,04,348	190	3,93,560	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,43,325	166	831	1,39,131	167	31,96,727	165	33,13,866	174	1,17,139	...
4th ditto	South Indian	654	89,037	137	654	97,885	150	19,97,393	135	22,39,828	153	2,42,435	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,12,301	276	1,497	4,28,968	287	1,48,13,457	439	1,70,33,111	508	22,19,654	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,68,399	365	461	1,61,000	349	56,03,190	539	61,03,195	590	5,00,005	...
	TOTAL	4,681	8,90,417	218	4,126	9,22,752	224	2,81,21,555	305	3,15,94,348	340	34,72,793	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th September 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,81,019	450	1,515	7,72,327	510	2,00,21,313	585	1,98,77,728	585	..	1,43,585
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,076	89	57	8,054	141	1,93,639	150	2,03,002	158	9,363	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	459	38	12	683	57	21,957	81	23,931	89	1,974	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	5,951	79	75	5,670	76	1,45,141	86	1,54,783	92	9,642	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,03,173	144	1,411	2,60,000	184	67,13,188	211	73,64,014	233	6,50,826	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	25,247	80	315	27,333	87	3,61,564	62	7,62,437	108	4,00,873	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,935	46	...	...	41,294	44	41,294	..
	TOTAL	3,385	9,20,925	272	3,427	10,76,008	314	2,74,56,802	365	2,84,27,189	370	9,70,387	..
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th September 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	77,712	333	234	1,36,705	585	17,77,732	338	19,80,136	377	2,02,404	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,436	53	27	1,486	55	30,245	49	37,084	61	6,839	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	32,119	129	249	48,050	193	8,02,525	143	9,88,733	177	1,86,208	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,622	44	37	1,617	44	54,503	65	46,383	56	...	8,180
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	14,634	65	246	24,819	101	5,64,933	111	6,72,362	122	1,07,429	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,815	68	253	18,321	72	3,57,543	64	4,65,262	82	1,07,719	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,699	238	45	7,776	173	2,03,730	201	2,86,235	284	82,499	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	11,978	80	149	7,690	52	6,06,225	180	5,94,424	178	...	11,801
Ditto	Burma	327	27,215	83	327	37,050	110	9,07,043	142	9,25,473	126	18,430	...
28th August 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	..	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(b) 259	2	259	...
11th September 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,22,065	234	1,803	4,79,005	265	1,26,71,374	312	1,09,77,394	272	...	16,93,980
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	3,543	54	66	4,858	74	1,29,204	87	1,23,101	83	...	6,103
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	849	24	36	1,198	33	30,891	38	40,904	50	10,313	...
4th ditto	Dacca	86	1,498	17	86	3,948	46	37,089	39	1,10,724	57	73,635	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	715	29	30	840	28	14,395	25	15,503	23	1,108	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,22,900	175	3,588	7,73,453	216	1,81,87,198	232	1,72,63,977	214	..	9,23,221
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	24,34,242	221	11,141	27,72,213	249	7,37,65,555	300	7,72,85,514	309	35,19,959	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	..	...	...	...	3,56,18,280	145	3,97,44,626	159	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...		...	...	...		3,81,47,275	155	3,75,40,888	150	...	6,06,387
	Assisted Companies.												
4th September 1886	Bengal-Central	125	7,565	61	125	8,754	70	2,46,773	88	2,59,269	92	12,496	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,424	51	67	4,057	61	1,05,347	70	1,40,695	94	35,348	...
28th August 1886	Assam	...	(a)	...		(a)	...	(c) 95,538	57	(d) 1,39,490	83	43,952	...
11th September 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	15,988	53	303	29,710	98	5,30,696	78	8,91,997	130	3,61,301	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,397	154	22	3,755	171	1,13,504	229	1,13,027	227	...	477
	TOTAL	517	30,374	59	517	46,276	90	10,91,858	81	15,44,478	116	4,52,620	...
	Native States.												
4th September 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,448	49	193	10,356	54	4,59,547	106	4,57,954	106	...	1,593
11th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,075	48	64	3,110	48	71,842	50	82,486	57	10,644	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	26,376	218	208	21,963	106	5,06,423	185	5,87,002	126	80,579	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,488	53	140	7,915	57	1,78,290	56	1,86,278	59	7,988	...
Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	714	45	16	752	47	17,115	47	25,380	71	8,265	...
Ditto	Morvi	..	...	...	35	291	8	...	...	19,865	25	19,865	...
	TOTAL	534	47,051	88	656	44,387	68	12,33,217	102	13,58,965	92	1,25,748	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 28th August 1886.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th August 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th August 1886.

SIMLA,
The 29th September, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1886.

His Excellency THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Thursday, the 28th October, 1886.

His Excellency will visit Mooltan, Bhawulpur, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Goa, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and Pondicherry, at which place His Excellency will embark in the I. G. S. *Clive* for Calcutta, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on or about Monday, the 13th December, 1886.

His Excellency THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th December, 1886, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Native Regiments of the Garrison are invited to attend.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Friday, the 17th December, 1886, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Levée two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House will be good enough to add the names of Gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

Their Excellencies THE VICEROY AND COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23rd December, 1886, at 9-30 P.M.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 20th December, 1886, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House are requested to send their cards, with their addresses and the name of the Lady by whom they are to be presented, to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

The carriages of those who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gate, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October, 1886.

No. 16.—The following Statute is published for general information —

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACT, 1886.

49 & 50 VICTORIA, CAP. 33

An Act to amend the Law respecting International and Colonial Copyright

[25th June, 1886.]

WHEREAS by the International Copyright Acts Her Majesty is authorised by Order in Council to direct that as regards literary and artistic works first published in a foreign country the author shall have copyright therein during the period specified in the order, not exceeding the period during which authors of the like works first published in the United Kingdom have copyright

And whereas at an international conference held at Berne in the month of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five a draft of a convention was agreed to for giving to authors of literary and artistic works first published in one of the countries parties to the convention copyright in such works throughout the other countries parties to the convention

And whereas, without the authority of Parliament, such convention cannot be carried into effect in Her Majesty's dominions and consequently Her Majesty cannot become a party thereto, and it is expedient to enable Her Majesty to accede to the convention

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and

consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the International Copyright Act, 1886.

(2) The Acts specified in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to and may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and those Acts, together with the enactment specified in the second part of the said schedule, are, in this Act collectively referred to as the International Copyright Acts.

The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and those Acts are in this Act referred to, and may be cited collectively as the Copyright Acts.

(3) This Act and the International Copyright Acts shall be construed together, and may be cited together as the International Copyright Acts, 1844 to 1886.

2. The following provisions shall apply to an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts:

(1) The order may extend to all the several foreign countries named or described therein:

(2) The order may exclude or limit the rights conferred by the International Copyright Acts in the case of authors who are not subjects or citizens of the foreign countries named or described in that or any other order, and if the order contains such limitation and the author of a literary or artistic work first produced in one of those foreign countries is not a British subject, nor a subject or citizen of any of the foreign countries so named or described, the publisher of such work, unless the order otherwise provides, shall for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom for protecting any copyright in such work be deemed to be entitled to such copyright as if he were the author, but this enactment shall not prejudice the rights of such author and publisher as between themselves:

(3) The International Copyright Acts and an order made thereunder shall not confer on any person any greater right or longer term of copyright in any work than that enjoyed in the foreign country in which such work was first produced.

3. (1) An Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts may provide for determining the country in which a literary or artistic work first produced simultaneously in two or more countries, is to be deemed, for the purpose of copyright, to have been first produced, and for the purposes of this section "country" means the United Kingdom and a country to which an order under the said Acts applies.

(2) Where a work produced simultaneously in the United Kingdom, and in some foreign country or countries is by virtue of an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts deemed for the purpose of copyright to be first produced in one of the said foreign countries, and not in the United Kingdom, the copyright in the United Kingdom shall be such only as exists by virtue of production in the said foreign country, and shall not be such as would have been acquired if the work had been first produced in the United Kingdom.

4. (1) Where an order respecting any foreign country is made under the International Copyright Acts the provisions of those Acts with respect to the registry and delivery of copies of works shall not apply to works produced in such country except so far as provided by the order.

(2) Before making an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts in respect of any foreign country, Her Majesty in Council shall be satisfied that that foreign country has made such provisions (if any) as it appears to Her Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors of works first produced in the United Kingdom.

5. (1) Where a work being a book or dramatic piece is first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, the author or publisher, as the case may be, shall, unless otherwise directed by the order, have the same right of preventing the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of any translation not authorised by him of the said work as he has of preventing the production and importation of the original work.

(2) Provided that if after the expiration of ten years, or any other term prescribed by the order, next after the end of the year in which the work, or in the case of a book published in numbers each number of the book, was first produced, an authorised translation in the English language of such work or number has not been produced, the said right to prevent the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of an unauthorised translation of such work shall cease.

(3) The law relating to copyright, including this Act, shall apply to a lawfully produced translation of a work in like manner as if it were an original work.

(4) Such of the provisions of the International Copyright Act, 1852, relating to translations as are unrepealed by this Act shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section.

6. Where an Order in Council is made under the International Copyright Acts with respect to any foreign country, the author and publisher of any literary or artistic work first produced before the date at which such order comes into operation shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies as if the said Acts and this Act and the said order had applied to the said foreign country at the date of the said production: Provided that where any person has before the date of the publication of an Order in Council lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interests arising from or in connection with such production which are subsisting and valuable at the said date.

7. Where it is necessary to prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any

work first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, an extract from a register, or a certificate, or other document stating the existence of the copyright, or the person who is the proprietor of such copyright, or is for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom deemed to be entitled to such copyright, if authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of State of the said foreign country, or by the official seal or the signature of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting in such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts named therein, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such official seal and signature as in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence, without proof, the documents authenticated by it.

8. (1) The Copyright Acts shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply to a literary or artistic work first produced in a British possession in like manner as they apply to a work first produced in the United Kingdom:

Provided that—

(a) the enactments respecting the registry of the copyright in such work shall not apply if the law of such possession provides for the registration of such copyright; and

(b) where such work is a book the delivery to any persons or body of persons of a copy of any such work shall not be required.

(2) Where a register of copyright in books is kept under the authority of the government of a British possession, an extract from that register purporting to be certified as a true copy by the officer keeping it, and authenticated by the public seal of the British possession, or by the official seal or the signature of the governor of a British possession, or of a colonial secretary, or of some secretary or minister administering a department of the government of a British possession, shall be admissible in evidence of the contents of that register, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such seal and signature, and shall admit in evidence, without further proof, all documents authenticated by it.

(3) Where before the passing of this Act an Act or ordinance has been passed in any British possession respecting copyright in any literary or artistic works, Her Majesty in Council may make an Order modifying the Copyright Acts and this Act, so far as they apply to such British possession, and to literary and artistic works first produced therein, in such manner as to Her Majesty in Council seems expedient.

(4) Nothing in the Copyright Acts or this Act shall prevent the passing in a British possession of any Act or ordinance respecting the copyright within the limits of such possession of works first produced in that possession.

9. Where it appears to Her Majesty expedient that an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts made after the passing of this Act as respects any foreign country, should not apply to any British possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by the same or any other Order in Council to declare that such Order and the International Copyright Acts and this Act shall not, and the same shall not, apply to such British possession, except so far as is necessary for preventing any prejudice to any rights acquired previously to the date of such Order; and the expressions in the said Acts relating to Her Majesty's dominions shall be construed accordingly; but save as provided by such declaration the said Acts and this Act shall apply to every British possession as if it were part of the United Kingdom.

10. (1) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to make Orders in Council for the purposes of the International Copyright Acts and this Act, for revoking or altering any Order in Council previously made in pursuance of the said Acts, or any of them.

(2) Any such Order in Council shall not affect prejudicially any rights acquired or accrued at the date of such Order coming into operation, and shall provide for the protection of such rights.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "literary and artistic work" means every book, print, lithograph, article of sculpture, dramatic piece, musical composition, painting, drawing, photograph, and other work of literature and art to which the Copyright Acts or the International Copyright Acts, as the case requires, extend.

The expression "author" means the author, inventor, designer, engraver, or maker of any literary or artistic work, and includes any person claiming through the author: and in the case of a posthumous work means the proprietor of the manuscript of such work and any person claiming through him; and in the case of an encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, or work published in a series of books or parts, includes the proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor.

The expressions "performed" and "performance" and similar words include representation and similar words.

The expression "produced" means, as the case requires, published or made, or, performed or represented, and the expression "production" is to be construed accordingly.

The expression "book published in numbers" includes any review, magazine, periodical work, work published in a series of books or parts, transactions of a society or body, and other books of which different volumes or parts are published at different times.

The expression "treaty" includes any convention or arrangement.

The expression "British possession" includes any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession.

12. The Acts specified in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned

Provided as follows:

(a) Where an Order in Council has been made before the passing of this Act under the said Acts as respects any foreign country the enactments hereby repealed shall continue in full force as respects that country until the said Order is revoked.

(b) The said repeal and revocation shall not prejudice any rights acquired previously to such repeal or revocation, and such rights shall continue and may be enforced in like manner as if the said repeal or revocation had not been enacted or made.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACTS.

PART I.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 12.	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 12.	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings.	The International Copyright Act, 1852.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 12.	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1875.

PART II.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactments referred to.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68.	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	Section twelve.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
8 Geo. 2, c. 13.	An Act for the encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical, and other prints by vesting the properties thereof, in the inventors and engravers during the time therein-mentioned.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734.
7 Geo. 3, c. 38.	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, for encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints, and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1766.
15 Geo. 3, c. 53.	An Act for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in perpetuity their copyright in books given or bequeathed to the said universities and colleges for the advancement of usefull earning and other purposes of education; and for amending so much of an Act of the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, as relates to the delivery of books to the warehouse-keeper of the Stationers' Company for the use of the several libraries therein mentioned.	The Copyright Act, 1775.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
17 Geo. 3, c. 57.	An Act for more effectually securing the property of prints to inventors and engravers by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases.	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.
54 Geo. 3, c. 56.	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty for encouraging the art of making new models and casts of busts and other things therein mentioned, and for giving further encouragement to such arts.	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.
3 Will. 4, c. 15.	An Act to amend the laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65.	An Act for preventing the publication of Lectures without consent.	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 69.	An Act to extend the protection of copyright in prints and engravings to Ireland.	The Prints and Engravings Copyright Act, 1836.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110.	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the fifty-fourth year of King George the Third, respecting copyrights, as requires the delivery of a copy of every published book to the libraries of Sion College, the four Universities of Scotland, and of the King's Inns in Dublin.	The Copyright Act, 1836.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 45.	An Act to amend the law of copyright.	The Copyright Act, 1842.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 95.	An Act to amend the law relating to the protection in the Colonies of works entitled to copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68.	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 12.	An Act to amend the law relating to international copyright.	Sections fourteen, seventeen, and eighteen.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 12.	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright engravings.	Sections one to five both inclusive, and sections eight and eleven.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 68.	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	So much of section twelve as incorporates any enactment repealed by this Act.

The 8th October, 1886.

No. 17.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

49 & 50 VICTORIA, CAP. 8.

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[16th April, 1886.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the

safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the Government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act, 1881, will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six on the following days:

(*a*) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July; and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1886.

2. (1) The Army Act, 1881, shall be and remain in force during the periods herein after mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(*a*) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Island, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, both inclusive; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, both inclusive; and

(*c*) elsewhere whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act, 1881, is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

(2) The Army Act, 1881, while in force shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act, 1881.

4. Whereas under section forty-one of the Army Act, 1881, sub-section five, a person subject to military law is liable, if convicted by court-martial of any offence not before in the said Act particularly specified, which when committed in England is punishable by the law of England, to suffer such punishment as in the said section mentioned:

And whereas doubts frequently arise to whether an offence punishable by the law of England is or is not before in the said Act particularly specified, and it is expedient to prevent such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

The words "not before in this Act particularly specified" shall be omitted from sub-section five of section forty-one of the Army Act, 1881.

5. Whereas sub-section one of section seventy of the Army Act, 1881, provides that "Her "Majesty may, by rules to be signified under "the hand of a Secretary of State, from time "to time make" provisions in respect of various matters relating to courts-martial, including "the confirmation and revision of the "findings and sentences of courts-martial":

And whereas in some cases the conviction by court-martial of a person subject to military law is valid, but the sentence by reason of being in excess of what is authorised by law or otherwise, is invalid, and doubts have arisen as to whether the said rules can extend to the making of provisions for the passing of a valid sentence in such a case, and with a view to prevent miscarriage of justice it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

In sub-section one of section seventy of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be inserted after the words "revision of the findings and sentences of courts-martial" the words "and enabling the authority having power under section fifty-seven of this Act to commute sentences to substitute a valid sentence for an invalid sentence of a court-martial."

6. Whereas by section eighty-four of the Army Act, 1881, provision is made respecting the re-engagement of "a soldier of the regular forces, if in army service, and within three years of the completion of his original term of enlistment," and doubts have arisen as to the computation of the said three years, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

In section eighty-four of the Army Act, 1881, the words "after the expiration of nine years from the date of his original term of enlistment" shall be substituted for the words "within three years of the completion of his original term of enlistment."

7. Whereas the twelfth sub-section of section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Army Act, 1881, as amended by section seven of the Army (Annual) Act, 1884, is as follows:—

"Nothing in the provisions of this Act relating to the term of enlistment, to the conditions of service, to appointment or transfer, to transfer to the reserve, to the re-engagement or prolongation of service, or to forfeiture of service of a soldier of the regular forces, or to the rules for reckoning service for discharge or transfer to the reserve, shall apply to the Royal Marines.

"Save that if regulations made by a Secretary of State and the Admiralty provide for the transfer of men of the Royal Marines to any other part of Her Majesty's regular forces, a man of the Royal Marines may, with his consent, be so transferred in accordance with the said regulations, and subject to those regulations shall become a soldier of the said part of Her Majesty's regular forces in like manner, so nearly as circumstances admit, as if he had been enlisted in pursuance of this Act."

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the transfer to the Royal Marines of men belonging to other portions of Her Majesty's regular forces: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

There shall be added to section one hundred and seventy-nine of the Army Act, 1881, at the end of the said twelfth sub-section, the following enactment:—

And save that if any regulations so made provide for the transfer to the Royal Marines of men belonging to any other part of Her Majesty's regular forces, a man belonging to such part may, with his consent, be so transferred in accordance with the said regulations, and, subject to those regulations, shall become a man of the Royal Marines in like manner, so nearly as circumstances admit, as if he had been enlisted in pursuance of the Acts relating to the Royal Marines.

8. Whereas section one hundred and eighty-two of the Army Act, 1881, provides that a warrant officer not holding an honorary commission shall not be tried by a regimental court-martial nor sentenced by a district court-martial to any punishment not in this section mentioned and (by sub-section two) provides that "without prejudice to any other power of "a court-martial he may be sentenced by a "court-martial other than a regimental court-"martial to be dismissed from the service," and to the other punishments in that sub-section mentioned:

And whereas those punishments, though including reduction to the ranks, do not include the lower punishment of forfeitures, fines, and stoppages, and it is expedient to include the same, and to remove doubts as to the meaning of the words "without prejudice to any other "power of a court-martial": Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

In sub-section two of section one hundred and eighty-two of the Army Act, 1881, the following words:

"Without taking away any power of a court-martial, other than a district court-martial, he may be sentenced by any court-martial having power to try him to such forfeitures, fines, and stoppages as are allowed by this Act either in addition to or without any other punishment, and also to be dismissed from the service,"

shall be substituted for the above recited words in the said sub-section.

9. Whereas in the Army Act, 1881, reference is made to the Naval Discipline Act, 1866:

And whereas by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884, the "Naval Discipline Act" is made the short title of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, as amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

In the Army Act, 1881, the figures "1866" shall be omitted after the words "Naval Discipline Act," wherever these words occur.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Two pence halfpenny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Army Act, 1881.	One shilling and one penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Four pence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

S HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th October, 1886.

No. 1572.—The following Resolution is published for general information :

No. $\frac{34}{1573-98}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 4th October, 1886.

RESOLUTION.

A prolonged correspondence has taken place with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the system under which Natives of India are admitted either to the Covenanted Civil Service under the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, section 32, or under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, to offices formerly reserved exclusively to members of that Service. As a result of this correspondence, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently accepted a suggestion made by the Government of India that the question of the admission of Natives of India to such service and offices should be reopened and carefully considered, and has requested that a Commission should be appointed in India for that purpose. He has also expressed a desire that the enquiry to be made by the Commission should extend, not only to the admission of Natives to the offices referred to above, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. From the subjects to be referred to the Commission, all questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service examination in England are excluded.

In regard to the constitution of the Commission, the Secretary of State indicates his view that it should include a proportion of Native members, which may sufficiently represent the different classes and modes of thought in India, and that it should also include a trained English lawyer, if possible, of judicial experience. In regard to its object, the Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service. The Governor-General in Council fully and cordially accepts this decision, and in accordance therewith has resolved to appoint a Commission for the purpose of giving effect to it. In making the suggestion which has now resulted in this decision, the Government of India expressed the belief that any scheme to be entirely satisfactory would require parliamentary legislation hereafter. It may be further remarked that the investigations of the Commission now to be constituted will be preparatory to the Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs which it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to undertake at an early date.

2. As regards the composition of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council, in view of the scope of the enquiry and the magnitude and variety of the interests involved, considers that the matter can be best dealt with by a Commission consisting of about fifteen members, including the President, for which office His Excellency in Council has selected the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces with Oudh will each be invited to submit the names of three officers whose personal experience of the actual working of district administration (including as far as possible in that term both executive and judicial branches) has been sufficiently varied and extensive to entitle them to speak with authority upon that subject for their own Provinces. From the names thus submitted the Governor-General in Council will select a representative for each of the four Provinces above mentioned. The Punjab will be represented by the President. With a view to ensure the proper representation of Native opinion on the Commission, the Local Governments named should at

once take such steps as may in their opinion be necessary to ascertain the persons regarded as most completely representative of Native opinion, and as commanding the widest confidence amongst their fellow-countrymen; and the Governor-General in Council would be glad to be furnished as soon as may be found possible by each of the above Local Governments with the names of not less than three gentlemen, being natives of the Province concerned, who are considered best fitted to represent on the Commission the several classes and modes of thought in the Province. From the names so submitted, His Excellency in Council will choose four Provincial representatives, and he will also reserve the power of making, after due consideration and enquiry, additional nominations, with a view to the more complete representation of Native views. A representative of the non-official European and of the Eurasian community respectively will be selected by the Governor-General in Council, and to this end the Local Governments mentioned above are requested to submit the names of the gentlemen who, in their opinion, would best represent the views of those communities respectively. His Excellency will also appoint a delegate on behalf of the Government of India and a trained English lawyer of judicial experience. The duties of Secretary of the Commission will be performed by Mr. F. C. Daukes, one of the Under-Secretaries to the Government of India, who will be specially deputed for this purpose.

3. The enquiry is to embrace the employment of Natives of India not only in appointments ordinarily reserved by law for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but also in the Uncovenanted Service generally, including in this term the lower administrative appointments, executive and judicial, and all special Departments connected with the civil administration of the country. The enquiry thus contemplated is not only one of great magnitude and importance, but such as requires a careful preliminary collection of facts. Such an investigation has already been made in regard to the class of appointments hitherto ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service and in regard to uncovenanted executive and judicial posts; but no such investigation has been prosecuted in the case of other branches of the public service. For these reasons, and also because the constitution of a Commission, settled rather with reference to the considerations likely to arise in connection with the posts above referred to, might not be altogether suitable for an enquiry into special branches of the public service, it seems desirable that the two matters should be separately dealt with. For the present, accordingly, the Government of India thinks it well that the Commission should direct its attention mainly to the question of the conditions under which Natives of India should be employed in the posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Service, and to questions relating to the admission of Natives of India and Europeans respectively to those branches of the Uncovenanted Service which are directly engaged in the executive and judicial administration of the country. The enquiry in regard to other branches of the public service will thus be postponed until the more important question has been dealt with. It may afterwards be convenient to reconstitute the Commission with a view to enable it to deal with the remaining questions, which are more or less technical in their character, and for a proper settlement of which it is essential that recourse should be had to the professional opinion of experts.

4. With reference to the preliminary collection of facts declared in the foregoing paragraph to be a necessary preparatory step in this enquiry, it must here be stated that the question of the proper strength of the Covenanted Service has already formed the subject of careful examination, and important decisions upon it have been arrived at by the Government of India in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. All relevant papers bearing on this question will be laid before the Commission, and it is believed that, in view of the discussions which have already taken place, and the conclusions which have been come to, there will be no necessity to go over the same ground again. The Commission, however, is not precluded from reviewing the facts thus collected or the conclusions thus arrived at. Accordingly, should it find in the course of its investigations reason for thinking that a further limitation in the number of posts reserved by law for the Covenanted Service is desirable, or that the larger employment of Natives of India in particular offices or classes of offices connected with the civil administration not now usually held by

them may be conducive to the public good, either absolutely or on condition of the freer admission of Europeans to offices from which they in their turn are now excluded, it will not be debarred from submitting any recommendations it may desire on such points. These, however, should be regarded as supplementary points, and the most important duty of the Commission in this portion of its enquiries will be to consider the means best adapted to secure the admission of competent Natives of each Province of India to such full proportion of the Covenanted Service employed in that Province as may not under the orders of Her Majesty's Government be reserved for Europeans.

5. As regards the scope of the enquiry to be entrusted to the Commission, it may further be stated that the investigation should not be confined to the rules framed under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, but should be instituted with a view to Parliamentary legislation, if necessary. It is not possible to specify at the present moment with any approach to completeness the various points which should come under the consideration of the Commission, but attention may be drawn to the great importance of conducting a careful enquiry into the evidence as to the existence and extent of any dissatisfaction which may be felt by the Native community in regard to the existing Statutory Service; into the grounds upon which any such feeling, if it prevails, is based; into the question whether it is the Statute of 1870 itself that is objected to, or the rules framed under it; and into the results of the selections made under the Statute. It may be observed that the Statute of 1870 is one of remarkable breadth and liberality; that it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State acting together to frame rules under which Natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service; and that it would appear that there is practically no method of selecting Natives for higher employment in India which its provisions would not allow to be attempted. The grounds therefore of any objection to a Statute of this character require careful scrutiny.

6. It has been suggested that the Act of 1870 is open to objection, because it admits persons to specific appointments only, and not to membership in an organized "Service." The reasons for this desire to be enrolled in a Service should be fully weighed, and it should be considered how far the privileges of pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, which Indian public servants enjoy through belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the conditions generally under which they hold their offices, are suitable to Natives of India obtaining office under the Statutory Rules. It appears to be expressly suggested that the Act of 1870 is unpopular, because a person appointed under it draws, according to the rules laid down, pay at a lower rate than if he were a member of the Indian Civil Service appointed after competition in London. This point will require serious consideration from the Commissioners, because, among other reasons, it raises an important question as to the financial saving, which it is generally supposed will arise from the more extensive employment of Native gentlemen in the public service.

7. If it be found on enquiry that it is the Statutory Rules which excite dissatisfaction and not the Statute itself, the grounds of such dissatisfaction should be closely examined. It will be most useful to ascertain, for example, whether the communities of the various Provinces, and especially the classes from which Native public servants are commonly drawn, disapprove of selection in any form, with or without probation; whether competition of some sort is the only mode of selection which commends itself to them; and whether they think that a combination of both systems possesses advantages, more especially with regard to the promotion to higher office of deserving members of the subordinate executive and judicial services. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in a country of such extent as India, inhabited by a population so vast and various, and of such unequal civilization, the evidence taken on these points, to be of real value, should be collected over a wide area and from numerous classes of people.

8. In connexion with the question whether or not it is desirable that there should be a competitive examination in England for Natives of India, the Commission will no doubt fully examine into and report on the advantages and disadvantages of competitive selection in India, on the conditions of such competition, on the view which is likely to be taken of such a system by the Native

community at large, and on the desirability or otherwise of requiring or encouraging candidates selected in India to proceed to England with a view to passing there a period of probationary training. If the Commissioners are favourable to the maintenance, substantially, of the present system, which permits Natives to compete in England, it will be necessary to enquire what are the limits of age for Native candidates, and what the changes (if any) in the character of their examination which the Commissioners would recommend. It has already been stated that no question regarding English candidates is referred to the Commission; but, in view of the difficulty of reconciling the systems which are respectively best adapted to the two classes, and supposing that the Commission decide on recommending the maintenance of the present system of competitive examination in England, the Commissioners should give special attention to a suggestion made by the Bengal Government that the number of Native probationers to be selected by competitive examination in London should be first fixed, and that the Native candidates should be selected by an examination separate from that of the Europeans, and especially adapted as regards limits of age and otherwise to the conditions of Natives of India.

9. With regard to the question of affording facilities to Natives of India to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable evidence from an enquiry on the following points: (1) whether there is reason to believe that the young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England for the public service in India are the best as regards character and capacity who could be got for it under any system; (2) whether such a system is favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India; and (3) what is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for education, and to others which as strongly deny it. The British Indian Association, for example, appears to have said in a petition to Parliament that "a journey to England entails not only expense and hardship, but the loss of social position to all but the small minority who break with Indian society from personal motives, and are unable to faithfully reflect its sentiments by reason of their isolation."

10. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council would observe that he has no desire to fetter the discretion of the Commission as to the particular method of enquiry which it desires to pursue. The correspondence which has taken place with Her Majesty's Secretary of State and with Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the Statute of 1870 and the Rules framed thereunder will be placed at the disposal of the Commission, and, with this correspondence before it, it will devolve upon the Commission to determine the particular method or methods of enquiry which may be best calculated to effect the object which the Government has in view.

A complete list of the names of the members composing the Commission will be published in a subsequent Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, with the request that due facilities may be afforded to the Commission in the discharge of the duties entrusted to it. The attention of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is at the same time invited to the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal
N. W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and communication to the Heads of Departments subordinate to them; and that copies be forwarded to the officers noted in the margin.

Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.
Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta.
Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.
Director General of the Archæological Survey of India.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for information.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th October, 1886.

No. 332.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint the HONOURABLE JAMES BRAITHWAITE PEILE, M.A., C.S.I., Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General in the place of the Honourable Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for six months. The HONOURABLE MR. PEILE has this day, in the forenoon, taken his seat in the said Council of the Governor-General under the usual salute.

The 7th October, 1886.

No. 334.—The Hon'ble C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 7th March, 1886.

MEDICAL.

The 6th October, 1886.

No. 514.—The services of Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th November, 1886.

PORT BLAIR.

The 8th October, 1886.

No. 677.—The furlough for one year granted to Mr. M. V. Portman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, by Home Department Notification No. 629, dated the 13th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

PATENTS.

The 2nd October, 1886.

No. 1225.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 58 *of* 1886.—John Johnston, late Major, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, of "Chelmsford" Estate, Mettapollum, Madras, at present residing at Chandernagore, for an improved method and portable apparatus for crushing and extracting fibre from various fibre plants, more especially of the plantain and pineapple family.

No. 122 *of* 1886.—Thomas William Worsdell, Engineer, of Gateshead on Tyne, in the County of Durham, England, for improvements in compound locomotive and other steam-engines.

No. 166 *of* 1886.—Edward John Houghton, of Pilkington Road, Peckham, in the County of Surrey, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in lighting railway trains by electricity and in apparatus for that purpose.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1886.

No. 840—17-21 *S.*—Mr. T. A. Pope, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, Madras Survey, is appointed Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, in the Survey of India Department, with effect from the 1st instant.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1886.

No. 1899 *G.*—The services of Captain R. G. Jones, M.S.C., 1st Madras Lancers, and Staff Officer and Adjutant, Mysore Silladar Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 6th October, 1886.

No. 1003 *G.*—In Foreign Department Notification, No. 1652G., dated the 19th August, 1886, *for* "Muhammad Umrao Ali Khan," *read* "Muhammad Murad Ali Khan."

The 7th October, 1886.

No. 1914 *G.*—The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., Resident of the 1st Class and Resident at Hyderabad:—

Colonel E. C. Ross, C.S.I., officiating Resident of the 1st Class, and officiating Resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and officiating Resident in the Persian Gulf, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st Class, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent at Muscat, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Basra.

Captain H. M. Temple, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Basra, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

No. 1926 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Francisco Celestino Feliciano de Menezes, as Acting Consul for Portugal in British India, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. M. do Canto.

The 1st October, 1886.

No. 3538 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 529 I., dated the 1st March, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter XLV of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as they are applicable, to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 8th October, 1886.

No. 1695 *F.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Muhammad Aizal Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, Ressaidar in the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 7th October, 1886.

No. 3556.—Major A. W. Baird, R.E., officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, having been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, and Surgeon Major J. Scully having been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, Major Baird made over and Surgeon-Major Scully received charge of the Calcutta Mint after noon on the 1st October, 1886.

CODES.

The 6th October, 1886.

No. 3536.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 39.

Section 82.

Exception.

Before the word "establishments" *in line 1 of this Exception, add the following words*

"and district gardens"

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 8th October, 1886.

No. 3567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under that Act during the year ending the 31st March, 1887, all persons (other than servants of the Government or of a local authority) residing in the town or fort of Jhansi or in any of the lands which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred in the preamble to Part I of the Jhansi and Morar Act, XVII of 1886, whose annual income from all sources is less than one thousand rupees.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 662.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. M. Evans, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 6th September, 1886.

No. 663.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., to the divisional staff of the army, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., who has resigned that appointment. Dated 27th September, 1886.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 664.—Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, *vice* Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, C.B., R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 23rd September, 1886.

No. 665.—Lieutenant A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *seconded*.

Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, with effect from 19th September, 1886, *vice* Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, resigned.

No. 666.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry Arthur Merewether, South Yorkshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—7th January, 1885.

Lieutenant Robert Rundall Swinton, Derbyshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 19th Bengal Infantry,—21st March, 1885.

Lieutenant Francis Hardinge Eliott, Norfolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 25th Bengal Infantry,—3rd August, 1885.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 667.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 668.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Major C. C. Brownlow, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twenty-five years and 115 days.

Captain H. H. R. Heath, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—fourteen years and 35 days.

No. 669.—Surgeon-Major R. Reid has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 670.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette," dated the 7th September*, 1886, *page* 4330.

"WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 7th September, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Colonel Alexander Gordon Duff, Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 13th August, 1885.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant James Wright, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st August, 1885.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Duke, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 1st August, 1885."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 671.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles John Walter,—2nd October, 1886.

Major Montague Jocelyn King-Harman,—2nd October, 1886.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind,—2nd October, 1886.

Captain Herbert Anthony Sawyer,—2nd October, 1886.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel William Reid Martin, Bengal Infantry,—5th October, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, General List, Infantry,—2nd October, 1886.

No. 672.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Jawáhir Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Duffadar Umráo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Cháin Súkh, deceased, with effect from the 9th August, 1886.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Rústam Singh, from the 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 8th October, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 673.—Colonel Charles Lorrain Woodruffe, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th October, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 674.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names	From	To	With effect from
Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R.E	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	13th July, 1886.
Lieutenant H. F Chesney, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	19th July, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 40.—The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain W. C. Hotham, (m. c.) for six months.

Mr. J. Balbi, Engineer, (m. c.) for six months.

Mr. A. J. Miller, Engineer, (m. c.) for six, months.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th October, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th October, 1886.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant-Apothecary H. R. W. Ewan.	29th August, 1886.	Sibi ...	...	

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th October, 1886.

No. 249.—The following sanction by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State from Productive Public Works Funds is published for general information: this sanction is in supersession of that conveyed in Despatch No. 60 (Public Works) of 3rd November, 1881:

	Sanction by Secretary of State.		Sanction as subsequently revised by Government of India.		Despatch of Secretary of State conveying sanction to classification of work as Productive Public Work.		Remarks.
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	No.	Date.	
	Rs.	Rs.					
PUNJAB							
Sirhind Canal Project.	3,65,04,100	12,55,400	...	...	30 P. W.	12th August, 1886.	

The 5th October, 1886.

No. 251.—Mr. T. Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, retired from the service, with effect from the 20th September, 1886, in terms of Section 110, Rule 9A, Note 3, of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 252.—Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is transferred as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 253.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Stent, W. K. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Brereton, A. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Beeston, R. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Martyn, G. V. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Wilson, Captain G. F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Monk, H. L. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
MacIvor, C. V. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
List, G. H. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Kunhardt, Captain H. G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Gerrard, A. S. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Smith, Major S., R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Dyson, R. C. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th July, 1886.	Temporary.
White, Captain W. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	25th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Grant, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	25th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Hebbert, F. B. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	25th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Robertson, F. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Permanent.
Harvey, W. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Anderson, J. A. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Sub *pro tempore.*
Hodges, R. N. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Permanent.
Hodson, C. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Cantopher, B. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Permanent.
Lamb, G. F. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st August, 1886.	Permanent.

No. 255.—Captain J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Punjab, is permanently transferred to that Province.

The 6th October, 1886.

No. 256.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Housden, C. E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Fox, H. H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	21st July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
LaTouche, J. N. D. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	5th Aug., 1886.	Temporary.
Scobie, M. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	31st Aug., 1886.	Permanent.
Shedlock, O. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	31st Aug., 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*

The 7th October, 1886.

No. 257.—Mr. F. R. Hutchinson is, on return from furlough, reappointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th October, 1886.

No. 250.—Mr. W. McGregor, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 22nd September, 1886.

The 5th October, 1886.

No. 254.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned passed Students of the Royal Indian Engineering College to the Telegraph Department in India as Assistant Superintendents, 4th Grade:

Mr. Henry Chevely Alexander Goodall.

Mr. Robert Tyndall Gibbs.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th September 1886.

No. 99.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Examination in Hindustani, on 5th July 1886.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 1st October 1886.

No. 3581.—Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent in Western Malwa, availed himself of the thirty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3210 of the 30th August 1886, on the forenoon of the 21st September 1886.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 1st October 1886.

No. 2482 *G.*—Surgeon P. D. Pank, Civil Surgeon, Bikaneer, availed himself on the forenoon of the 17th September 1886, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1739 G., dated the 1st idem.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 19th June 1886, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned copper idols, &c., valued at R19-10, was found under ground in the tank known as Kallikulam in Paimash, No. 816, in the village of Adirangam, in Teruturaipundi taluq, Tanjore District :—

1.	Yoganarasimhaswami, weighing .	80 seers
2.	Yoganarasimhaswami Amman, weighing	40 „
3.	Renganadaswami, with Tiruvasi (pedestal), weighing . . .	20 „
4.	Three other idols, weighing . .	15 „
5.	Broken pieces of copper plates, weighing	2 „
	TOTAL	157* seers

* Valued at R19-10.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 25th February 1887, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
VALLUM,
The 30th September 1886.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Camp Dabhaura, this 2nd day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 1251, Private William Cotter.
Age,—27 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—27th September 1886.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Off pass granted him to Chunar from 24th to 27th September.
Date of Enlistment,—29th January 1884.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bethnal Green, London, Middlesex.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Scar, right hand, H. star, scar, ring, left forearm and hand.
Trade,—Seaman.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Khaki uniform.
REMARKS,—This man was not seen at Chunar. Deserted off pass.
Under 3 years' service.

JNO. WOODWARD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Durham Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Jubbulpore, this 6th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2290, Private Thomas Eastwood.
Age,—25 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—30th September 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd May 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Warwick.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. George, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Marks,—
Trade,—Fruiterer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals & white clothing.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Supposed to be travelling as a professional pugilist. Rather slenderly built.
Under 7 years' service.

S. FIELD, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Warwickshire Regt.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Government of India is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the number. Any other person having this Note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
21	E 25—18987	50	Basti Ram and Mutsaddi Mal Bazaz, Sudder Bazar, Kasouli.

A. H. H. MUNROWD,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 2nd October 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,

MAP, RECORD, AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps of the Survey of India Department, published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September 1886.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

Calcutta.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
Allahabad.—Curator, Government Books, N.-W. Provinces.
Nagpur.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore.—Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Government Publishers and Booksellers.
Madras.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Poona.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
Rangoon.—Curator, Government Book Depôt.
Rajkot.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
London.—Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.
Do. Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.
Simla.—Messrs. Williams & Co., Ripon House.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for Cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of mounting maps, packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments, and in the Newspapers "Pioneer," "Madras Mail," and "The Times of India."

DESCRIPTION.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY. Uncolored. R a.	Colored. R a.	Date of Publication.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Skeleton Map of India, No. 2, with additions and corrections to April 1886	1" = 128 M.	27" × 20"	1 12	2 0	July 1886.
Map of India, with hills, No. 2, do do.	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do.
Do. do. corrected to June 1886	1" = 80 M.	37" × 34"	2 0	2 8	do.
Do. do. No. 3	1" = 64 M.	In 4 sheets 19" × 22"	4 8	4 12	March 1886.
Skeleton or Lecture Map of India	do.	In 2 sheets 38" × 23"	3 0	4 0	July 1886.
Do. do. reduction of above	1" = 128 M.	27" × 20"	0 8	0 12	do.
Map of India showing Feeders to Railways, Roads, and Navigable Canals	1" = 32 M.	In 6 sheets, each sheet 40" × 27"	6 0	8 0	August 1886.
Northern Burmah and Regions adjacent. Preliminary Edition	1" = 16 M.	40" × 27"	0 8	0 8	January 1886.
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Map of District Lohardugga, Chota Nagpore. District, Sub-Division, and Thana boundaries corrected up to January 1886	1" = 4 M.	In 4 sheets, each sheet 40" × 27"	4 0	5 0	July 1886.
Map of District Hooghly	do.	26" × 17"	0 8	0 10	August 1886.
Do. Kohat	do.	34" × 26"	1 0	1 4	Sept. 1886.
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS AND CITIES.					
City and Environs of Ajmére in Rajputana, in seven sheets. Five sheets only published up to date showing Municipal, Cantonment, Forest, and Railway Limits	12" = 1 M.	34" × 26"	5 0	6 8	July 1886.
Saugor Civil Station, Military Cantonments, City and Suburbs	6" = 1 M.	In 2 sheets, each sheet measures 40" × 24"	2 0	2 8	June 1886.
ATLAS SHEETS.					
Quarter Atlas Sheet, No. 32 N.W. Part of Bickaneer, Native States (Rajputana Agency)	4" = 1 M.	27" × 20"	0 12	0 12	February 1884.
Quarter Atlas Sheet, No. 49 S W. Parts of Districts Delhi, Gurgaon, Rhotak, and Hissar (Punjab), Shaikhawati and Ulwar (Rajputana)	do.	do.	0 12	0 12	August 1886.
Quarter Atlas Sheet, No. 67 N.E. Parts of Bareilly, Kumaon, Tarai, and Pilibhit (N W.P.), and Nepal (Native States)	do.	do.	0 12	0 12	May 1884.
Quarter Atlas Sheet No. 67 N W. Part of Districts Moradabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, Tarai, and Kumaon (N.W.P.), and Rampur (Native States)	do.	do.	0 12	0 12	May 1886.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy		Date of Publication.
			Uncolored.	Colored.	
			R a.	R a.	
STANDARD SHEETS.					
BENGAL SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 172. District Durbunga	1" = 1 M.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
,, 270. District Julpaigouri	do.	38" × 25"	1 8	1 12	August 1886.
,, 271. Do.	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
,, 272. Do.	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
,, 317. Do.	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
,, 318. Do.	do	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
,, 337. Do.	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
HOOGHLY RIVER SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 1	do.	40" × 27"	1 0	1 4	do.
,, 2	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
BOMBAY.					
GUJARAT SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 15 (2nd Edition), City of Surat with portions of the Collectorate and parts of the Baroda and Sachin States	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
Sheet No. 15, Section 1 (2nd Edition). Parts of Olpad and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat District .	2" = 1 M.	do.	1 12	2 0	April 1886.
Sheet No. 15, Section 2 (2nd Edition). City of Surat with parts of the Chorasi and Olpad Talukas of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	May 1886.
Sheet No. 15, Section 3 (2nd Edition). Part of the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat Collectorate . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	April 1886.
Sheet No. 35. Section 1. Parts of the Jalalpore, Chikhli, and Bardoli Talukas of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do.
Sheet No. 35, Section 2. Part of the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	May 1886.
Sheet No 35, Section 3. Parts of the Chikhli, Jalalpore, and Bulsar Talukas of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	April 1886.
Sheet No. 40, Section 1. Part of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mehals Collectorate . . .	4" = 1 M.	40" × 27"	1 4	1 8	February 1885.
Sheet No. 40, Section 2. Part of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mehals Collectorate . . .	do.	do.	1 4	1 8	do.
Sheet No. 40, Section 3. Parts of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mehals Collectorate and of the Rewah Kantha States	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do.
Sheet No. 49, Section 13. Parts of the Dang Garvi, Dang Derbhavti, Dang Kirli, Dang Pimpladevi, Dang Bilbari, and Dang Amala States . . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	March 1884.
Sheet No. 49, Section 14. Part of the Dang States of the Pimpaluir Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate and of the Gaikwars Territory . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
Sheet No. 50, Section 6. Khandesh Agency and Baroda State	do.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
Sheet No. 50, Section 11. Parts of the Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate and of the Dang Vasurna State	do.	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	October 1885.
Sheet No. 184. Parts of the Baroda State and of the Rewah Kantha Agency	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
KATHIAWAR SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 5 (2nd Edition). Part of Ahmedabad and Gohelvad . . .	1" = 1 M.	40" × 27"	1 12	2 0	Nov 1883.
,, 6 (do.) Do. do. . .	do.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
,, 7 (do) Part of Gohelvad . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do.
,, 8 (do.) Do. . .	do.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	October 1883.
,, 9 (do.) Do . . .	do.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
,, 11 (do.) Part of the Jhalavad and Machhukanta . .	do.	40" × 27"	1 12	2 0	January 1884.
,, 12 (do.) Part of Jhalavad . .	do.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
,, 14 (do.) Part of N. Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, and Gohelvad . .	do.	40" × 27"	1 12	2 0	April 1884.
,, 15 (do.) Part of Gohelvad and N Kathiawar . .	do.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	July 1886.
,, 16 (do.) Parts of Kathiawar, Gohelvad, and Undsarvaiya . . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	do
,, 17 (do) Do. do. . .	do.	do.	1 12	2 0	June 1886.
,, 19 (do.) Parts of Babriavad and Gohelvad . .	do.	42" × 28"	1 4	1 8	April 1884.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY. Uncolored		Colored.		Date of Publication.
			R	a.	R	a.	
STANDARD SHEETS—*contd.*							
BOMBAY—*contd.*							
KATHIAWAR SURVEY—*contd.*							
Sheet No. 20 (2nd Edition). Parts of Jhalavad and Machhukanta	1" = 1 M.	42" × 27"	1	12	2	0	Nov. 1883.
" 21 (do.) Do. do	do.	40" × 25"	1	12	2	0	June 1886.
" 22 (do.) Parts of Kathiawar and Jhalavad	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 23 (do.) Parts of Kathiawar, Jhalavad, & Halar	do.	40" × 27"	1	12	2	0	March 1884.
" 24 (do.) Parts of Kathiawar and Halar	do.	40" × 25"	1	12	2	0	June 1886.
" 26 (do.) Parts of Kathiawar and Gohelvad	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	July 1886.
" 27 (do.) Do. do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	June 1886.
" 28 (do.) Parts of Sorath, Kathiawar, Gohelvad, and Babriavad	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	July 1886.
" 29 (do.) Parts of Babriawar and Sorath	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	June 1886.
" 32 (do.) Parts of Halar and Machhukanta	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 33 (do.) Parts of Halar, Machhukanta, and Jhalavad	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 35 (do.) Part of Halar	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 43 (do.) Do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 45 (do.) Do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	July 1886.
" 52 (do.) Do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	June 1886
" 53 (do.) Do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
CUTCH SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 1	do.	40" × 27"	1	8	1	12	January 1884.
" 2	do.	do.	1	4	1	8	do.
" 6	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
" 7	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	March 1884.
" 8 and 9	do.	do	1	8	1	12	February 1884.
" 23	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	March 1884.
CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA.							
Sheet No. 95. Parts of Jodhpore and Sirohee	do.	40" × 25"	1	0	1	4	August 1886.
" 118. Parts of Oodeypore, Jodhpore, and Sirohee	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
" 148. Parts of Dungarpore and Oodeypore	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
" 149. Parts of Dungarpore and Idar	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
RAJPUTANA SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 73. Part of Jodhpore	do.	42" × 28"	1	0	1	4	January 1886
" 74 Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	March 1886
" 75. Parts of Jodhpore and Sirohee	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
HYDERABAD.							
YEDAGEERY CIRCAR.							
Sheet 104 and 105	1" = 2 M.	40" × 25"	1	0	1	4	June 1886.
DEVERKONDAH CIRCAR.							
Sheet 151 (Isolated portion)	1" = 1 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
" 152 Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
MULKAID CIRCAR.							
Sheet 101, 102, 103, 125, 126, and 127	1" = 2 M.	40" × 27"	1	0	1	4	do.
" 104, 105, 128, and 129	do.	40" × 25"	1	0	1	4	do.
" 106, 130	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
KOILKONDAH CIRCAR.							
Sheet 100 101, 124, and 125	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
" 102, 103 126, and 127	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
" 104, 105, 128, and 129	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored.	Colored.	Date of Publication.
			R a.	R a.	
STANDARD SHEETS—*contd.*					
HYDERABAD—*contd.*					
KUMMUMETT CIRCAR.					
Sheet 220	1" = 1 M.	42" × 28"	Not	priced.	July 1886.
" 224	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
MYSORE SURVEY.					
Sheet No 25. Part of District Kadur . . .	do.	40" × 25"	1 0	1 4	do.
" 50. Part of Districts Kadur and Mysore .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 60. Part of Districts Bangalore and Mysore	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 61. Do. do.	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
OUDH SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 136. Districts Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareilly, and Bara Banki . .	do.	38" × 25"	1 8	1 12	August 1886.
176. District Fyzabad	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	June 1886.
PUNJAB.					
PUNJAB SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 147. District Montgomery . . .	do.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	Sept. 1886.
" 148. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 149. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 150. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 170. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 171. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 172. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 173. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 174. Do. . . .	do.	38" × 25"	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
" 175. Do. . . .	do.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	Sept. 1886.
" 194. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
" 195. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	Sept. 1886.
" 196. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 197 Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
" 198. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	do.
" 211. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	Sept. 1886.
" 212. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	July 1886.
" 251. Districts Jullunder and Ludhiana, and Kapurthala State . . .	do.	do.	1 8	1 12	Sept. 1886.
" 257 N. E. District Hissar . . .	2" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 0	1 4	May 1886.
" 257 N W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 257 S. E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 257 S. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 258 N E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 258 N. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 258 S. E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 258 S. W Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 259 N E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	August 1886.
" 259 N. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 259 S. E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 259 S. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 260 N E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	July 1886.
" 260 N W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 260 S. E. Do . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 260 S. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 261 N. E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	August 1886.
" 261 N. W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 261 S. E. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do.
" 261 S W. Do. . . .	do.	do.	1 0	1 4	do
INDEX MAP.					
Index to the Sheets of the Hooghly River Survey	1" = 4 M.	13" × 9"	0 4	0 4	do.
" Standard Sheets of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions and Assigned Districts of Berar	...	20" × 20"	0 4	0 4	do.
" Rajputana Survey	...	17" × 14"	0 4	0 4	Sept. 1886.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy		Date of Publication.
			Uncolored	Colored	
			R a.	R a	
TECHNICAL CHARTS.					
Chart of Triangulation of Suakin Survey	1" = 2 M.	34" × 26"	Nil.	Nil.	June 1886
" " of Bangalore Cantonment and City Survey	2" = 1 M	42" × 28"	Nil.	Nil.	July 1886.
Preliminary Chart of the Eastern Frontier Series	1" = 4 M	do.	Nil.	Nil.	1880.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.					
HOOGHLY RIVER SURVEY.					
Sheet No. 1	6" = 1 M.	40" × 27"	2 0	2 8	August 1886
" 2	do.	do.	2 0	2 8	do.
" 3	do.	do.	2 0	2 8	do.
" 4	do.	do.	2 0	2 8	do.
" 1 A. & E.	16" = 1 M.	30" × 22"	2 0	2 4	July 1886
" 1 B. & F.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 1 C & G.	do	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 1 D. & H.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 1 I.	do.	25" × 20"	2 0	2 4	do.
" 1 K.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 4 B.	do.	do	2 0	2 4	June 1886.
" 4 C.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	July 1886
" 4 D.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	June 1886.
" 4 G.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	July 1886.
" 5 A.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	June 1886.
" 5 B.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 C.	do.	do	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 D.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 F.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 G.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 H.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 I.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 M.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 5 N.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 A.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 B.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 C.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 E.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 F.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 G.	do.	do	2 0	2 4	do
" 9 H.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
" 9 I.	do.	do.	2 0	2 4	do.
EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL MAPS.					
Reconnaissance Map of the country near Suakin	1" = 4 M.	30" × 22"	0 8	0 8	do

R. BEAVAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Assistant Surveyor General,
In Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st October 1886.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

According to the revised Rule No. XIX relating to Church and Cemeteries, published by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 103 (Ecclesiastical), dated 20th June 1885, notice is hereby given that the undermentioned old tombs or monuments are in a ruinous condition at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund. They will be made level with the ground if any relatives or friends of the deceased do not undertake to restore them within three months from the date of this advertisement :—

Names on the ruined tombs or monuments.

Sergeant White.
Schmidt.
Pager.
Kinsman.
Cecil.
Gallaghan.
Leight.
Bainbridge.
Thomson.
Milton.
Goshett.
Halloway.
Garrard.
Malcolm McNeill.
Blenkinsop.
Applegate.
Smith.
Dickinson.
Chippindale.
Lawless.
Donaldson.
Newmarch.
Daniel.
Leigh.
Nicholan.
Browne.
Browning.
Rigel.
Babington.
Clarke.
Shephard.
Wallace.
Phillott.
Lewis.
Philips.
Wilton.
Jenkins.
Campbell.
Boye.
Goellon.
Godfrey.

W. B. DE WINTON,
Exe. Engr., Nilgiri Divn.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NILGIRI DIVISION,
The 24th August 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th October 1886.

Ambuland, J.	Christolus & Co.	Orman & Co.
Birch & Co.	Cowley, H.	Palmer, C. W.
Bliss, J. B.	Cubitt, W. M.	Siqueree, J S.
Bourbillon & Co.	Erskine, Messrs. & Co.	Thurburn, E.
Burke, J. H.	Kelly, W. J	Watson, J. B., & Co.
Campbell, J.	Kilgour, Miss.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ahmed, H. L.	Fredericks, H.	Ogilvie, W. A.
"Akaba."	Funks, S.	Okeden, Herbert.
Anderson, Mrs.	"Certrude."	Pogose, P. M.
Anderson, Professor.	Glazier, E. G., Mrs.	Pollock, John.
Andrews, Mrs.	Grainger, R. H.	Protestant, G.
Baron of Warndorf.	Hand, Mrs. R. G.	Reading B.
Baskett, A. H. S S.	Hart, Dale.	Rebeiro, Miss E.
Berrill, Charles D.	Hiley, Charles.	Reid, W A. M.
Bass, S. & Co.	Hill, Mrs. Amy.	Relphe, Capt. A W.
Berlahd, Mrs.	Horne, James S.	Roberts, H. S.
Bessie, Louis.	Innes, F.	Rochussey, S. E.
Biermann, V.	Johnson, H. M.	Rode, Capt. J.
Booth, Patrick.	Jones, R. H. Wynn.	Schoeman, G. M.
Bose, P. N.	Jones, Tom.	Scotland, W. A.
Box, Esq.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Scott, J. D.
Bremmer, Esq.	Kemp, Edwin.	Simpson, Capt. J M.
Browne, J.	Knight, Mr	Smith, John.
Brown, S.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Spencer & Co.
Brunton, Mrs. J.	Lemarchand, J. P.	Spencer, Mrs. C.
Caws, Capt. A.	Lodder, Mrs.	Stern, Alsedph.
Chatterton, Jack.	Lodder, E.	St Auhyn, G. A.
Clark, R	Mackenzie, Alex.	Stuart, Miss M.
Curry, Miss Annie.	Marshall, Geo.	Sugget, Thomas.
Cuttiss, Arthur	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Davenhill, W. B.	"Mary."	Travers, R. S.
Deane, Miss Julia.	McCreery, James.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Dempsey, Dr. W.	McDonald, J.	Underwood, C. A.
Dibblee, F. L.	Medland, W.	Walker, P. C.
Dowling, G. A.	Miley, Dr. W. K.	Weinthraub, Nathan.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Monro, H T.	Wilkowsky, L. C.
D'Silva, T. H.	Morgan, J. C.	Williams, C.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	Morgan, W.	Williams, G. E.
Eagle, F. S.	Mullan, H. M.	Wilton, C.
Easton, Percy H	Mullen, J.	X R.
Evezord, Mrs. J. D'Arcy.	Musgrave, James.	Young, Miss Florence.
	Norman, Lucy.	

Registered Letters.

Arrakiel, M.	Demount, F.	Richardson, Morrison & Co.
Barry and Sons, J. B.	McKing, J.	
Berrill, J. C. D.	Pogose, G. P.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th October 1886.

Hildie, Mrs. J. T.	Prendergast, Major C. L.
Owen, M. S.	Sen, S. B.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 9th October 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	12th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	11th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	12th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	12th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	15th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	20th "	Per Str *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	13th "	Ditto *Madura.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	13th "	Ditto *Maharatta.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., except on Foreign mail day the letter box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پوند كے ٹين كا بارهه آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Su-

perintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلبن سنکونا دوائي بخار'

لال سنکونا بارک کی ایک نئي اور عمدہ دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مین تیار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائی بخار سے کونین کے لئے یہہ بہت خوب قایم مقام هی اور سیب پور متصل کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مشت بیس پونڈ لین نقد اس بھاو سے خرید سکتے هین یعنے چار آونس کے ٹین کا چھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ آونس کے ٹین کا بارہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا چوبیس روپیہ—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بھاو پر مل سکتا هی یعنے چار آونس ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ آونس کي ٹین کا اسولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ ٹین کا بتیس ۳۲ روپیہ یہہ دو کلکتہ کے بڑي بڑي ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بھی بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹین کے لئے چار آنہ ; آٹھہ آونس کي ٹین کے لئے آٹھہ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ کي ٹین کے لئے بارہ آنہ علاوہ اوپر لکھے هوئے نرخ کے هی '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

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Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the share and interest of Munshi Tobarukollah in our Firm of Kola, Bhuli and Co., Hide Merchants, of No. 8, Amratollah Street, ceased on the 20th Asar 1293, the date of the death of the said Munshi Tobarukollah and that since then, we Shaik Kola and Shaik Hajee Bhuli are carrying on business on our own account under the same name and style of Kola, Bhuli and Co., and we alone are authorized to act for and on behalf of the said New Firm. All debts due by and to the Old Firm of Kola, Bhuli and Co., will be paid and recovered by the said Shaik Kola and Shaik Hajee Bhuli.

SHAIK KOLA.
SHAIK HAJEE BHULI.
By BUDDYNATH MULLICK,
Agent and Pleader.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st September 1886.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 144388, dated 1st May 1865, for ₹1,000, and No. 137303, dated 1st February 1842-43, for ₹1,000, standing in the name of Jadub Lal Shaw, of Doajanee, in the District of Mymensingh, by whom the papers were blank endorsed. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates to him.

JADUB LAL SHAW,

Doajanee, in the District of Mymensingh, and also No. 1, Brojogobinda Shaw's Lane, Calcutta.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 182—9, dated 21st January, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 14G., dated 19th January, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 224, dated 27th January, 1886 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 534—4L., dated 29th January, 1886 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 294C., dated 3rd February, 1886 [Paper No. 5].
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 522, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 355, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 334—VI-590-6, dated 19th February, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 502, dated 23rd February, 1886 [Paper No. 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 288—12, dated 1st March, 1886 [Paper No 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1604, dated 1st April, 1886 [Paper No 11].
From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 319, dated 19th March, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. The Bill as introduced was approved by the authorities to whom it was referred, but further amendments of the Act were proposed by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab.

3. The former Government drew attention to the absence of any provision authorising the detention of supposed lunatics for observation, and the latter to the inconvenience ensuing from the provision which requires lunatics who are not natives of the country to be sent in all cases to an asylum at the presidency.

4. It appeared to us that express provision ought to be made for the detention of supposed lunatics. As a matter of practice they are detained, for in many cases the medical officer is not in a position to form an opinion on the question whether or not a person is a lunatic until he has had the person under observation for some days. The detention is probably legal where it is authorised by the Magistrate (I. L. R. 9 Cal. 341), but it is desirable that there should be no room for doubt as to the legality of a practice which is in fact absolutely necessary. We considered it desirable, however, before submitting our Report, to consult Local Governments, and we therefore circulated a draft clause proposing, in accordance with the advice of the Surgeon-General, a period of ten days as the maximum term of detention for purposes of observation. We have now, after considering the replies to our circular, proposed to extend the term to fourteen days, and to authorise Local Governments to make rules as to the place of detention, and the care and treatment, of supposed lunatics.

5. The proposal of the Punjab Government with respect to the establishment of asylums at other places than the presidency-towns for lunatics who are not natives of the country was referred by us to other Local Governments, and has been approved by them. We have provided, therefore, that the Governor-General in Council may, with respect to any part of British India which is not annexed to a presidency, or is more than three hundred miles from a presidency-town, direct that any lunatic asylum named in the order shall be deemed for that part to be a lunatic asylum at the presidency for the purposes of the Act.

6. Section 9 of the Act empowers the visitors of a lunatic asylum to order the discharge of any person detained in the asylum. As the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Prisoners Act, 1871, reserve that power in certain cases to other authorities, we have proposed to prefix to that section an express saving of the provisions of other enactments.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th December, 1885, and 2nd and 9th January, 1886.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th January, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Calcutta Gazette	6th January, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Assam Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Coorg District Gazette	1st February, 1886.
Sindh Official Gazette	4th February, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi ...	25th January, 1886.
	Gujaráthi ...	26th January, 1886.
	Kanarese ...	27th January, 1886.
	Sindhi ...	11th February, 1886.
Bengal	Bengali ...	26th January, 1886.
	Hindi ...	26th January, 1886.
	Uriya ...	4th February, 1886.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 10th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIX OF 1886.

An Act to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor-General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized;

And whereas the functions assigned to the Governor-General in Council by Regulation LII of 1803 (*for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vazir to the Honourable the English East India Company*), which Regulation was extended to the Conquered Provinces by section 29, Regulation VIII, 1805, and to the Province of Benares by section 2, Regulation VI, 1822, were up to the twenty-second day of December, 1873, discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and it is expedient that their discharge by the said Lieutenant-Governor up to that date should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor-General in Council.

1. The sections of the enactments in the schedule to this Act which are specified in the third column of that schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor-General in Council.

Validation of exercise by Lieutenant-Governor of functions of Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803.

2. Sections 3, 7, 9 and 17 of Regulation LII of 1803 shall be deemed to have had effect in the North-Western Provinces as if the words "or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces" had been inserted in those sections after the words "Governor-General in Council" wherever the latter words occur.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

(*a*) *Bengal Regulations.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Sections.
1	2	3
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7.
IX of 1833.	For (*among other matters*) the more extensive employment by Native agency in the Revenue Department.	16, 17 & 25.

(*b*) *Act of the Governor-General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 574—17L., dated 19th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1520, dated 20th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 572S., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 3]
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 841, dated 3rd October, 1884 [Paper No. 4]
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 36C., dated 26th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 121—XIII-10-5, dated 8th August, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

2. We have removed Regulation LII of 1800 from the schedule to the Bill, because the Mirzapur Stone Mahál Act, 1886, seems to us to render its retention unnecessary.

3. We have proposed in an additional section to validate the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the powers of the Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803 which the Lieutenant-Governor seems to have exercised without question throughout the forty years which elapsed between the constitution of his office and the repeal of the Regulation. When the Bill was under consideration some two years ago, the interests of the parties to a suit then pending might have been affected by the validation of the exercise of these powers, and it was therefore decided that our Report should be delayed till the suit had been disposed of. There is now, so far as we are aware, no litigation before any Court which can be influenced in any way by the enactment of the section which we propose to add to the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	*Date.*
Gazette of India	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
North Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	20th and 27th September, and 4th October, 1884.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XX OF 1886.

An Act to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.

(*2*) This section and sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall come into force at once, and the rest of the Act shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act), within four months from the passing of the Act, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (*1*) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely :—

(*a*) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(*b*) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(*2*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(*3*) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874.

(*4*) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall come into force therein.

Division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles.

3. The Local Government may, for administrative purposes,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, divide Upper Burma into divisions, and each of those divisions into districts, and from time to time vary the limits of those divisions and districts; and

(*b*) of its own authority, divide each of those districts into sub-divisions, each of those sub-divisions into townships, and each of those townships into circles, and from time to time vary the limits of those sub-divisions, townships and circles.

Construction of expressions "British Burma Gazette" "British Burma" and "Burma" in existing enactments.

4. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act in the territories referred to in section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), there occurs the expression "British Burma Gazette", or the expression "British Burma" or "Burma" (except where the expression "Burma" occurs in the Petroleum Act, 1886, section 3), it shall be construed as referring to the Burma Gazette or to Lower Burma, as the case may be. XII of 1886.

Repeal of enactments.

5. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

6. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, so much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the commencement of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the Town of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the commencement of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma specified in the notification.

(4) The limits of the Town of Mandalay for the purposes of this Act shall be the limits for the time being of the local area subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Civil Court of Mandalay.

(5) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Modification of certain enactments in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

7. (1) The following enactments specified in the First Part of the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted ;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Thugyis and Myothugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added ;

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the section and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added ;

1 of 1872. (d) in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, after the words "police officer" in section 25 the words "who is not a Magistrate" shall be inserted ;

XIX of 1876. (e) in the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, the words "within such area" shall be omitted from the third paragraph of section 10, and for the first two paragraphs of that section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"No dramatic performance shall take place except under a license granted by the District Magistrate or such officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf.

"Any person who promotes or takes part in any dramatic performance in contravention of the foregoing portion of this section shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

(2) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Law in the Shan States.

8. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time extend to all or any of the Shan States any enactment which is in force in any part of Upper Burma at the date of the extension, and at any time withdraw all or any of those States from the operation of any enactment so extended.

(2) Unless and until extended under sub-section (1), an Act of the Governor-General in Council shall not be in force in any Shan State.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare what territories constitute the Shan States for the purposes of this and the two last foregoing sections.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

9. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

10. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before commencement of this Act.

11. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1864.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

Number and year.	Subject.
BENGAL REGULATIONS.	
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—contd.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*contd.*	
XXXVII of 1850...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 ...	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ...	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868. ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees.
XX of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act Amendment.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—concld.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*	
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XI of 1876 ...	Presidency Banks.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
I of 1877 (s. 9)	Specific Relief.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ...	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 ...	Arms.
I of 1879 ...	Stamps.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ...	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
V of 1879 ...	Presidency Banks Act Amendment.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ...	Cantonments.
V of 1881 (s. 153)	Probate and Administration.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VI of 1882 ...	Companies.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XIX of 1883 ...	Land Improvement Loans.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Town of Mandalay only.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
XIV of 1882 ...	Code of Civil Procedure.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7, sub-section (1), cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO ACT VI OF 1864.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, sub-section (1).*)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 83—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 84—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.

2. We have, in accordance with the advice of the Chief Commissioner, provided in section 1 that certain portions of the Bill shall not come into force at once. It is desirable that sections 6 to 11 of the Bill, as amended by us, should not have effect until the Civil and Criminal Justice Regulations, which have been drawn, and for the most part settled, have been finally proposed by the Chief Commissioner and have received the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3.

3. Section 3, regarding the division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles, will serve the purposes of the Regulations which the Chief Commissioner is about to propose.

4. Section 4 has been so modified as to cover, it is believed, the language of all enactments in force in Lower Burma.

5. Section 6 has been so amended as to define more precisely the local area to which the Second Part of the Second Schedule is to apply. The Shan States are excluded from the operation of this and the next following section.

6. *Section 7.*—(1) The section (7) which it was proposed to add to Act VI of 1864 will be rendered unnecessary by the application to Upper Burma of sections 390 to 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the proposed Criminal Justice Regulation.

(2) It is proposed to amend section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in its application to Upper Burma, because Thugyis and Myothugyis will, besides being police-officers, be local Magistrates and Judges.

(3) The modification of section 10, Act XIX of 1876, will substantially continue the law as it was found in Upper Burma with respect to *pwés* or dramatic entertainments, and as it seems desirable to maintain that law for the present.

7. Section 8 provides that British Indian law shall not extend *proprio vigore* to any of the Shan States.

8. Sections 9, 10 and 11 remain, with slight modifications, as they were in the Bill as introduced.

9. We have added some Acts to the First Part of the Second Schedule. Among them are the Court-fees and Stamp Acts, the Presidency Banks Acts, the Indian Companies Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. The operation of the Court-fees and Stamp Acts will be limited by notifications to be issued when those Acts come into force. The fact that the Bank of Bengal contemplates the establishment of a branch at Mandalay necessitates the extension of the Presidency Banks Acts. The Indian Companies Act may be required at any time; and the local authorities advise the extension of the Land Improvement Loans Act for the purposes of loans to be made for irrigation-works.

10. The jurisdiction to be conferred on, and the rules to be prescribed for, the Civil Court of Mandalay will render necessary the extension of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, and the Code of Civil Procedure to the Town of Mandalay.

11. Other amendments of the Bill do not call for remark.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th, 21st and 28th August, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	4th, 11th and 18th September, 1886

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Burma	Burmese ...	... 11th and 18th September, 1886.

13. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.

A. COLVIN.

The 20th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1886.

An Act to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

WHEREAS, on the death of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, His Highness the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh delivered to the British Government a sum of money with intent that the interest accruing thereon should, in compliance with the wishes of Her Highness the Bahu Begam as expressed in a Deed of Deposit executed by her in the year 1813, be applied by the British Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Amanat Wasikas;

And whereas in the year 1813 the said Government guaranteed the payment of certain pensions to persons connected with the Khás Mahál of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, which pensions are known as the Zamanat Wasikas;

And whereas, in the years 1814, 1825 and 1838, loans, known respectively as the 1st, 3rd and 6th Oudh loans, were made by the Rulers of Oudh to the Honourable the East India Company with intent that the interest accruing thereon should be applied by the said Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Loan Wasikas;

And whereas the Amanat, Zamanat and Loan Wasikas have been regarded as pensions to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies, and rules respecting them have been made and published under section 14 of that Act; XXIII of 1871.

And whereas, since the making and publication of the rules, doubt has been expressed whether the said Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871;

And whereas it is expedient to declare them to be pensions within the meaning of that Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Oudh Wasikas Act, 1886.

Application of Act XXIII of 1871 to Wasikas.

2. The allowances respectively known as the Amanat Wasikas, the Zamanat Wasikas and the Loan Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, and that Act shall apply to them as if they were pensions of the classes referred to in sections 4 and 11 of that Act. XXIII of 1871.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886.—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4281A.—X.-F.-42, dated 30th August, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 1]
From Messrs Harriss and Simmons, Solicitors, Calcutta, dated 8th September, 1886

2. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having reported that the pensions payable under the Treaty of the year 1829, under which the 5th Oudh loan was made to the Honourable the East India Company, have all been commuted, we have removed section 3 of the Bill as introduced and so much of the preamble as had reference to that section.

3. Exception having been taken to some of the pensions being described as "conferred by a former Government and continued by the British Government on political considerations," we have re-drawn section 2 of the Bill so as to make it clear that the allowances are dealt with as pensions of that nature only for the purpose of barring the Civil Courts from

entertaining suits relating to them and of protecting them from attachment at the instance of creditors.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette ...	19th and 26th June, and 3rd July, 1886.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO. XXII OF 1886.

THE OUDH RENT ACT, 1886.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(2) Save as provided thereby, it shall extend to the territories for the time being comprised in the Province of Oudh; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner to make rules, or to issue orders, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 2-4.—Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Section 5.)

Repeal.

2. *(1)* The Oudh Rent Act, XIX of 1868, is hereby repealed, but all notifications published and rules made under that Act shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been published and made under this Act.

(2) The following enactments also are hereby repealed, namely:—

(a) section 40 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, XXXII of 1871;

(b) sections 23 and 24 of the Oudh Laws Act, XVIII of 1876; and

(c) section 1 of Act XIV of 1878.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of Revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

(2) "suit" means a suit under this Act:

(3) "land" includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or not, and whether growing in earth or in water, but shall not include land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto, so long as that land is not let to agricultural tenants:

(4) "revenue" means money payable to the Government on account of land: in sections 34 and 35 it means land-revenue only:

(5) "rent" means the money, or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of any right in land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

(6) "proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor; and where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

(7) "proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

(8) "under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

(9) "under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

(10) "tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent; and in the following portions of this Act, namely, sections 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 29, 53, 54, 55, sub-sections (1) and (2), 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 108, 126 and 138, but in no others, the expression "tenant" shall be held to include a thekadár or person to whom the collection of rents in a village or portion of a village has been leased by the landlord:

(11) "landlord" mean any person to whom an under-proprietor or a tenant is liable to pay rent:

(12) "representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person, and includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

(13) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by rules under this Act:

(14) "registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents:

(15) "signed" includes marked, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name: and

(16) "value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

4. *(1)* Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant before or after the passing of this Act shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(3) Where land not previously cultivated has been or is hereafter let by a landlord to a tenant, either after being reclaimed by or at the expense of the landlord or for the purpose of being reclaimed by the tenant, nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the conditions of any contract relating to that land until fourteen years have elapsed from the date on which the land was first brought under cultivation.

(4) Where land has remained uncultivated during a period of seven years, it shall for the purposes of the last foregoing sub-section be deemed to have not been previously cultivated.

(5) This section does not apply to tenants having a right of occupancy or to sub-tenants.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for those lands according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—

Every such tenant who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February, 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866: provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant after the twenty-second day of July, 1868,

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 6-16.)

Saving of power to confer right of occupancy

6. Nothing in the last foregoing section shall be construed to restrict the power of a landlord to confer by registered document on any persons other than those mentioned in that section a right of occupancy in the lands which they hold or cultivate.

Loss of right of occupancy.

7. If a tenant having a right of occupancy is ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section 52, from the land in which he possesses the right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in that land.

Tenants' Right to Pattas.

Tenant's right to patta.

8. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a patta or memorandum of the terms of the tenancy, signed by the landlord or his authorized agent, and containing the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the quantity of land and, where the fields comprised in the patta have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field ;

(*b*) the term for which the tenancy is to run ;

(*c*) the amount of rent payable;

(*d*) the instalments in which and the times at which that amount is to be paid ;

(*e*) any special conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and

(*f*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

Patta to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled.

9 Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive pattas at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part A, of this Act.

Patta to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled.

10. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattas for the terms and at the rates prescribed in Chapter IV, Part B, of this Act.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

Landlord's right to counterpart

11. Every landlord who grants a patta is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant.

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent.

12. Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when it becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of revenue or rent, as the case may be :

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which the rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the revenue; and the amount of each instalment of the rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of the revenue bears to the whole of the revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

Receipts for rent.

13. (*1*) Every receipt for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent has been paid; and any refusal to make that specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

(*2*) If a receipt for rent paid by an under-proprietor or tenant is withheld from him without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord up to an amount not exceeding that of the rent paid.

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

Power to pay into Court amount of revenue or rent due.

14. (*1*) If a co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant from whom any revenue or rent is due in respect of the land held or cultivated by him, tenders the full amount of that revenue or rent at the usual place of payment to the person authorized to receive it, and that person does not accept the amount and forthwith give a receipt in full therefor, the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant may, without any suit having been instituted against him, deposit the amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

(*2*) The deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lambardar or landlord of the amount so deposited.

Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment.

15. (*1*) The Court shall receive the deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, or his recognized agent; and on the applicant making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A to this Act, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

(*2*) The declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints by section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall be signed by the person making it. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Upon receiving the deposit, the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been paid a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

(*4*) The notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee.

(*5*) If the person to whose credit the deposit has been paid, or his recognized agent, appears and applies for it, the Court shall cause it to be paid to him.

(*6*) The application under sub-section (*5*) may be on plain paper.

Limitation for suits for balance of revenue or rent.

16. Where a deposit has been made under the provisions of the two last foregoing sections, a suit shall not be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless the suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 17-24.)

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

17. *(1)* If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for the illegal enforcement of the payment, the Court may award to him compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of the payment itself.

(2) An award of compensation under sub-section *(1)* shall not bar any prosecution to which the person illegally enforcing the payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

Suit for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

18. Save as provided by section 29, sub-section *(4)*, a suit for an abatement of the rent of a holding shall not be brought by an under-proprietor or tenant except on the ground that the area of the holding has diminished, or on some ground specified in a lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor holds a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, an abatement shall not be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

Remission of rent by order of Court.

19. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, a Court, when it makes a decree for an arrear of rent, may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been materially diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of that land has been diminished by drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be paid.

(2) Where a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given, the revenue-authorities shall take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for a remission of revenue.

(3) A remission shall not be allowed under this section to an under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement, or to a tenant having a right of occupancy, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same village.

Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

20. *(1)* A tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding unless on or before the fifteenth day of March in any year he gives to the landlord or to the recognized agent of the landlord notice in writing of his desire to relinquish that land, and relinquishes it accordingly.

(2) If the landlord or his recognized agent refuses to receive the notice or to sign and deliver a receipt therefor, the tenant may, before the latest date prescribed for giving the notice, apply on plain paper to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice of the desire of the tenant to relinquish the land shall then be served on the landlord at the expense of the tenant.

(3) A tenant cannot without the consent of his landlord relinquish a part only of his holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall entitle a tenant holding under a registered document under section 69 to relinquish his holding otherwise than in accordance with the terms of that document.

Abandonment of holding.

21. *(1)* If a tenant abandons his holding without informing his landlord and without arranging for the cultivation of the holding, the landlord may at any time after the fifteenth day of May enter on the holding.

(2) Before a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form at the office of the tahsíldár for service on the tenant stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, the tenant may institute a suit under this Act to recover possession of the holding, and the Court shall, on being satisfied that the tenant did not voluntarily abandon the holding, order recovery of possession on such terms with respect to the time of delivery of possession, the payment of arrears of rent, if any, and, if injury has been caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of any party to the proceeding, with respect also to the payment of compensation by that party, as to the Court may seem just.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

22. *(1)* If a tenant, or a person from whom he has inherited, has made any such improvement on his holding as is hereinafter in this Chapter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the holding unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the improvement:

Provided that compensation shall not be payable for any improvement made thirty years or more before the date on which the ejectment is to take effect.

(2) An improvement made by a tenant for the benefit of his holding on land belonging to the person who is entitled to receive the rent of the holding shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been made on the holding of the tenant.

Landlord's consent to tenant's improvement.

23. Except as provided in the next following section, a tenant shall not be entitled to claim compensation for an improvement made subsequently to the passing of this Act without the written consent of the landlord.

Reference to Deputy Commissioner when consent is refused.

24. *(1)* If a tenant applies for the written consent of his landlord to the making of an improvement on his holding, and the landlord omits or refuses to grant it, the tenant may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to make the improvement.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 25-30.)
(Chapter III.—Payment of Rent in kind.—Sections 31-32.

(2) When an application is made to the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section *(1)*, he shall take into consideration any objections which the landlord may have to urge on either of the following grounds, namely :—

(*a*) that the improvement is too costly or is unsuitable to the nature of the tenant's holding, or

(*b*) that the landlord is himself prepared to make the improvement,

and shall then either grant the permission on such conditions as he considers fair and equitable or refuse the application.

Registration of outlay on improvements.

25. *(1)* If either the landlord or the tenant desires the amount expended on an improvement executed with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the last foregoing section to be determined and registered, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on application made to him for the purpose, determine the amount of the outlay, and enter it in a register kept in the prescribed form.

(2) The entry in the register shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the outlay in any subsequent proceedings respecting the cost of the improvement.

"Improvement" defined

26. The word "improvement", as used in this Act, means a work by which the annual letting value of land has been, and at the time of a demand for compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(*a*) the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclamation of waste land and jungle; and other works of a like nature:

(*b*) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for the maintenance thereof and increase durably their value.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

27. In estimating the compensation to which a tenant is entitled for an improvement regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation, or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the tenant has had the benefit of the improvement.

Modes of making compensation.

28. When a Court has assessed the amount of the compensation due to a tenant; it may, if both landlord and tenant desire that the compensation assessed, instead of being paid wholly in money, shall be made wholly or partly in some other way, proceed to give judgment according to the terms agreed upon between them.

Improvements by the landlord.

29. *(1)* A landlord may make an improvement on the holding of a tenant not having a right of occupancy with or without the consent of the tenant.

(2) A landlord intending to make an improvement shall, if any part thereof is to be made on the holding of any such tenant, give notice of his intention to the tenant through the tahsildár.

(3) A landlord making an improvement on the holding of any such tenant shall be liable to compensate the tenant for any loss which he may cause to the tenant when making it.

(4) If the effect of the improvement is to impair the productive powers of the holding, the tenant shall, in addition to any compensation which may be awarded to him under sub-section *(3)*, be entitled to such abatement of his rent as to the Court seems just.

(5) A landlord may not make an improvement on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy without the consent of the tenant.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

30. A landlord and his agents and surveyors may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the land.

CHAPTER III.

PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Division of appraisement of produce.

31. Where rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other proceeding of a similar nature requiring the presence of both the tenant and the landlord either personally or by recognized agent, if either party neglects to be present at the proper time, or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding, either party may present an application to the Court, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement or conduct the proceeding.

Procedure in case of dispute.

32. *(1)* On receiving the application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend at a time and place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made or the proceeding conducted.

(2) The award of that officer in respect of the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding shall be final, unless, within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 33-41.)

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

Part A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

33. (*1*) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall not, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of the land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on some one of the following grounds, namely :—

1st ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid, by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding that rate.

2nd ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than twelve-and-a-half per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid, by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding that rate, less twelve-and-a-half per cent.

3rd ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess, at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant after the twenty-second day of July, 1868.

Term for re-enhancement after decision fixing rent under section 33.

34. After a decision has been passed in accordance with the last foregoing section, a suit shall not lie for re-enhancement of the rent until the expiration of five years from the date of the decision, except on the 3rd ground mentioned in that section, or, in the case referred to in the next following section, until, by re-assessment within the term of five years, the revenue of the land has been increased.

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

35. If, on a re-assessment of the revenue, the rent of the tenant cannot be enhanced under section 33 by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at the re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by tenants of the same class in the same village.

Part B.—Other Tenants.

Tenant in occupation at passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

36. Every tenant, not being a tenant with a right of occupancy or a sub-tenant, shall be entitled to retain possession of the holding occupied by him at the time of the passing of this Act, at the rent then payable by him, for a period of seven years from the date of the last change in his rent or of the last alteration in the area of the holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, from the date on which the tenant was admitted to the occupation of the holding.

Tenant admitted after passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

37. Every such tenant who may be admitted to the occupation of a holding after the passing of this Act shall be entitled to retain the same for a period of seven years from the date of his admission at a rent agreed upon with the landlord in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and every such tenant, in the area of whose holding or in the amount of whose rent any change is made by the landlord subsequently to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of a holding within the meaning of this section.

Explanation I.—"Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant and forming the subject of a separate engagement. The engagement may be express or implied.

Explanation II.—This section and section 36 have effect subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), relating to land not previously cultivated, and subject also to section 157, excluding certain classes of land from the operation of certain sections of this Act.

Enhancement of rent of tenant not having right of occupancy and not being a sub-tenant.

38 (*1*) A landlord may enhance the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, either by contract in accordance with the provisions of this section or by notice as hereinafter provided.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sections 19 and 50, the enhancement shall not in any case exceed one anna in the rupee, or six-and-a-quarter per cent., on the annual rent payable by the tenant at the time when the contract was made or the notice was issued :

(*3*) Provided that, where rent is paid in kind, the proportion of produce paid as rent by a tenant shall not be subject to increase except in accordance with an established custom of the pargana in which the land is situate.

Enhancement by notice.

39. If a landlord desires that the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies be enhanced on the expiration of the term of seven years referred to in section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, or at any time during the currency of that term in the case mentioned in section 50, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served under section 12.

Time for service of notice of enhancement.

40 (*1*) A notice whereby enhancement is claimed on account of the expiration of the period of the tenancy shall not be served before the commencement of the last year of the tenancy.

(*2*) A notice of enhancement on account of an improvement made or acquired by the landlord may be served at any time during the currency of the tenancy.

Contents of the notice.

41. The notice shall be written in Hindi and Urdu, and shall specify the land, the amount of the present rent and the amount of the enhancement, and require the tenant, if he refuses to pay the enhancement, to vacate the land by the fifteenth day of May next following, or to institute a suit

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(Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 42-51.)

in the proper Court to contest the notice of enhancement within thirty days from the date of the service thereof.

Service of the notice.

42. On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer the notice shall be served by the officer on or before the fifteenth day of February at the expense of the landlord.

Grounds on which tenant may contest his liability to enhancement.

43. The tenant may institute a suit to contest the notice of enhancement, within thirty days from the date of the service thereof, on any of the following grounds, namely :—

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land specified in the notice;

(*b*) that he holds under a special agreement or decree of Court or lease under the terms of which his rent is not liable to enhancement;

(*c*) that the enhancement claimed is in excess of the rate authorized by law;

(*d*) that seven years will not have elapsed on the fifteenth day of May next following, since the date of any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37 equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;

(*e*) that the notice has not been served in the manner required by this Act;

(*f*) that, where the enhancement claimed is on account of an improvement, the amount claimed is excessive.

Tenant's liability for enhanced rent.

44 (*1*) If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement and remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, he shall become liable for the enhanced rent.

(*2*) If the tenant contests the notice, and the validity thereof is maintained by the Court in whole or in part, he shall, if he remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, become liable for the enhanced rent to the extent to which the Court has maintained the validity of the notice.

Commencement of fresh statutory period.

45. If the tenant by remaining in possession of the land under the last foregoing section becomes liable for enhanced rent, he shall be entitled to hold the land at that rent for a further period of seven years.

Vacating tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

46. If the tenant refuses to accept the enhancement claimed or decreed and vacates the holding, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the landlord compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding.

Rent of tenant succeeding to vacant holding

47. (*1*) Except in the cases mentioned in sections 49 and 50, the rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has determined according to the provisions of this Act shall not exceed by more than one anna in the rupee, or six and-a-quarter per cent., the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding him.

(*2*) In the case of a tenant admitted to the occupation of a holding of which the rent has been immediately before his admission paid in kind, the rent payable shall, subject to any established custom of the pargana in which the holding is situate, be either the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding him, or a sum which, subject to the provisions of sections 49 and 50, shall not exceed by more than six-and-a-quarter per cent. the equivalent of the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding.

Rights of the heir of a deceased tenant.

48. (*1*) The heir of a tenant who dies during the currency of the tenancy of a holding shall be entitled to retain occupation of the holding at the rent payable by the deceased for the unexpired portion of the period for which the deceased tenant might have held without liability to enhancement or ejectment, and to receive compensation under the provisions of this Act for improvements, if any, made on the holding by himself or his predecessor in interest, but shall not be entitled to a renewal of the tenancy.

(*2*) Subject to any rights which he may have under section 22 as a representative of the deceased, a collateral relative who did not at the date of the death of the deceased share in the cultivation of the holding shall not be deemed to be an heir of the deceased within the meaning of this section.

Rent of tenant succeeding to a holding vacated by the death of the previous tenant.

49. The rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has ceased in consequence of the death of a previous tenant, or of the ejectment of a thekadar or mortgagee from land of which he has taken cultivating possession during the period of his theka or mortgage, shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord.

Enhancement of rent for improvements made or acquired by landlord.

50. (*1*) Nothing in the foregoing sections shall bar the right of a landlord to enhancement of rent on the ground that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have been increased by an improvement which has been made by, or at the expense of, the landlord, or for which during the currency of the tenancy compensation has been accepted from the landlord by the owner of the improvement or, on the expiration of the tenancy, compensation has been paid in accordance with the determination of a Court under this Act.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of any such improvement, the Court, in determining the claim, shall have regard to—

(*a*) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused, or likely to be caused, by the improvement;

(*b*) the cost of the improvement; and

(*c*) the cost of the cultivation required for the utilising of the improvement.

Power for Local Government to vary the limit of enhancement of rent.

51. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, vary from time to time, within periods of not less than seven years, the limits of the enhancement to which tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 applies are liable in any local area specified in the notification.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 52-60.)

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

Tenants holding on special terms.

Ejectment of tenants holding on special term.

52 (*1*) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land, or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of Court, shall not be ejected from that land otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment:

Provided that the decree for ejectment shall not be made, unless, at the date of that decree, a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

(*2*) A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of Court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree.

Other Tenants.

Ejectment of other tenants.

53. A tenant not having a right of occupancy, and not holding under a special agreement or decree of Court, may be ejected by notice, application or suit under the following sections of this Chapter.

Ejectment by notice.

54. If a landlord desires to eject any such tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, he may cause a notice of ejectment to be served on the tenant under the next following section.

Contents, service and cost of notice.

55. (*1*) The notice shall be written in Hindi and in Urdu; it shall be signed by the landlord or by an agent authorized by him in that behalf; it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; it shall, if a court-fee is payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwári as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates; and it shall inform the tenant that he must either (*a*), if he means to dispute the ejectment, institute a suit for that purpose within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice, or (*b*) vacate the land on or before the fifteenth day of May next following.

(*2*) On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer, the notice shall, if the proper court-fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof, be served on the tenant by the officer on or before the fifteenth day of November at the expense of the landlord.

(*3*) If the tenant on whom the notice is to be served is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, there shall, except as provided by this sub-section and sub-section (*4*) and by section 69, be payable in respect of the notice a court-fee equal in value to half the annual rent payable for the holding of the tenant, or, in the case of a tenant paying rent in kind, a court-fee equal to half the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding:

Provided that the court-fee shall not in any case exceed twenty-five rupees.

(*4*) A court-fee shall not be payable under sub-section (*3*) in respect of a notice on a person to whom section 48 applies.

(*5*) Stamps representing the court-fee shall be affixed on the notice before the notice and the application for the service thereof are presented to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer.

(*6*) The court-fee paid by a landlord under this section shall not in any circumstances be adjudged to be payable as costs or otherwise by the tenant.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

56. (*1*) A tenant on whom a notice has been served under the last foregoing section may institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected from the land specified therein on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land;

(*b*) that he holds under a special agreement or decree of Court or unexpired lease under the terms of which he is not liable to be ejected from the land;

(*c*) if he is a tenant to whom section 55, sub-section (*3*), applies, that the notice was insufficiently stamped;

(*d*) if he is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, that seven years will not have elapsed on the fifteenth day of May next following, since the date of any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;

(*e*) if he is a tenant to whom section 53 applies, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in the manner required by this Act.

(*2*) A thekadár shall not be entitled to contest a notice of ejectment on any ground other than that he holds a lease under the terms of which he is not liable to ejectment.

Compensation for improvements, if any, to be claimed in suit contesting liability to ejectment.

57. If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding, he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

Determination of the claim.

58. If the Court dismisses the suit in whole or in part, it shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements, and shall declare ejectment from the whole or part of the land, as the case may be, to be conditional on payment of that amount into Court.

Tenancy to cease if notice is not contested.

59. If the tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served fails, within thirty days from the date of the service, to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall cease on the fifteenth day of May next following, unless, after the service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

60. (*1*) If the landlord requires assistance to eject a tenant on whom he alleges a notice to have been served under section 55, he may apply for that assist-

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 61-66.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 67-69.)

ance to the Court which would have had jurisdiction with respect to a suit by the tenant to contest his liability to be ejected under the notice, and that Court shall order the ejectment of the tenant if it is satisfied—

(*a*) that a notice of ejectment was duly served on the tenant;

(*b*) that the tenant has not brought a suit to contest the notice, or that, if a suit for that purpose has been brought, it has been determined adversely to the tenant;

(*c*) that the tenant has not been authorised by the landlord in writing to continue to occupy the land.

(*2*) Nothing done by the Court under sub-section (*1*) shall affect the right of the tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation therefor.

Ejectment by application.

61. (*1*) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant to whom section 53 applies and against whom a decree for an arrear of rent has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the first day of April of the year in which that arrear accrued, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to eject the tenant.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the application, cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that if he does not pay that amount into Court within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice he will be ejected from his holding.

(*3*) If the amount is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, eject the tenant.

Ejectment by suit.

62. (*1*) A tenant to whom section 53 applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely :—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy;

(*b*) that at the time of the institution of the suit the entire holding has been sub-let;

(*c*) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding;

(*d*) where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which section 4, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease.

(*2*) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed.

General.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

63. Except in pursuance of an order under section 21, sub-section (*3*), a tenant shall not in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the first day of April and the thirteen day of June in any year after the passing of this Act.

Time of ejectment of thekadár.

64. A thekadár liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Preferment by tenants of claims for compensation for improvements in suits for ejectment.

65. In any suit for ejectment the defendant may file any claim for compensation for improvements which he may have against the plaintiff, and, if the Court finds the grounds on which the suit is brought to be valid, it shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, due from the plaintiff to the defendant, and shall pass a decree of ejectment conditional on the payment into Court of that amount.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

66. A tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that, if the land has been sown or planted by the tenant after service on him of a notice under section 55, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after that service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING TENANCIES.

Sír Lands.

Sír lands.

67. (*1*) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not accrue to cultivators of any of the following lands, namely :—

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously dealt with as sír in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour.

(*2*) Land which was recorded as sír at settlement and has been continuously so recorded since shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (*a*) of section (*1*).

Thekadárs, Mortgagees and Sub-tenants.

Thekadárs, mortgagees and sub-tenants.

68. (*1*) A person holding land as a thekadár mortgagee or sub-tenant shall not, while so holding, acquire any of the rights enumerated in the last foregoing section in any of the land comprised in his theka, mortgage or sub-tenancy.

(*2*) A person having those rights in land does not lose them by subsequently taking a theka or mortgage in which his holding is comprised.

Long Leases.

Incidents of leases for eight years or upwards.

69. (*1*) When a holding has been let by registered document for a term of eight years or upwards at a rent determined thereby for the whole of the term in accordance with the

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 70-71.—Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 72-79.)

provisions of this Act to a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, the landlord shall, on the expiration of the term, be entitled to enhance the rent of the holding in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part B, and not otherwise, and shall also be entitled to eject the tenant by notice under section 55 without payment of a court-fee under that section:

Provided that any change in the rent or alteration in the area of the holding by the landlord during the term shall be a bar to enhancement and ejectment for seven years from the date of that change or alteration.

(2) In addition to the grounds mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 62, sub-section (1), a tenant to whom this section applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any ground which would justify ejectment under the registered document under which he holds.

Miscellaneous.

Evidence respecting change of rent or alteration of area of holding.

70. Where a tenant has received a patta, a statement that since the date of the patta his rent has been changed, or area of his holding altered, by the landlord, shall not be admissible in evidence unless the change or alteration is recorded in an entry on the patta signed by or on behalf of the landlord, and in an entry on the counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant, or in a new patta and counterpart.

Construction of certain expressions.

71. The expression "special agreement" or "decree of Court", where it is used in this Act to signify the tenure on which land is held by a tenant, is to be construed as referring to an agreement or decree made or passed before the passing of this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

72. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which the rent is payable shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

Distress not permissible in certain cases.

73. Distress shall not be made for the recovery of—

(a) any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay that excess or unless he has been declared by decree to be liable therefor, or

(b) any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year.

Power of distress by whom exercisable.

74. The power of distress vested by section 72 in landlords may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney to distrain:

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of that power, commits an act which, under the provisions of this Chapter, is illegal, the person employing him shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by the act.

Distress by servants.

75. Any person empowered to distrain property under section 72 or section 74 may employ a servant or other person to make the distress, but in every such case he shall give to the servant or person a written authority in that behalf, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving the authority.

Crops liable to distress.

76. (1) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

(2) But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement as the land in respect of which the arrear is due, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.

77. (1) Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

(2) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but, if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

Value of distress and service of list of distrained property on owner.

78. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and, when he has made the distress, he shall prepare a list or description of the property distrained and deliver a copy thereof to the owner, or if the owner is absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Reaping and storing standing crops distrained.

79. (1) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

(2) If the tenant neglects to do so, the distrainer may cause the crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in that case shall store them either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 80-89.)

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

(4) If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

Application by distrainer in case of resistance.

80. If a distrainer is opposed or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.

81. If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the payment and give a receipt therefor and forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

82. Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or, if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for the sale thereof to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

Form of application.

83. *(1)* The application shall be in writing; it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

(2) Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as provided in the next following section.

Procedure on receipt of application.

84. *(1)* Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C to this Act, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice to institute a suit to contest the demand.

(2) The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation, and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

(3) The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is to be sold, and the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit.

85. *(1)* If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the notice mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

(2) On the certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that, if in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

86. *(1)* Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 84, sub-section *(1)*.

(2) When any such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner directed in section 85.

(3) If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

87. *(1)* The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with costs of suit.

(2) When a bond has been executed under sub-section *(1)*, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the execution of the bond.

(3) Upon the certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or upon the notice being served on the distrainer by order of the Court, as the case may be, the property shall be released from distress.

Sale.

88. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless that demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, is discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Place and manner of sale.

89. *(1)* The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

(2) The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable, and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 90-99.)

Postponement of sale.

90. If, on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale thinks fair is not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent applies to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market is held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase-money

91. *(1)* The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit, and in default of payment the property shall be put up again and re-sold.

(2) When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

92. *(1)* The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee on account of the expenses attending the sale.

(2) He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 84 to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

(3) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

93. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, those officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by those officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

94. *(1)* The officer mentioned in section 82 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which may come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

(2) If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, that officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 84, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses where sale does not take place.

95. *(1)* When that officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and a sale does not take place either for the reason stated in section 94 or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, a charge of one anna for every rupee of the value of the distrained property, as estimated by the officer, shall be leviable by him on account of the expenses of the intended sale, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale and notice of its having been satisfied has been given by him to the officer.

(2) If the distrainer's demand is not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion of the property as may be necessary.

(3) In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property.

(4) The charge leviable under this section shall not exceed ten rupees in any case.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

96. *(1)* When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion thereof is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

(2) On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of the order by the officer), the officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 84, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not being less than five or more than ten days from the date of the proclamation, and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress is paid before that day, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suit to contest his demand.

97. *(1)* In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount of the arrear.

(2) If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make in favour of the distrainer a decree for the amount so found.

(3) That amount may be recovered, if the distrained property has not been released on security, by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 96, and, if any balance remains due after the sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or, if the distrained property has been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of the surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

98. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

99 If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and that other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner, and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him may institute a suit to contest the demand.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 100-107.—Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 108.)

Rules applicable to suit by third party.

100 (*1*) When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

(*2*) If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property, or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

(*3*) If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

101. No claim to any produce liable to distress under this Act and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether the claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court prevail against the prior claim of the landlord.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

102. When property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for that arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of that other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, that other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit shall be inquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of land to establish that title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

103. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by section 84 or section 99, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress and sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

104. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, or

(*b*) if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof, or

(*c*) if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires its withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under the Act.

105. (*1*) If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, or not duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

(*2*) The institution of a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

106. (*1*) If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of the resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

(*2*) If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the person arrested to give security for his appearance whenever he may be required to appear, and, in default of the security being given, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender.

107. If the resistance to the distress or the removal of the distrained property is proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made:

Provided that the offender shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer term than six months.

CHAPTER VIII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under the Act.

108. Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall not take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and those suits shall be heard and determined in Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord—

(*1*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a patta;

(*2*) for arrears of rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent;

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 109-115.)

(3) for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant;

(4) for the ejectment of a tenant;

(5) against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of those patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by the patwáris or agents in the course of their employment as aforesaid, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts;

B.—Suits by an Under-Proprietor or a Tenant—

(6) for establishing a right of occupancy;

(7) for the delivery by a landlord of a patta;

(8) for contesting a notice of enhancement or ejectment;

(9) for compensation—

(a) on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due, or

(b) on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of rent, or

(c) on account of illegal ejectment, or

(d) on account of loss caused by the making of an improvement under section 29, sub-section (3), or

(e) on account of the value of standing crops under section 66;

(10) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned or from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11) for contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of that power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12) for abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 18 or section 29, sub-section (4);

(13) for the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22;

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce—

(14) to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding under section 32;

D.—Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muafidárs—

(15) by a sharer against a lambardár or co-sharer for a share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of those profits;

(16) by a lambardár, or by a pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, or by a lambardár for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him or against a joint lambardár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by the lambardár on account of the joint lambardár;

(17) by co-sharers against lambardárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muafidárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of revenue or rent;

(18) by muafidárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of the Act.

109. For the purposes of this Act, there shall be five grades of Courts of Revenue, namely:—

(1) the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2) the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3) the Collector;

(4) the Commissioner;

(5) the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to invest officers with powers of Assistant Collector.

110. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time confer upon any officer the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or of the second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw those powers.

(2) In conferring powers under this section the Chief Commissioner may empower persons specially by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

111. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Investment of Settlement-officers with powers of Collector or Assistant Collector.

112. The Chief Commissioner may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector or Assistant Collector under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 2nd class.

113. An Assistant Collector of the second class may try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (7), (12), (15), (16), (17) and (18) of section 108, of which the value does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 1st class.

114. An Assistant Collector of the first class may try and determine suits of every description of which the value does not exceed five thousand rupees.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

115. (1) The Collector may try and determine suits of every description without limit as regards the value, and hear appeals from decrees of Assistant Collectors of the second class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, XIV of 1882. from orders of Assistant Collectors of the first and of the second class.

(2) Whenever the state of the public business so requires, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Collector of the first class with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of

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(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 116-127.)

suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from decisions of that Assistant Collector, and with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under sections 24, 25 and 61, and may invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

116. The Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Collectors and of Assistant Collectors of the first class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Collectors.

XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

117. The Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Commissioners, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Commissioners, and, subject also to the provisions of that Code as so applied, appeals from appellate decrees and orders of Collectors and of Commissioners.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals.

Limitation for appeals.

118. (*1*) Save as provided by sub-section (*2*) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—

(*a*) to the Collector—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decree or order complained of;

(*b*) to the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(*c*) to the Judicial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeals.

119. The decree or order of a Commissioner or of a Collector in a suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees and of a description mentioned in clause (2), (5), (9), (11), (14), (15), (16), (17) or (18) of section 108, or in an appeal from a decree or order in any such suit, shall be final, unless a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or a question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the decree or order of the Commissioner or of the Collector, in which case the decree or order last-mentioned shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Appeal from orders of Deputy Commissioners acting as such.

120. An order of a Deputy Commissioner sanctioning a remission of rent under section 19, or granting or refusing an application under section 24, or determining the amount of the outlay on an improvement under section 25, or directing or refusing to direct the ejectment of a tenant under section 61, shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner, whose order on the appeal shall be final.

Distribution of Business.

XIV of 1882.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

121. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that any business cognizable by him and the Courts subordinate to him shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any power or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Transfer of Suits and other Proceedings.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

122. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try it himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try it.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Judicial Commissioner.

123. The Judicial Commissioner may order that any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court subordinate to him shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to dispose of it.

Miscellaneous.

General subordination of Courts.

124. In the performance of their duties under this Act, Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner, and Assistant Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, the Deputy Commissioners to whose districts they are respectively appointed:

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management.

125. Suits which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management, whether those estates are the property of Government or not.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lambardár.

126. (*1*) A sharer in a joint estate or under-proprietary or other tenure, in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers, shall not exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants, or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

(*2*) In pattidári estates or tenures those powers shall be exercised only through a lambardár, or through the pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any local custom or special contract.

Rent payable for land occupied without consent of landlord.

127. Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall be liable for the rent of that land at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was not payable in the previous year, at such rate as the Court may determine to be fair and equitable, and he shall not in respect of that land have any of the statutory privileges conferred by this Act.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 128.—Chapter IX.—Limitation of Suits.—Sections 129-134.)
(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 135-142.)

Place of sitting of Courts.

128. A Court may sit at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or, in the case of an Assistant Collector, at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

CHAPTER IX.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

General limitation.

129. Subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

Suits for delivery of pattas or counterparts.

130. A suit for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for recovery of holdings treated as abandoned.

131. A suit by a tenant for the recovery of a holding which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned under section 21 shall be instituted within three months from the date on which the landlord entered upon the holding.

Suits for arrears of revenue or rent or share of profits.

132. A suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the last day of the month of Jeth of the Fasli year in which the arrear fell due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

133. A suit for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be instituted at any time during the continuance of the agency or within one year after its determination.

Suits regarding distress and division or appraisement of produce.

134. A suit regarding distress under section 103, 104 or 105, or to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding under section 32, shall be instituted within three months from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE.

XIV of 1882.

Application of the Code of Civil Procedure to proceedings under this Act.

135. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Oudh shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to all suits and other proceedings under this Act.

Mode of service of notices.

136. Every notice under this Act shall, if practicable, be served on the person to whom it is addressed or on an agent authorized by him to accept service on his behalf; but if that person or an agent so authorized cannot be found, service may be made by posting the notice at the usual place of residence of the person to whom the notice is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village-chaupal or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Contents of plaints.

137. In addition to the particulars required by section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars, namely :— XIV of 1882.

(a) the name of the village or estate, and of the pargana in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

(b) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice of ejectment, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, then the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates and, where fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number (if it is possible to give it) of each field;

(c) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, then the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

(d) if the suit is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, then all the particulars mentioned in section 8.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

138. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant the right to receive the rent of land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed the rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, that third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of the land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal in certain suits.

139. In suits under clauses (1), (2), (7), (16) and (11) of section 108, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

140. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent, no set-off shall be allowed against the claim except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Interest on arrears of rent.

141. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on the arrear at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

Payment of money into Court by defendant.

142. *(1)* In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 143-155.)

as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of the making of the deposit.

(2) Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

(3) From the date of the making of a deposit under this section, interest shall not be allowed to the plaintiff on the sum deposited, whether that sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Proceeding for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

143. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in the last foregoing section shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Making of local investigations by Court.

144. (1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, itself make a local investigation instead of issuing a commission under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(2) When the Court itself makes a local investigation, the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court, and any observations which the Court sees fit to record on its proceedings shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Decrees.

Time for the making of applications for execution.

145. A process of execution shall not be issued on a decree under this Act when the application for the issue of the process is made after the lapse of three years from the date of the decree, unless the decree is for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force as to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

Immediate execution of decree.

146. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 256 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Decree for enhancement to state date of commencement of enhancement.

147. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which the enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

148. (1) If the decree is for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

(2) The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that he shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for patta or counterpart to specify certain particulars.

149. A decree for the delivery of a patta or of the counterpart of a patta shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 8, and such other particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Act as the Court deems fit.

Grant of patta or counterpart in case of defendant's refusal.

150. If the decree is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, and the party ordered to deliver the patta or counterpart neglects or refuses to do so, the Court may grant a patta or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and that patta or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

151. If the decree is for money, a process in execution shall not issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than for attachment of that property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

152. If the decree is for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in that right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

153. A beneficial lease or other incumbrance created by an under-proprietor on his tenure after the twenty-second day of July, 1868, shall not be valid in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless the incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of those rights and interests.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

154. (1) When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or the part of that rent, as the case may be, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

(2) Where after the passing of this Act an under-proprietor transfers his rights or any part thereof in land, and the transferee enters into possession, the transferee shall, subject to any agreement in writing with the proprietor to the contrary, be liable to pay to the proprietor any arrears of rent due in respect of the land at the date of the transfer.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sale.

155. (1) When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Chapter XI.—General.—Sections 156-158.)

(Schedule A.—Schedule B.—Schedule C.—Schedule D.)

(2) A like claim may be made, if the land is a proprietary tenure, by an under-proprietor, and if the land is an under-proprietary tenure, by a proprietor.

(3) Any claim made under this section shall be allowed:

Provided that, if a claim to the same land or lot is made by a proprietor or under-proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall prevail:

Provided also that a claim shall not be allowed unless the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL.

Registration of statutory pattas unnecessary.

III of 1877.

156. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, pattas granted for any term not exceeding seven years by landlords to tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 of this Act applies shall be deemed good and valid without their being registered.

Exclusion of specified areas from certain provisions of the Act.

157. The provisions of sections 4, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not extend to the areas specified in Schedule D to this Act, or to any other area which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, add to that schedule, but the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by like notification, extend those provisions, or any of them, to any of those areas.

Power to make rules.

158. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall, before making rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as, in his opinion, is sufficient.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

SCHEDULE A.*

(See section 15.)

I, *A. B.*, of , &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent *C. D.*] on the day of tender payment to *E. F.* at (the place where the (revenue *or*) rent of the lands at , [held *or*] cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said *E. F.* is usually payable) of the sum of rupees as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full forthwith for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe to the said *E. F.* on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive, and that I owe to the said *E. F.* no further sum on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands.

I, the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

* If this declaration is made by an agent it must be altered accordingly.

SCHEDULE B.†

(See section 15.)

Court of the of

Dated the day of 18 .

To *E. F.*, of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your recognized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said *A. B.* in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of that claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

SCHEDULE C.

(See section 84.)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 188

SCHEDULE D.

(See section 157.)

(1) Parganas Kukra Mailani, Bhur, Srinagar, Nighasan, Palia, Khairigarh, Dhaurahra and Firozabad in the district of Kheri;

(2) alluvial mahâls for the time being registered as such under the rules made under clause (*b*) of section 220 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876; and XVII of 1876.

(3) lands heretofore or hereafter granted under the waste-land rules for the time being in force in Oudh.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A made by the person paying the money into Court.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 24 of 1886.

A Bill to provide for the Protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide means for protecting Karens and other indigenous tribes in Burma from the intrusion of strangers into their villages; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and local extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Burma Indigenous Tribes Protection Act, 1886.

(2) It shall come into force at once; and

(3) It shall extend to such local areas within the limits of Lower Burma as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Definition of "indigenous tribes."

2. (1) The Karens are an indigenous tribe within the meaning of this Act.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time declare of any other class of persons in Lower Burma that that class is or forms part of an indigenous tribe, and may at any time cancel the declaration.

(3) While a declaration under sub-section (2) is in force, it shall be conclusive proof of the matter stated therein.

Definitions of "village" and "prescribed."

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "village" means any collection of ten or more houses not being either a municipality to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, or the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, for the time being extends, or a town, village or hamlet in which a house-tax or a cess on houses is for the time being leviable under section 5 or section 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880; but it does not include a village of which members of indigenous tribes are not the majority of the residents; (VII of 1874. XVII of 1884. II of 1880.)

(2) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

When resident or intending resident of a village may be ejected or excluded therefrom.

4. (1) If not fewer than half of the cultivating householders of a village desire to eject or exclude from the village a resident or intending resident thereof, they may record that desire in the prescribed manner.

(2) When the cultivating householders of a village have recorded under sub-section (1) their desire to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident, the prescribed authority may, in the prescribed manner, eject or exclude him from the village:

Provided that a resident or intending resident of a village shall not be ejected or excluded therefrom, if he—

(a) is of the same indigenous tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or

(b) cultivates land within three miles of the village, or

(c) has resided in the village for twelve years or upwards:

Provided also that a resident of a village who is ejected under this Act shall be entitled to compensation for any immoveable property belonging to him in the village.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

5. (1) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules—

(a) to define the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude therefrom a resident or intending resident is to be ascertained and recorded;

(b) to declare the authority for carrying into effect the recorded desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident therefrom, and to prescribe the procedure to be followed by that authority in ejecting or excluding him;

(c) to prescribe the mode in which the compensation to which an ejected resident is entitled under this Act is to be ascertained and given; and

(d) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) When making any rule under this Act the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

6. (1) The Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at, or after which, the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) The publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the ejection or exclusion in certain circumstances of strangers from village-sites occupied by Karens and other indigenous tribes of Burma.

2. It would seem that Burman, Shan or Chinese strangers occasionally settle in Karen villages and cause very great annoyance to the Karens, who, in some cases, from shyness or timidity, do not resist the intruders, whilst in others they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. The missionaries, who know more of the Karens than any English or Burman Government officers, are very persistent in urging that power must be taken to preserve the Karens, especially the wilder Karens in secluded tracts, from intruders. Mr. Crosthwaite, when officiating as Chief Commissioner of British Burma, proposed to issue rules providing for the ejection of intruders from Karen villages; but it was found on further consideration that no rules of the kind could be enforced without legal sanction. The present Chief Commissioner, sharing Mr. Crosthwaite's views has urged on the Government the necessity for legislation, in the absence of which he fears that the Karen and similar tribes may either be driven out of their settlements or resort to lawless means of getting rid of intruders.

3. In these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. Though of a somewhat exceptional nature, it appears to the Government of India to be warranted by the peculiarities of the relations of these indigenous tribes and their neighbours. Further, it is supported by the analogy of the provisions of section 4 of the Garo Hills Regulation, I of 1882, which prohibit the acquisition of interests in land in those hills by strangers except under special sanction.

4. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. Section 1, sub-section (3), empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, while section 3 defines the term village so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Section 4 declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The section further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Under section 5, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. The section further enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, section 6 contains the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules.

The 17th September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 30th idem :—

No. 25 OF 1886.

A Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal that portion of the Indian Military Law which relates to Military Courts of Requests and to military tribunals having jurisdiction with respect to actions of a civil nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Acts of the Governor-General in Council.		
Act XI of 1841.	Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1842.	Regulation of Military Bázárs and Liabilities of Camp-followers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XXXIII of 1852.	Enforcement of judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Acts of the Governor-General in Council—contd.		
Act III of 1859.	Conferment of Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases on Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1868.	Suspension of operation of section 17, Act XI, 1841.	The whole.
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments ...	Section 8.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Clause (*b*) of section 6.
Act of the Governor of Madras in Council.		
Act I of 1866.	Cantonments ...	Section 9, down to and inclusive of the words "provided also that."
Bombay Regulation.		
XXII of 1827.	Military Authority ...	The following portions so far as they have not been repealed, namely :— (*a*) the first clause of section 3; (*b*) the first twenty-seven words of the second clause of that section; (*c*) section 7; and (*d*) section 32.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is, by repealing that portion of Indian military law which relates to Military Courts of Requests, to make the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, respecting Courts of Requests in India (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, ss. 148-151), apply to Her Majesty's Indian forces, and thus to place those forces, with respect to indebtedness, in the same position as the rest of the British Army. In this respect the law enacted nearly half a century ago for the Indian army is more severe than Parliament has seen fit to enact for the other branches of Her Majesty's regular forces or than the Council of the Governor-General would now enact.

The 22nd September, 1886.

G. CHESNEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1211 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagá (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thdr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BOMBAY.	(*Revised*). Upper Sind Frontier . . .	13 5	*1 4	9 8	16 0	21 4	22 0	...	...	14 4	...	13 5	160 0	*13 0	* In common use.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 30th September, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E.

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS ABOLITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I would ask Council to give me their attention while I attempt to describe briefly the course which the Bill has taken since it was referred to the Select Committee, and to account for some of the more important changes in it which we recommend. I shall pass over those points which will be discussed on the amendments standing on the paper in the name of my hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh.

"The Bill was duly published for the information of those concerned; it was sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for a further expression of opinion; and that Government in turn invited on it the opinions of selected officers. Further, a committee of the Taluqdárs Association assembled at Lucknow in August and discussed the measure in great detail among themselves and in almost daily consultation with the Government—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having come down from Naini Tal and remained at Lucknow a fortnight for this purpose. I would also remind Council that the enquiries which led to Government's undertaking this legislation began so far back as 1881, and that the main principles of the Bill have been under discussion for the past three years.

"The Bill as finally settled by the Select Committee is the outcome of these consultations and discussions, and is based almost entirely on the recommendations of the Local Government, which in preparing the measure has paid great

regard to the representations of the Taluqdárs, who as landlords own three-fifths of the soil of the Province. Those gentlemen are entitled to great credit for the loyalty and public spirit with which they have advanced to meet the wishes of Government in devising measures for the protection of the tenantry, and this attitude of theirs has naturally secured for their representations the most favourable consideration consistent with securing the objects of the Bill both with the Local Government and the Select Committee. The amendments to be brought forward today by my hon'ble friend will show that, except in a few points,--- and those by no means the most important regulated by the Bill,—the Taluqdárs have little fault to find with it.

"Section 4 of the Bill as introduced barred contracts made before or after the passing of the Act, which would have the effect of defeating the provisions of the Bill respecting the enhancement of rents and ejectment of tenants in whose favour statutory tenancies were created.

"My hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh in his speech on the motion to refer to Select Committee, and the Association of the Taluqdárs at Lucknow, objected to the section as too general, and as making no allowance for reclamation-leases in jungle and alluvial lands, and for reclamations effected by or at the expense of the landlords. Similar representations were also made on behalf of persons on whom Government had conferred grants of waste-land in Oudh. These grants had been made on special conditions, which for the most part contemplated or required a gradual extension of the cultivation. The fairness of the objections was admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Select Committee, and the section has been amended so as to exclude from its operation for a period of fourteen years contracts in respect of land brought under cultivation by reclamation-leases or at the expense of the landlords after it has lain waste or fallow for periods exceeding seven years. It will not, we believe, pay a landlord to allow land to lie fallow for seven years in order to get round the provisions of the Bill respecting enhancement of rent and ejectment; and, on the other hand, a landlord would, in most cases, have great difficulty in obtaining at first from tenants admitted to the cultivation of such land a rent which would be at all fair or adequate for a period of seven years. As we have amended the section, a landlord will be able to let the land at progressive rents agreed upon between the parties.

"The same principles apply to alluvial lands which are periodically surveyed by Government in order to determine what alterations should be made in the revenue, and to waste-land grants; but we have on the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in view of the exceptional and fluctuating nature of their cultivation, included these two classes of land in Schedule D of the Bill, which will have the effect of taking them out of the operation of the sections relating to enhancement and ejectment. In alluvial tracts cultivation may vary from year to year, and in waste-land grants the special conditions on which they were made have given rise to a system of cultivation with which interference is not necessary or desirable.

"Compensation for disturbance has disappeared from the Bill. When this Bill was last before Council I endeavoured to give some reasons why the Taluqdárs' objections to this principle should not be insisted on, and Your Excellency explained that under similar circumstances the payment of compensation for disturbance to a tenant in Ireland implied no acknowledgment by the landlord of a right of permanent occupancy in the tenant's favour, and that the injury sustained by unexpected ejectment entailed upon the tenant the loss not merely of his improvements but a further loss occasioned by the disturbance introduced into his plan of life and his industrial undertakings. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley argued to the same effect, but admitted that there were other objections from a landlord's point of view which made him reserve his final opinion; and it was estimated both by him and by myself that, if security for the objects aimed at by the Bill could be attained by any other method, such a proposal would receive favourable consideration. My hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh stoutly opposed the provision in Council, and, in the discussions with the Taluqdárs at Lucknow to which I have already alluded, these gentlemen adhered to

their previous objections, and were not influenced by the arguments used here and by the Lieutenant-Governor in support of the principle. They recognized, however, the necessity for some check on the issue of notices of eviction which had for the last eighteen years been largely used as an engine for enhancement. After long discussion the Taluqdárs tendered as an alternative to compensation for disturbance the plan now embodied in the Bill, which is briefly this, that notices of ejectment issued upon tenants ordinarily entitled to a renewal of the statutory tenancy created by the Act should bear a stamp-duty equivalent to half a year's rent of the holdings, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25. The Local Government and the Select Committee are not insensible to the objections which may be brought against this proposal. They feel that it confers no direct benefit on the ousted tenant, and they are aware that it may, and probably will, expose Government to the imputation of attempting to make money out of ejectments. As to the first point, the truth of the allegation and the force of the argument must be admitted. The landlords, however, protested most urgently against being obliged to pay compensation to a tenant whom it was every one's interest to get rid of on account of turbulence or bad behaviour; and the Select Committee, recognizing the justice of this aspect of the case, can only hope that the existence of the provision in the law will render ejectments the exception and not the rule, and subject to eviction only tenants to whom that process can be applied with advantage to their neighbours and to the improvement of the cultivation of the soil. With reference to what fell from Your Excellency as to the disturbance of the raiyat's plan of life and industrial undertakings caused by unexpected eviction, I may point out that the Bill improves to some extent the condition of the tenant in this respect. Under the existing law he can be turned out on a month's notice, while the Bill fixes the term for such a notice at six months.

"The imputation of cupidity against Government is one on which my hon'ble friend Sir Auckland Colvin, who on a recent occasion displayed a nervous solicitude for the reputation of a Finance Member, will doubtless feel sensitive, and I shall leave him to deal with it, as it affects the Government of India. As to the Local Government, I cannot do better than read to the Council the views of Sir Alfred Lyall already quoted in our Report:—

'So far as this Government is concerned, there is no desire whatever to increase the stamp-revenue at the landlord's expense, or to impose any additional costs of this kind upon transactions between landlord and tenant. The Lieutenant-Governor would certainly not have proposed, for his own part, to turn compensation into a tax; and he has no doubt that it would, on principle, have been better to adhere to the simple and logical provision which would prevent a landlord from ejecting a tenant until he also gave him some indemnity.

'Nevertheless, when this alternative is put forward and supported by the Association, and since it has become clear that the Taluqdárs unanimously prefer to pay stamp-duty rather than compensation to the tenant, while undoubtedly the stamp-duty would answer the purpose of a check on ejectment as effectively as a compensation-payment at the same rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels bound to accept and submit to His Excellency the Governor General in Council this proposal as an admissible compromise upon an important and closely-debated provision of the Bill.'

"It is believed by Sir Alfred Lyall, after consulting many officers of experience, that the necessity for paying half a year's rent will probably act as a sufficient check upon inconsiderate and injurious evictions; and he is further of opinion that a varying stamp-duty is better than a fixed one, which, if of high value, would be prohibitive of the ejectment of smaller tenants, among whom there is the greatest probability of finding indifferent cultivators and bad characters. I may add that the scale of compensation for disturbance originally proposed, namely, one year's rent, was very powerfully criticised as oppressive to the landlords when taken in connection with the limitation of enhancement and the period of the statutory tenancies proposed by the Bill; though, had there been no such limitations on enhancement, it would not fall heavily. This argument it might have been impossible for us altogether to ignore had the original proposal been adhered to.

"In the debate on the second reading of the Bill, it was intimated by Your Excellency that the payment of compensation for disturbance might be neutralised by a grant of an eight years' lease. Compensation for disturbance, as I have

already said, has disappeared from the Bill, but we have applied the same principle to the substitute proposed for it, and have made this clear by a section (69) inserted for the first time. A lease of a holding for eight years or upwards must, as regards enhancement, be in conformity with the provisions of the Bill, but exempts the landlord from liability to pay what I may call the penal stamp-duty imposed on notices of ejectment. A landlord wishing to eject a tenant on the expiration of an eight years' lease need not pay such stamp-duty.

"Section 129 of the Bill as introduced gave the Local Government power to revise and settle for a period of ten years the rents of an estate suffering from grave mismanagement. This power was meant to formulate the conditions on which the Government might enforce the penalties of the sanads by which Taluqdárs hold their estates, and might also, it was thought, prove not unacceptable to those landlords as substituting for vague conditions enforceable at the will of the Executive Government a more definite stipulation and penalty regulated by law. This expectation, however, turned out to be ill-founded. The Taluqdárs objected very strongly to the section, and preferred to lie under the sword of Damocles in the shape of the sanad to being relieved in the manner proposed of the risk of its falling on their necks. In view of this and of the safeguards provided by the Bill against oppressive enhancement, Sir Alfred Lyall considers it unnecessary to ask the legislature to arm the Executive Government with this authority by special enactment, and, in deference to this opinion, the Select Committee propose the omission of the section. They wish it, however, to be clearly understood that this omission in their opinion in no way affects the efficacy and force of the sanads, the obligations imposed on the Taluqdárs by those instruments or the power of the Executive Government to judge whether the conditions of the grant have been infringed and to inflict the penalty attached to such infringement."

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH addressed the Council in the Vernacular, a translation of his remarks being read by the Secretary as follows:—

"With Your Lordship's permission I humbly beg to offer a few remarks on the Oudh Rent Bill as amended by the Select Committee and submitted to this Hon'ble Council for consideration and final disposal.

"When the Bill was initiated it could hardly be expected that such important, difficult and intricate questions as it involved would be so easily and promptly settled. But the difficulties, which then appeared to be almost insurmountable, have, I am glad to say, been successfully removed; and this desirable end has been achieved no less through the especial attention bestowed on the subject by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the keen interest taken by His Honour in the discussion and settlement of details, than through the peaceful disposition and loyal conduct of the Taluqdárs.

"I think I need scarcely remind this Hon'ble Council how the Taluqdárs had, subject to certain important exceptions, accepted the two main principles of the Bill,—I mean the rules about the seven years' lease, and the limitation of enhancement to one anna in the rupee,—and how the Local Government had consented to expunge section 129 of the original Bill and the rule about compensation for disturbance. But, in order to more effectually check evictions, it was subsequently resolved that a stamp-duty be levied on all ejectment-notices, and that, if the landlord desired to be exempted from the payment of such duty, he should be allowed to grant a longer lease. The last plan was suggested by Your Excellency in the speech on the Rent Bill made on the 9th June last.

"The way these points were settled may be readily ascertained from the correspondence on the subject, and need not be explained here. After the more important questions had been satisfactorily settled, the minor objections of the Taluqdárs were considered; and the few amendments proposed by them after careful consideration, and in a fair and unprejudiced spirit, were wholly or partially approved by the Local Government, adopted by the Select Committee and embodied by them in the Bill now before Your Excellency's Council.

"The Taluqdárs' objections to section 4 of the Bill, though respectfully urged, were exceptionally strong, and attracted sufficient attention at the time; but subsequently it was found impossible to amend this section to the extent they desired, because any further amendment would make it inconsistent with the principles of the seven years' lease and the limitation of enhancement as finally accepted by the Taluqdárs.

"As regards section 51 of the present Bill, the Taluqdárs had requested that it should be expunged, but the Local Government did not recommend this, and in Select Committee the section was left to stand as it is. In my humble opinion this section should be maintained, and with Your Lordship's permission I will briefly state the reasons which have led me to this conclusion.

"Though the Taluqdárs have, from philanthropic and liberal motives, or in deference to the wishes of Government, accepted the provision as to limitation of enhancement to one anna in the rupee, it is not unlikely that after a few years' experience the Government will find the rule in question inapplicable to all classes of land. There are certain descriptions of land which will not admit of any enhancement at all, while there are others for which the proposed enhancement of one anna in the rupee will be quite insufficient, and a third class of land will only bear an enhancement of less than one anna in the rupee. From the incidence of enhancement on all the three classes of land the landlord is sure to suffer heavily, and the Government will equally suffer in its revenue at a future settlement. Under these circumstances it will become necessary to vary the limits of enhancement according to the descriptions and capacities of land, and raise or lower the amount of enhancement as the circumstances of each case may demand. It is to be hoped that the powers thus given to the Local Government will be exercised by it judiciously. I am humbly but firmly of opinion that, owing to a rise in the market-rates and the improved means of communication, especially in those parts of the country to which the railway line has not yet been extended, it will become absolutely necessary to vary the limits of enhancement.

"My Lord, as the Taluqdárs have loyally sacrificed their interests and shown great moderation and liberality to their tenants, and as their objections are conceived in a perfectly fair and loyal spirit and couched in the most respectful terms, I have felt it my duty, as a member of the Select Committee, to try as best I could to obtain a fair and impartial consideration for all and each of their objections. But I was compelled to agree with my learned and hon'ble colleagues of the Select Committee in rejecting some of those objections for reasons they were good enough to explain to me. Greatly as I wished that there should be no reason for my holding a different view, I regret to say that I was reluctantly compelled to record my dissent on some important points in a minute annexed to the Select Committee's Report, now before this Hon'ble Council. The Taluqdárs' objections to the provisions of section 19 for the remission of rent are not unreasonable. What they want is that either section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, be applied to Oudh, or that section 20, Act XIX of 1868, which has long been in force in Oudh, be maintained. If the Government is disposed to show more mercy to tenants, it should equally divide between itself and the landlord the losses caused by unforeseen calamities.

"In fact, the landlords of Oudh are not better off than those of the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces. In some districts of the North-Western Provinces where the Permanent Settlement is in force, and which have long enjoyed the blessings of peace, the landlords surpass the landowners of Oudh in wealth and prosperity. Oudh has as yet known only a thirty years' settlement, and during the last thirty years of internal peace and security it has been disturbed by the harassing operations of a number of settlements giving rise to countless disputes and producing disastrous litigation. The landlords of Oudh are therefore by no means less entitled to the favourable consideration of the Government than those of the North-Western Provinces; and, if in the North-Western Provinces a remission of rent to tenants is followed by a remission of the revenue to the landlord, it is but just and reasonable that the same rule should be held good

for Oudh. The Chief Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in his letter No. $\frac{2460 \text{ R}}{208\text{-}60}$, dated the 6th instant, has laid some stress on the fact that in practice the rule in question has led to serious errors, but from this, I humbly submit, it does not necessarily follow that the rule is radically wrong or defective and cannot be rectified or improved under proper supervision and by suitable instructions. If, however, it is considered desirable that this rule should not be introduced in Oudh, then the rule laid down in section 20 of the present Rent Act, which has been in force for eighteen years and has worked so well and without prejudice to either party, need not be altered. The only ground on which it seems possible to make the proposed alteration is to give the statutory tenant the benefit of a remission of rent under exceptional circumstances in addition to the statutory privileges already conferred upon him. But the tenant's claim to a remission of rent falls to the ground when it is considered that he has obtained such valuable concessions from his landlord, who for seven long years will not be able to share the benefits the tenant will derive from the improved capacity of the land comprised in his holding, from the increased means of communication or from high market-rates, and who cannot enhance the rent beyond one anna in the rupee even after the expiration of that period. If the tenant is entitled to get the full benefit of his cultivation, he must be held equally liable to any accidental loss that may be caused by unforeseen calamities, and for which he can compensate himself from abundant crops in better years. But, if the landlord is made to bear the whole loss, he will have no means whatever of compensating himself for it. Further, the rule in question has not proved prejudicial to tenants in Oudh holding five years' leases.

"The third alternative proposed by the Taluqdárs rests on an equally just and equitable principle. As the Government gets one-half of what is paid to the landlord as rent, it is bound in justice to him to grant a remission or the revenue equal to half the rent remitted to the tenant by its officers. The landlords have good reasons to think that, if the connection of Government is maintained, tenants will not dare prefer false or frivolous claims, and the Government officers will investigate such claims with due care.

"On section 27 I humbly beg to observe that the recommendations of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be adopted with advantage. Purely conjectural estimates of compensation for improvements have in practice been found erroneous, though estimates carefully made by experienced and honest men may be safely relied upon. But such men are hardly obtainable in this country for the execution of such a petty task, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has justly approved of the amendment proposed by the Taluqdars.

"As regards section 29 I humbly beg to observe that there is nothing in the whole Bill to prevent the tenant from making whatever improvement he likes, but it does not provide for the award of a compensation to the landlord or other tenants if the improvement effected by the sitting tenant causes any loss or damage to them. In Oudh, the tenant has no right whatever in the land he cultivates, and he may possibly make an improvement with the intention of occasioning loss to his landlord or other tenants.

"I humbly submit, My Lord, that I am at a loss to understand why especial provision should be made for the award by the landlord of an additional compensation to the tenant for any loss that may be caused to his (landlord's) own land by an improvement made by himself. It is quite clear that the landlord will not do anything which might prove prejudicial to himself.

"Now, with Your Lordship's permission, I will briefly explain the losses which an improvement made by a landlord might possibly be conceived to cause to a tenant. In the first place, the landlord sinks wells in the holdings of his tenants during a particular season of the year, that is, in May or June, when there are no standing crops which might possibly be injured thereby. The rainy and the cold seasons are not favourable to the construction of wells, which are exclusively made in summer.

"In the second place, even if a well sunk by the landlord in the holding of his tenant produces salt water, which is not favourable to cultivation generally,

such water may nevertheless be utilized in raising a tobacco crop or other crops of a similar nature, to the growth of which irrigation with salt water has been found to be highly conducive. The tenant may not use such water for purposes of cultivation if he apprehends any loss or damage from using it.

"Thirdly, the construction of an embankment is a rare occurrence. Embankments are seldom or never constructed within cultivated areas, and cannot therefore cause any loss or damage to a tenant. But the tenant may himself injure his holding by opening an embankment suddenly and carelessly and letting in an excessive quantity of water, in which case the landlord cannot justly be made to share the blame which naturally attaches to the tenant. In my humble opinion the construction of an improvement cannot possibly tend to impair the productive powers of land, and there is no necessity for making an especial provision to that effect. It will be a great discouragement, if not a perfect bar, to improvements if landlords are required to pay additional compensation for accidental losses. The more useful and costly improvements are effected by landlords, and not by tenants. The rule in question, if maintained, will produce injurious effects.

"I also beg leave to bring prominently to the notice of this Hon'ble Council the fact that improvements, whether made by landlords or tenants, are effected with the special view of improving the productive powers of land and in perfectly good faith, and that any *bonâ fide* action cannot, and should not, be held to make the doer liable to compensation for any loss that may be caused thereby.

"The Taluqdárs' objections to the extension of the statutory privileges to *páhikásht* or non-resident tenants carry great weight and call for the especial attention of this Hon'ble Council. To promote the agricultural prosperity of the Province has been the guiding principle and the professed aim and object of the present Bill; and, as non-resident tenants are barred by local custom as well as by the terms of the *Wajib-ul-arz* from using water and manure for the improvement of their holdings, they should not be placed on an equal footing with resident tenants and admitted to the special privileges conferred on the latter. It cannot be said that the Taluqdárs have brought forward this point at the last stage of the Bill. They have already touched upon it in their printed memorandum (page 21) proposing changes in the Bill. So able and experienced an officer as Colonel Erskine, the Special Commissioner, the outcome of whose elaborate enquiries is the present Rent Bill, has, in paragraph 149 of his letter No. 135, dated 1st June, 1883, recommended the exclusion of *páhikásht* tenants from the new statutory privileges. I have already urged, in the course of these remarks, strong reasons against the views expressed on this point in the letter of the Chief Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{2156R.}{205-60}$, dated 6th instant.

"Lastly, I humbly beg to call the attention of this Hon'ble Council to section 69, wherein the words "by a registered document" appear to me quite unnecessary. The practical effect of this restriction will be to bar contracts between landlords and tenants for periods exceeding the statutory term of seven years, as neither will like to go a long way out of his village or estate to get every such document registered. I therefore humbly beg to suggest that registration may be made optional and not compulsory."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the following be added to the definition of "revenue" in section 3, clause (*4*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely :—

"in sections 34 and 35 it means land-revenue only."

He explained that the Select Committee had altered the definition of the word "revenue" as it stood in the present Act by omitting the article "the" before the word "money" in order to remove any doubt as to whether cesses were included in "revenue". It had been suggested, however, that there was a possibility of this affecting indirectly the interests of tenants with rights of occupancy, the term of enhancement of whose rent was fixed by sections 34 and

35 of the Bill; and, as it was not the wish or intention of the Select Committee to interfere in any way with the terms of the Rent Act of 1868 respecting occupancy-tenants, they proposed to make the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that the following be substituted for sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 19 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"(2) Where rent payable by an under-proprietor or tenant in respect of land assessed to land-revenue is remitted under sub-section (1), there shall be allowed to the landlord a remission of revenue equal in amount to half the amount of the rent remitted by the Court."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—

"I must oppose the amendment. The law as it at present stands authorizes the Courts before which a suit for arrears of rent is brought to allow such remission from the rent payable as appears equitable, if the area or produce of the land held by the defendant has been diminished by diluvion, drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable cannot be equitably decreed. In case of tenants with rights of occupancy or holding a lease for five years, or sub-settlement-holders, this rule cannot be acted on unless a remission of revenue shall have been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

"The Bill as introduced omitted this exception, so that the effect of the section was that the Courts could without any reference to the action of the Executive Government in remitting revenue allow a remission of rent under the circumstances above stated, if they considered it equitable, in the case of every tenant, and under the Bill all tenants other than tenants with a right of occupancy obtain what is practically a lease for seven years. The case is thus put by Sir Alfred Lyall:—

'The question is whether the entire section should be struck out, whereby the Courts would lose their power of making allowances in rent-decrees for inevitable calamities, or whether the section should stand without its proviso, whereby remissions of rent would cease to be in any case dependent on remissions of revenue. The latter course appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be on the whole likely to be better for the interests of both landlord and tenant. If, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes, it is not expedient to withdraw from the Courts all power to take account of serious calamities in decreeing arrears of rent, in that case to provide that this power shall only be used when revenue has been remitted is to shackle it with an awkward and hardly logical condition.'

"The proposal deprecated here by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which is that embodied in the first, and is the effect of the third, amendment of my hon'ble friend, rests on several assumptions which a little reflection will show to be unfounded.

"It assumes in the first instance that, on the occurrence of an inevitable calamity which has ruined or damaged a tenant's crops, the landlord and tenant have, as my hon'ble friend has argued, in equity an equally strong claim to relief. But this is clearly not the case: the tenant is a small man having little margin over the means of subsistence for himself and his family, and holds, or will hold if the Bill passes, under only a seven years' tenure; the landlord, on the other hand, holds his estate under a thirty years' settlement, and in two-thirds of Oudh is a Taluqdár paying revenue from Rs. 5,000 to lakhs of rupees. A landlord whose income is derived from a large area has thirty years in which to make good the loss of rent which is due to unavoidable calamities; the tenant, whose holding is 5 acres, the average size of farms in Oudh, has only seven.

"Again, the proposal assumes that the measure of relief given to the landlord is the proper measure of the relief of which the tenant stands in need; but this is obviously a generalisation the application of which in particular cases must work great hardships. Government may for very good reasons consider that a zamindár who holds under a light settlement and is a man of substance is well able to bear an occasional loss of this nature, which may mean simple ruin to small tenants. Government may very properly think remission of revenue in such circumstances uncalled for in the cases of the Mahárájás of Bulrampore or

Mehdowna, without implying that the full rents should be levied from the tenants of those gentlemen. The argument of my hon'ble friend that Government is not entitled to collect more land-revenue in a given year than half the rental realized by the landlords is obviously unsound. It ignores the fact that settlements are made for long periods instead of for a single year, and involves the position that, if the landlord pays only half the rents realized in bad years, Government would be entitled to half the full or enhanced rents realized in years of plenty. Further, a landlord who on the occurrence of a drought wishes to break down the statutory tenancy conferred upon his tenants has only to refrain from asking for a remission of revenue, while he gets decrees in the Rent Courts for arrears of rent which it is impossible for the tenants to pay, and thus use the Courts as instruments to defeat altogether the intentions of the law.

"The Local Government, however, quite recognize that landlords are unwilling to accept the possibility of large rent-remissions being granted by the Courts without any consequent remissions of revenue, and we have proposed that the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner should be necessary to the remission of rent by the District Courts, and that the test for the remission should be the actual power of the tenant to pay. Sir Alfred Lyall has also intimated his intention, if the Bill passes into law, of instructing Deputy Commissioners to use with care and discrimination the authority entrusted to them, and to bear in mind that any considerable remissions of rent will give a just claim to remission of revenue. The Select Committee, before whom my hon'ble friend argued his side of the case, as he has done today, with ability and persistence, have gone even beyond the Lieutenant-Governor and made two further important concessions. They have restored the provision of the existing law that tenants with rights of occupancy and sub-settlement-holders shall have no claim to remission of rent unless in consequence of a remission of revenue, and have laid down expressly the rule that Revenue-officers shall in other cases take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for remission of revenue when a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given. They feel that this is as far as they can go in legalizing a claim to remission of revenue on account of remission of rent, and consider that all cases falling short of this may properly and fairly be left to be dealt with by the Executive Government."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that section 19 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be replaced by a section in the terms of section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, with the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) the words "Chief Commissioner" to be substituted for the words "Local Government" and "Board" wherever these latter words occur; and

(*b*) the word "landlord" to be substituted for the word "landholder".

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—

"This amendment I must also oppose. It proposes to apply to Oudh the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces, which makes remissions of revenue in cases of calamity a condition precedent to remission of rent, and leaves the amount of such remissions to be determined by the Collector in his executive capacity. Even if the rule were unobjectionable in the North-Western Provinces, it does not follow that it would be equally suitable for Oudh. In the latter Province three-fifths of the area is held by Taluqdárs, whereas in the North Western Provinces the proportion held by large landholders is inconsiderable, and I am unable to admit the assertion of my hon'ble friend that the majority of Oudh landlords are not better off than those of the North-Western Provinces. The permanently-settled area of Benares is only a small, though no doubt an important, portion of the latter Province. Injuries to crops on small estates may embarrass proprietors which on large estates cause little or no inconvenience to the landlord, and Government on grounds of humanity may be obliged to refrain from pressing its demand in one case which in the interests of the community generally it would be unjust not to enforce in the other. But even in the North-Western Provinces the rule is not altogether satisfactory. It is open to the objections of principle

which I have urged in discussing the last amendment, and it forces the executive officers to interfere in every case and to apply a uniform rule in a rough and ready way to a large number of tenants whose cases may require nice discrimination and call for very different treatment.

"The Bill, on the other hand, leaves the parties concerned, who know best where the shoe pinches, to adjust their matters among themselves, and authorizes interference only when the landlord comes into Court to exact the uttermost farthing. Such interference can take place only in a judicial proceeding subject to appeal and to the other checks which I have already enumerated. The operation of these checks will soon prevent tenants from urging groundless claims on any large scale, which my hon'ble friend apprehends as one of the results of the measure. The Local Government, who are necessarily acquainted with the operation of both systems, are opposed to the introduction of the North-West rule into Oudh. For the reasons I have given and from my own experience of the practical working of that rule I altogether concur with them."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that a section in the terms of section 20, Act XIX, 1868, be substituted for section 19 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON explained that the effect of this amendment would be precisely similar to that of the first amendment proposed by the hon'ble member, and, as the arguments which he had used in discussing that amendment applied equally to this one, he would not trouble the Council with any further remarks on the subject.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that the word "registered" be omitted from section 20, sub-section (*4*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee: also that the words "by registered document" be omitted from sub-section (*1*), and the word "registered" from sub-section (*2*), of section 69 of that Bill: also that the words "not exceeding seven years" be omitted from section 156 of that Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—

"Under the Registration Act, which is of general application, the registration of leases of immoveable property from year to year or for any time exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent is compulsory. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, the power to exempt in certain localities leases the terms and annual rents in which do not exceed respectively five years and fifty rupees.

"The Lieutenant-Governor, in the Bill as introduced, proposed to exempt from compulsory registration all pattas granted for the statutory period of seven years. Registration in this case seemed to be unnecessary, as the pattas would be checked by the supervisor-kanungos, and the inconveniences of an enforced registration throughout the country would be very serious. My hon'ble friend now asks for a further exemption from the rules laid down by the Registration Act in favour of leases the term of which exceeds seven years, which, as I have already explained to Council, relieve the landlord from the liability to payment of stamp-duty on notices of ejectment. Such leases must for many years to come be altogether exceptional, and it is obviously desirable that, where so much will depend on the terms of the instrument by which these contracts are effected, every precaution should, in the interests of both parties, to prevent future disputes and litigation, be taken to secure the preservation of the document, and that the provisions of the general law on the subject should be applied to them. The apprehensions expressed by my hon'ble friend, that tenants will be deterred from taking such leases by the trouble of attending the registration-office, will, I hope, prove unfounded. When it is the wish of a tenant to obtain such a lease, he is not likely to be kept back by such an obstacle; and, as to the deterrent caused by payment of registration-fees, which is not now touched on by my hon'ble friend but was pressed upon us in Select Committee, it is always in the power of the Local Government to obtain from the Government of India an exemption

from payment of registration-fees in favour of such instruments should it see any necessity for such a course."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that the following proviso be added to section 27 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"Provided that the compensation so estimated shall not in any case exceed the amount of the actual outlay on the improvement."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"My hon'ble colleague Rana Shankar Baksh Singh has referred to the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of this amendment It is perfectly true that the Lieutenant-Governor, in his Secretary's letter of the 6th September, 1886, suggested for the consideration of the Select Committee whether it might not be advisable to revert to the terms of the present Act and base the estimate of the compensation on the outlay of the tenant and the assistance of the landlord in money, material, labour or favoured rent. But I find on referring to the previous letter from the Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary of 15th January the following remarks in paragraph 18:—

'The principle on which compensation is calculated under the present Act is solely that of the outlay of the tenant. The last sentence of the section bars right to compensation for improvements which were made more than thirty years before the date of claim, and in practice the procedure of the Courts is to make an estimate of the probable outlay assume that the improvement will last for thirty years, and award to the tenant the sum which in that proportion represents its unexpired value. Thus, if a well is believed to have cost Rs. 300 ten years ago, the Court will award to the tenant Rs. 200. The principle is by no means a just one, for the landlord is exposed to great exaggerations by the tenant of his original outlay, and where the improvements are of old standing these statements are difficult to check. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the principles laid down in section 83 of the Bengal Tenancy Act are not only in themselves more fair, but more simply and readily applied by the Courts, for it is seldom difficult in any village to ascertain the difference in letting value due to irrigation, and a well is the most common of all improvements in Oudh. A section has been accordingly introduced from the Bengal Act, section 25 (A), and the references to outlay and the period of construction omitted from section 22.'

"That is the section which was inserted in the Bill as sent up by the Local Government, and which the Select Committee, after considering the subject, made up their minds to retain. Now, it appears to me—if I may venture to say so without disrespect to the Lieutenant-Governor—that on this point his first thoughts were better than his second. The clause which was inserted in the Bengal Tenancy Act was framed after much consideration and discussion, and with reference to the conclusions arrived at not only by the Indian but by the English legislature in dealing with tenants' improvements. Those conclusions were that in order to do justice between landlord and tenant both elements—that of outlay and that of result—ought to be taken into consideration. There are cases in which the result does not justify the expenditure, and in which a deduction from the amount expended should be made on that account. There are also cases in which a small but judicious outlay produces very valuable results, and in such cases it would not be fair to the tenant to limit the compensation to the amount originally expended. Both elements—that of outlay and that of result—should be kept in view, and in estimating the amount to be paid regard should be had to each. I think that we should in the present Bill adhere to the general principles laid down on other occasions, and therefore I must oppose this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) be omitted from section 29 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and that, as a consequence, sub-clause (*d*) of clause (*9*), and the words "or section 29, sub-section (*4*)," in clause (*12*), be omitted from division B of section 108 of that Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—

"My hon'ble friend's objection to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of the section can scarcely follow. The section first gives a landlord power to make

an improvement on the holding of a tenant without a right of occupancy without his consent, and then enacts that, if, when making the improvement, he causes loss to the tenant, the latter shall have a claim for compensation against the landlord, or if the effect of the improvement is permanently to impair the productive powers of the holding the tenant shall be entitled to abatement of rent.

"The effect of the amendment of my hon'ble friend, if accepted, would be that a landlord might make an improvement on the holding of a tenant without his consent, but would not be liable to pay compensation for any loss caused in making it.

"My hon'ble friend, as I understand, contends that under the conditions of agriculture in Oudh it is impossible that any loss should be caused to the tenant of the holding, but, if this is so, then the section attaches no liability to the landlord. He can have no difficulty in successfully resisting any claim brought on this account. But the Select Committee considers that cases are conceivable where, in the construction of an improvement to which his consent is not necessary, the tenant's crops may be damaged or the area of his holding diminished or otherwise injuriously affected, as in the case of an improvement the effects of which extend over several holdings; and the Local Government are of the same opinion. To refuse the tenant a right to compensation for such injuries would be a manifest wrong. The contemplation of the benefits arising to *B*'s holding and to the letting value of *C*'s land from an improvement the making of which has injured *A*'s fields cannot be said to be an equitable compensation for the damage *A* has suffered."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that in section 38, sub-section *(2)*, of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the words and figures "sections 49 and 50" be substituted for the word and figures "section 49". He said:—

"The section to which this and the following three amendments refer was inserted in the Bill as introduced at the instance of the Taluqdárs' Association and of the Local Government in order to make it clear that a landlord was entitled to an enhancement of rent even during the currency of a statutory tenure from a tenant on whose holding an improvement had been effected by or at the expense of the landlord or acquired by him. Since the Report was presented His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out that the section bars, at least by implication, an enhancement of rent on an incoming tenant in excess of one anna in the rupee when the landlord has paid to the tenant's predecessor compensation determined by a Court under the Act.

"The cases are similar in principle and can be supported by the same arguments. The desirability of increasing the productive powers of the soil by promoting improvements is admitted on all hands, and the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, unless the section be amended as I now propose, landlords would have a strong interest in opposing all improvements made by their tenants and in contesting every claim to make such an improvement, and that thus a serious obstacle would be raised to the advancement of objects urgently called for by public policy."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that in section 47, sub-section *(1)*, of the same Bill the words and figures "sections 49 and 50" be substituted for the word and figures "section 49".

He explained that the observations which had been made on the preceding amendment applied equally to this one, and that he had no further remarks to offer regarding it.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that in section 47, sub-section *(2)*, of the same Bill, between the words "a sum which" and the words "shall not exceed" the words and figures "subject to the provisions of sections 49 and 50" be inserted.

He said that this amendment was also consequential on the preceding one.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that in section 50 of the same Bill the words "during the currency of a tenancy", where those words occur between the word "rent" and the words "on the ground that", be omitted, and that for the last sixteen words of that section the following be substituted, namely:—

"or for which during the currency of the tenancy compensation has been accepted from the landlord by the owner of the improvement, or, on the expiration of the tenancy, compensation has been paid in accordance with the determination of a Court under this Act."

This amendment, MR. QUINTON explained, was also consequential on the preceding one.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH moved that the following clause be added to section 62, sub-section (*1*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"(*e*) that the tenant is a *páhikásht* or non-resident tenant, and a resident tenant desires to be admitted to the occupation of the land comprised in the holding of the *páhikásht* or non-resident tenant."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—

"The point raised by this amendment was started in the discussions at Lucknow by the Taluqdárs, who were anxious that the Bill should be altered in the direction my hon'ble friend now proposes. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, was unable to accede to the proposal. In submitting Major Erskine's report to the Government of India so long ago as December, 1883, Sir Alfred Lyall recommended that non-resident cultivators should not be excluded from the benefits of the Act. He admitted the force of the arguments, such as have now been urged by my hon'ble friend, arising from the inefficiency of *páhikásht* cultivation, the desirability of discouraging it and the necessity of giving the landlord special facilities for substituting resident for non-resident cultivation whenever opportunity may occur; but it was ascertained in the course of the enquiry that *páhikásht* cultivation prevailed to a considerable extent and had not diminished since settlement, from which it was inferred that this cultivation was a useful complement to the more carefully tended fields of an agriculturist's home farm, to be deprived of which would seriously cripple him in his business. If a landlord of two contiguous villages or two landlords in collusion could eject at pleasure from the non-resident portions of holdings, they would have a very strong hold on tenants in regard to their farms in their villages of residence.

"The figures given in the report as to the proportion of tenants who cultivated more or less land outside their villages of residence bore out this inference, and the Local Government accordingly decided that non-resident cultivators could not properly be excluded from the benefits of proposals intended for the tenantry at large. This principle was accepted by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. It was accordingly maintained in the Bill as introduced, and is adhered to by the Local Government after full consideration of the representation of the Taluqdárs at Lucknow. Sir Alfred Lyall writes:—'No evidence has been brought forward in contradiction of the data obtained from the records of Colonel Erskine's enquiry.'

"With reference to the remark of my hon'ble friend that it cannot be said that the Taluqdárs have brought forward this point at the last stage of the Bill, I would observe, without wishing to attach too much importance to the fact, that the Bill as introduced had been for some time before the Taluqdárs' Association, and discussed by them when they wrote their letter of the 24th of April last printed in Papers No. 2, accepting *in their entirety* its rules of seven years' leases and of the limitation of enhancement to 6¼ per cent., and the Bill as introduced made no exception from these rules as regards *páhikásht* tenants."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that in section 129 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the word "Act" be substituted for the word "Chapter" where the latter word occurs.

He explained that the amendment was merely formal and was meant to correct a clerical error.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"This motion, My Lord, is the final stage of the Bill which, with one or two important exceptions to which I referred in my remarks earlier in the debate, is in its principles the same measure as that introduced in Calcutta last February. In what I said on that occasion, and again in June last in moving to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, I was obliged to trespass to such a length on the patience of Council in order to describe the state of things which in the opinion of the Government rendered legislation necessary and to explain the principles on which it was proposed that that legislation should be based, that I shall make no further demand on the forbearance of hon'ble members by attempting to go over the same ground.

"The measure has been long and anxiously considered in all its details by the Local Government and the Government of India. It deals with a subject which bristles with difficulties, and was fought over not very long ago by angry and embittered partizans, and it affects materially the interests and happiness of millions of human beings. It has been conceived, matured and elaborated in a spirit of caution and moderation by authors not eager on the one hand to revive the flames of a burnt out controversy or to disturb the agricultural relations of the country beyond what the necessities of the case call for, but earnest on the other hand to afford such protection to the tenants as would be giving them a reasonable prospect of enjoying the fruits of their labour, stimulate their industry, promote the prosperity of all classes dependent on the cultivation of the soil, remove grounds for antagonism between those classes and strengthen the hands of the weaker party in all future dealings respecting the occupation of the land of this great Province. In the hope and expectation that it will in some degree prove effectual in bringing about these objects I now ask Council to pass the Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN said:—"I shall not detain your Excellency and the Council more than a few moments. It was only at a comparatively late hour that I have been enabled to take part in the discussions which have led to this measure as it now stands before us. The burden of those discussions has fallen mainly on the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and on its officers, on my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert and on the Taluqdárs of Oudh. But I trust I may be allowed to bear my tribute to what has seemed to me to have been, during the course of the deliberations in which I have shared, the extremely reasonable and equitable spirit in which, whether in official or non-official conferences, my hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh and the Taluqdárs who have accompanied him have approached this subject, which necessarily to them, in a degree not less than to the Government, involves issues of extreme importance. If we have not been able to meet on some comparatively minor points—such as those which form many of the amendments on the paper before us—the views entertained by the Taluqdárs, we have, I think, established with them a complete and cordial understanding on the main principles which underlie this Bill and in accordance with which it will have to be worked. I confidently believe that this measure when made law will contribute to bring about an equitable and durable settlement of the various issues raised in the course of this discussion, and that its influence on the future relations of landlords and tenants in Oudh will be of effective benefit. My hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton has expressed some doubt with regard to the view which the Financial Department of the Government of India may be inclined to take in respect to the provisions regarding stamp-duties on notices of ejectment. I hope I may be allowed to hasten to re-assure him on that point,

and to say that I identify myself completely with the views he has put forward as those entertained by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that the Financial Department will certainly abstain from laying any claim to revenues arising from that source which the Government in the pursuit of administrative measures calculated to give greater security and relief to the cultivators may desire to appropriate."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"When this measure was last before the Council, my hon'ble colleague Sir Steuart Bayley congratulated the Council on the circumstances under which they were proceeding with the Bill. Those congratulations are, I am sure, still more appropriate on the present occasion. We have been told how, since last June, the provisions of the Bill have been carefully and thoroughly discussed with the Oudh landowners and their representatives at a series of conferences which have been held at Lucknow, and the result of those discussions has been to materially lighten and shorten the labours of the Select Committee which has been sitting here. But it must not be supposed that the Select Committee have accepted *en bloc* and without examination the Lucknow proposals. On the contrary we have gone through each of the several suggestions and proposals brought forward at Lucknow, with the reasons by which they were supported, have considered them on their merits and have re-cast the Bill accordingly. In the performance of this task we have had the assistance not only of my hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, but of the gentlemen who have accompanied him from Oudh, and who represent, I understand, different classes of landowners and different parts of the Province. I explained to these gentlemen how I was precluded by our rules from allowing them to take a direct part in the deliberations of the Select Committee, but I promised them that they should have full opportunity of placing personally their views and arguments before myself and the other members of the Committee; and they will, I am sure, admit that I have redeemed my promise on this point. We have had the advantage of hearing the arguments for and against the material provisions of the Bill clearly, forcibly and temperately stated, and any one who was present at the conferences which have been held could honestly testify that the interests of the absent were adequately represented. The amendments which have been moved today—all of which, I may be permitted to observe, had been previously very carefully considered in Select Committee—will show how few and comparatively unimportant are the points about which there is still any difference between the Government and the representatives of the Taluqdárs. It is true that this agreement has been facilitated by material concessions to the Taluqdárs. We have been able to meet my hon'ble friend Rana Shankar Baksh Singh on both of the two points to which he took special exception in the Bill as introduced—I mean on the question of compensation for disturbance, and with respect to the clause providing special machinery for enforcing the conditions of the sanads. With respect to both these points I should personally have preferred to retain the provisions of the Bill as originally introduced, but in saying this I must not be understood as qualifying in any way my full assent to the recommendations of the Select Committee that, in view of the considerations urged by the Local Government, the modifications proposed in the interests of the Taluqdárs should be accepted. Those considerations were based to a great extent on the assurance that the landholders of Oudh could be trusted to work the Act in the spirit in which it is intended to be worked, and that the restrictions on their powers originally proposed for the protection of the tenant would be in practice unnecessary; and it is in the assurance that this confidence is not misplaced that the Government of India has assented to the Bill in its present form. With respect to the sanads, I need not do more than repeat what my friend Mr. Quinton has said, that nothing in this Bill will in any way modify or impair their effect. And, as to the substitute for compensation for disturbance, I am very glad to hear from my friend Sir Auckland Colvin that he thinks the Financial Department will be able to find a way for removing or lessening the objection to which it is most palpably open. I have every hope that the measure now before the Council will prove a lasting and satisfactory arrangement. It embodies not any compact with any particular class or section of those interested in the land but an endeavour on the part of the legislature to reconcile as

far as possible the conflicting views, wishes and interests of the several classes and sections after a fair and impartial hearing of all concerned."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"Before putting the motion that this Bill be passed, I désire to express my entire concurrence with everything that has fallen from my hon'ble colleague on the left (Mr. Ilbert) and from the Financial Member. I am also glad to have this opportunity of congratulating all concerned upon the fortunate and propitious issue which has attended the inception, the discussion and the elaboration of this measure. As Mr. Quinton has already remarked, it is a most important Bill, affecting the happiness of thousands and thousands of Her Majesty's subjects; and, having had considerable experience in land legislation, I must say that I have never taken part in any controversy affecting such various and momentous interests in which so laudable a spirit of conciliation has been exhibited. I especially desire to congratulate my hon'ble colleague who represents the Taluqdárs of Oudh upon the manner in which he has brought to notice the views of himself and of his associates regarding the Bill, and on the successful manner in which he has vindicated their interests and set forth their moderate and reasonable demands."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 21st October, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 6th October, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INFANT MARRIAGES AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA

No. $\frac{35}{1616\ 26}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 8th October, 1886.

READ the undermentioned papers :—

Notes, dated 15th August 1884, by Mr. B. M. Malabari of Bombay—(1) on Infant Marriage in India ; and (2) on Enforced Widowhood

Home Department Circular No. $\frac{99}{1506-15}$, dated 11th September 1884, asking for opinions on the proposals contained in the above notes.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of September 1884 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 2250, dated 24th September 1885, and enclosures.
" " Bombay, No. 1112, dated 26th March 1885, and enclosures.
" " " No. 1504, dated 25th April 1885, and enclosures.
" " " No. 1751, dated 12th May 1885, and enclosures
" " " No. 1846, dated 18th May 1885, and enclosures.
" " " No. 3283, dated 29th August 1885, and enclosures.
" " " No. 54, dated 8th January 1886, and enclosures.
" " Bengal, No. 348, dated 2nd March 1886, and enclosures.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{125}{111-108-3}$, dated 5th February 1885.
" " the Punjab, No. 825, dated 23rd March 1885, and enclosures.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 593-29, dated 18th February 1885.
" " British Burma, No. 877-143N., dated 30th September 1884.
" " Assam, No. 6739, dated 16th October 1884.
" " Coorg, No. 1306-184, dated 5th January 1885.
" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 308G., dated 13th August 1885, and enclosures.

Read further the following papers :—

Endorsement from the Legislative Department, No. 159, dated 28th January 1886, forwarding a letter from the Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich, of the Madras Civil Service, on the discouragement of child-marriages and the amelioration of the condition of widows among Hindus, and enclosures.

Endorsement from the Government of Madras, No. 140 (Mis.), dated 22nd January 1886, forwarding copy of a letter from the President Founder, Hindu Sabha, with copies of notes by the Sabha in explanation of orthodox Hinduism on the subject of marriage.

RESOLUTION.

IN the "Notes" referred to in the preamble, Mr. B. M. Malabari of Bombay, a gentleman known to the Indian public for his public-spirited efforts to promote social reform, brings to the notice of the Government of India important considerations connected with the questions of infant marriages and widowhood in India. In his "Notes" Mr. Malabari forcibly depicts the evils incident to those customs, and calls upon the Government to take measures for mitigating them, while he at the same time suggests the direction which, in his opinion, such measures of mitigation might follow. He thinks that the practice of infant marriage might be discouraged were the Educational authorities to rule that no student with a child-wife should be eligible for University degrees, and if the various heads of Government Departments were instructed to give the preference to those applicants for employment in the public service who were unmarried. In regard to widow remarriage, Mr. Malabari thinks that, among other palliatives, good would come if

Government were to take action with a view to providing (1) that no Hindu girl who during her minority had lost her husband, or the person to whom she had been betrothed, should be condemned to perpetual widowhood against her will; (2) that arrangements might be made in suspected cases to ascertain whether a widow had adopted seclusion voluntarily or whether it had been forced upon her; (3) that every widow, of whatever age, should have the right to complain to the authorities of social ill-usage, and that proper facilities should be afforded her for the purpose; and (4) that it should be declared illegal for priests to excommunicate either the parties contracting a second marriage, or their relations and connexions.

2. Copies of Mr. Malabari's Notes were forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations with the remark that the subject was one of great importance to the social well-being of the people, and that the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive any observations which the local authorities might desire to make on the proposals. Local Governments and Administrations were at the same time encouraged to consult such official or non-official persons as were considered to be well acquainted with native feeling on the question.

3. All replies from Local Governments and Administrations have now been received. They bear testimony to the good which even already has been done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours to apply a remedy to a state of things which no section of the community regards altogether with approval, and which some consider to be a great abuse. But while thus regarding with sympathy Mr. Malabari's praiseworthy efforts, all the Local Governments and Administrations exhibit complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of the legislative action and the imposition of the executive disqualifications which Mr. Malabari advocates. After careful consideration, the Governor General in Council agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at on the subject by the local authorities, and he will endeavour to state as briefly as possible the reasons which have led him to that conclusion.

4. In dealing with such subjects as those raised in Mr. Malabari's Notes, the British Government in India has usually been guided by certain general principles. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will enforce the law. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. When caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with such matters as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of Civil or Criminal Courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered either desirable or expedient.

In the application of such general principles to particular cases, there is doubtless room for differences of opinion; but there is one common-sense test which may often be applied with advantage in considering whether the State should or should not interfere in its legislative or executive capacity with social or religious questions of the kind now under notice. The test is, "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" If not, it is desirable that the State should abstain from making a rule which it cannot enforce without a departure from its usual practice or procedure.

If this test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why His Excellency in Council considers that interference by the State is undesirable, and that the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari, which affect the social customs of many races with probably as many points of difference as of agreement, must be left to the improving influences of time, and to the gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education.

It is true that the British Government in India has by its legislation set up a standard of morality independent of, and in some material respects differing from, the standard set up by caste; and it may be that the former standard has had some beneficial effect in influencing native customs, practices,

and modes of thought. But legislation, though it may be didactic in its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes; and in the competition of influence between legislation on the one hand, and caste or custom on the other, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the Legislature should keep within its natural boundaries, and should not, by overstepping those boundaries, place itself in direct antagonism to social opinion.

4. Of the suggestions made in the course of the voluminous correspondence quoted in the preamble, the only two which do not seem to the Government of India to be open to serious objection on ground of principle are (1) the amendment of section 2 of Act XV of 1856 as to the forfeiture of property of a widow on remarriage; and (2) the supply of machinery by which a Hindu widow, who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows to her remarriage, may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion.

But although there is much to be said in favour of each of these suggestions, the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere, even to the limited extent proposed, by legislative action until sufficient proof is forthcoming that legislation is required to meet a serious practical evil, and that such legislation has been asked for by a section, important in influence or number, of the Hindu community itself.

5. With this expression of his views, His Excellency in Council has decided to publish all the opinions which have been submitted to the Government of India on this important question in the form of a Selection from its Records.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information;

that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information;

and that the Resolution, together with the papers read in the preamble, be published as a Selection from the Records of the Government of India.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, rain has fallen in varying quantities all over the country during the week under report.

The *kharif* outlook has much improved in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Berar, owing to the late rainfall, but in these Provinces and also in Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab, more rain is still required for the crops. The *kharif* harvest has commenced in parts of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana, and the prospects are generally good. The standing crops in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg are generally in good condition. In Bombay slight injury has been caused by excessive rain in parts of Poona and Ratnagiri.

The rice crop in Bombay, and especially in the Central Provinces, is still in want of rain. In the latter Province the crop in the Chhattisgarh Division has been partially lost. In Bengal the early rice harvest has yielded fairly and the winter rice is coming up well. In Assam transplanting of the *sali* crop is nearly finished. The rice crop is being transplanted in Lower Burma, and prospects are satisfactory.

Cotton prospects in the Central Provinces and Berar are generally fair.

Sowings for the *rabi* are in progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Rajputana.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in a few districts of the Punjab and in Coorg and are falling in the Central Provinces and Mysore. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 6th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·41	More rain wanted to ripen cereals and lately sown cotton; standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy and gingelly, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, ·39; this week, ·09.	Standing crops fair, but in parts of three taluks suffering for want of rain. Small-pox in one taluk.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, ·95; this week, 6·34; rain excessive on the coast.	Slight small-pox in three, fever and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna . .	Average 1·0	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn about average. River 2·9 feet over anicut. Slight fever; cholera in two taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 2·01	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·58 .	Standing crops generally good, but *ragi* and *cumbu* require more rain in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore . .	Average last week since revised, ·83; this week, 2·23.	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·86; this week, 1·40.	Fever and cattle-disease in parts of one taluk.
Malabar . . .	Average 2·38	More rain wanted for second crop paddy. Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in two, slight small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . .	·52	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 6th)		
Kurrachee .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 4th, 10 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting progressing in ten talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Tatta 54, 37 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting commenced throughout the district. River at Kotri on 4th, 10 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in nine talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee. Days and nights unusually hot.
Ahmedabad .	·16; total 33·20	Reaping of *kharif* commenced in some talukas. Rain urgently wanted for cotton and rice crops. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Wheat 31 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda .	·34; total 36·63	Standing crops suffer for want of rain. Cattle-disease in Sidhpur and Kisnagar. *Bajri* 28, wheat 20, and common rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Fall of rain in the week has proved beneficial to the standing crops. More rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka still continues; slight fever in Olphad, Bardoli, and Mandvi, and small-pox in Balsar. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee
Nasik . . .	Dindori, ·89; Nandgaon, ·85; Chandor, ·48; maximum at Igatpuri, 7·20; minimum at Niphad, 1·0.	More rain required in Chandor and Nandgaon talukas. Rainfall during the week beneficial to standing *kharif* crop. Preparations for *rabi* sowing continue. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one village in Nandgaon. Wheat 25¾, *bajri* 33¾ and rice 20¼ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain every day, except on 29th, 3rd and 5th; total of week 1·41; total to date 98·50, being 29·78 above average.	Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 29th to 2° cool on 2nd; remained 2° cool on 3rd, fell to 3° cool on 4th and rose to 1° cool on 5th; vapour in air excessive from 29th to 1st, afterwards normal on 1st; abnormal wind from north-north-west on 29th and 30th, from south-east on 2nd, and from south-south-east and strong from 3rd to 5th. Lightning on 30th and 4th; thunder and lightning on 1st; thunder on 2nd.
Poona . . .	Rain throughout the district, maximum at Petha Ambegaon, 4·89, minimum at Indapur, ·98.	Late fall of rain has greatly benefited the standing crops and slightly injured the *bajri* already reaped and that fit for reaping. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 54 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	At Rahuri, 5·95; Parner, 2·62; Akola, 3·40; Nagar, 2·74; Nevasa, 2·27; Jamkhed, 2·11; Shrigonda, 2·09; Kopargaon, 2·0; Sangamner, 1·30; Karjat, ·83; Sheogaon, ·82.	*Kharif* crops and public health good. *Rabi* sowing completed; in Nagar in progress in nine, and not yet undertaken in three talukas. *Bajri*—maximum 60, minimum 39 and *juari*—maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	At Sholapur, ·85; Barsi, 1·60; Madha, 2·17; Karmala, ·94; Pandharpur, 2·14; Sangola, ·10; Malsiras, 1·28.	Standing crops good; *rabi* sowing in progress. Cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. More rain wanted in Sholapur taluka. *Juari* 69⅛ and *bajri* 49¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at all stations, except in Mandargi, varying from 2·86 in Karajgi to ·09 in Kod.	More rain required for the crops which are moderate; *juari* and other early crops good; cotton sowing still in progress in part of the district. Slight fever in Bankipur and Hangal; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Dharwar. Rice 25 and *juari* 52 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, 4·98; Sirsi, 2·98; Yellapur, 1·14; Haliyal, 1·55; total 137·06.	Harvest continues in Karwar taluka; rice crops in ear above Ghât. Fever in Mugud; public health generally good; cattle-disease in six talukas. Common rice at Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·55; total 35·51	General health fair. More rain much required. Fever still prevailing in some parts. Wheat 32, *bajri* 29, and *juari* 41 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency, except Sind; more still wanted in many districts, specially in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Khandesh. Standing crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Poona and Ratnagiri; harvesting of *kharif* crops progressing in some districts. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal (Oct 6th)		
Chittagong (Oct 5th)	0·33	Weather hot. Transplanting of *amun* nearly over; prospects of crops fair. Damage by caterpillars still reported from south. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. September rice being harvested. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·78	Prospects of *amun* paddy and sugarcane favourable; harvesting of *aus* paddy completed, outturn estimated at thirteen annas; cutting and steeping of jute over; ploughing for winter crops continues. Public health good.
Moorshedabad . .	3·60	Weather unsettled. Thunderstorms daily. *Aus* harvest over; some loss from floods, but generally outturn excellent; *amun* crop has suffered to some extent, but on the whole prospects good. Fever prevalent. Rivers subsiding.
Rungpore . .	0·41	Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan . .	2·4	Prospects of crops good. Fever has broken out in parts
Bhagalpur . .	1·83	Prospects of late rice excellent; ploughing for *rabi* begun; *bhadoi* outturn in south of Ganges good; in north yield of early rice has made up partly for loss in *marua*.
Purneah . .	0·41	River going down rapidly. Prospects of crops good. Not much fever yet.
Patna . .	1·41	Reaping of *bhadoi* crops almost finished; paddy where not injured by flood thriving. Fever prevalent in some parts of Barh; cholera reported from Islampore thana; otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun	2·29	*Bhadoi* harvest progressing; paddy doing well, where not injured by floods. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Hazaribagh	·95	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* excellent; rice and other crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported in some villages; general health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly completed; paddy crops on highlands look promising. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Cuttack	5·05	Weather seasonable. *Laghu* rice in ear; outturn of *beali* rice generally fair; prospects of *sarad* rice favourable; *rabi* being sown. Price of rice falling. Public health good.
Khoolna	0·56	Weather hot and cloudy Cutting of early rice almost completed, outturn fair; prospects of late rice good, if flood subsides. Public health good.
Dinagepore	3·12	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute finished, with fair outturn; prospects of *aman* paddy good Fever abating. Prices stationary.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	0·12	Rivers falling. Some damage to jute from late heavy floods; *amun* prospects good. Public health fair.
Gya	0·94	Weather cloudy and windy. Prospects of crops good. Fever and cholera slightly decreased. Prices stationary.
		General remarks.—There was general rain during the week. Early rice and jute harvests have been fair in spite of some loss from floods in Behar; *bhadoi* crops are still being harvested, with indifferent outturn in several parts owing to floods; *aman* rice, except where it has been destroyed by flood, is doing well; sugarcane prospects are also good; ploughing for cold weather crops has begun. Fever is prevalent in some places; otherwise general health is good. Price of rice remains almost stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 6th)		
Benares (Oct. 4th)	·10 at Sadr	Weather cloudy and cool. Early rice cut; prospects good. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in one pargana.
Ballia („ 5th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops slightly injured by excessive rain. Supplies ample. Fever and cholera reported.
Gorakhpore („ 4th)	3·0 at Sadr	Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 5th)	2·40	*Rabi* being sown; prospects favourable. Prices steady. Fever decreasing; cholera and cattle-disease reported from one tahsil.
Lucknow („ 4th)	Average 1·0	Condition of harvest crops still very good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Health of people excellent; no cattle-disease.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Preparation of fields for sowings of *rabi* in progress. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	*Nil*	Easterly winds; weather cloudy and rain threatening. Prospects of crops excellent. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Averaging ·80 in six tahsils; main rainfall in Doab.	Weather seasonable. Standing crops flourishing; ploughing for *rabi* continues, and sowing has commenced in places. Markets well stocked. Prices fairly stationary. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	From 1·50 to 4·0	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices slightly risen. Fever in places; cattle-disease in five parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	Varying from ·60 to 4·40.	Sky still cloudy. *Kharif* crop has suffered somewhat from the rain, where heavy. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health fair; slight fever; cholera nearly gone.
Sitapur („ 6th)	Slight rain has fallen throughout the districts.	State of crops very favourable. A few cases of cholera reported from Biswan Tahsil.
Bareilly („ 5th)	Rain in three tahsils	Weather cool and cloudy. Harvest promising. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Banda („ „)	Occasional showers since Saturday.	Rain still falling. *Rabi* sowings commenced; rice being harvested. Prices stationary. Public health good, except usual fever; cattle-disease abating.
Kumaon („ 4th)	Rain on 2nd	Weather cloudy. Rice and millets being cut and harvested. Prices falling. General health fair; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ „)	·10 to ·70	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* being harvested and lands for *rabi* being ploughed. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops doing well. Prices pretty firm. Fever still prevalent; cattle-disease abating.
Meerut („ 5th)	Good rain on 3rd	Rice being cut; gram and peas being sown; cotton-picking commenced. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general during week and threatens to be excessive in some places. Prospects are so far favourable, and ploughing for the *rabi* is going on. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported, otherwise public health is fair.
Punjab—(Oct. 5th)		
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising rapidly. Prospects of coming harvest none; unless there be immediate rain.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices st tionary.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest average.
Rawalpindi . .	·30	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest fair.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of coming harvest good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi district; more wanted in the Delhi, Hissar, Ferozepur and Sialkot districts General health good; scattered cases of small-pox in the Peshawar district. Prices rising in the Delhi, Hissar, and Rawalpindi districts, falling in Peshawar district; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* withered in the Hissar district and suffering in Sialkot district.
Central Provinces— (Oct. 6th)		
Nagpur . .	2·13	Weather rainy. Crops much improved. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices fallen.
Jubbulpore . .	2·49	Crops slightly improved by rain; prospects better. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Oct. 5th)	·26	Rain very opportune. Crops very favourable. Fever prevalent. Prices fallen.
Seoni . . .	2·28	Weather cloudy and stormy. Prospects much improved Fever in places. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad . .	4·35	Weather cloudy. Crops much improved in Tahsil Hoshangabad; rain much wanted elsewhere. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur . .	4·23	Good rain in Bilaspur tahsil and weather continues wet. *Matasi* rice in Tahsil Mungeli abandoned. Rainfall scanty in Tahsil Seorinarain and rice fading. Prospects precarious.
Khandwa . .	2·83	Weather cloudy. Rain very beneficial. Prospects good. Slight cholera. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	1·69	Rain done some good to crops in Tahsil Raipur, but fall insufficient elsewhere; *kodon* and cotton benefited Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising
Sambalpur (Oct. 2nd)	·85	Prospects improved, bu much rice on highlands lost. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices falling
		General Remarks.—There has been good rain everywhere, which has much improved prospects in all districts, except Chhattisgarh, where the rain has not been general and rice has suffered in certain tracts; the *rabi* sowings are being got in under favourable circumstances. Prices generally are falling
Lower Burma— (Oct. 6th)		
Akyab (Oct. 2nd)	·85; total rainfall 129·58.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy
Bassein . . .	2·55; total rainfall 86·96.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting finished in parts; crops reported to be thriving.
Rangoon . .	5·26; total rainfall 85·12.	Public health good; one case of cholera. Supplies of paddy are comparatively large for this time of the year. Local rice market very dull.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	1·09; total rainfall 145·94.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting completed.
Tavoy . .	1·43; total rainfall 197·27.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu . .	·37; total rainfall 110·01.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing.
Henzada . .	4·18; total rainfall 78·33.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . . .	2·60; total rainfall 36·84.	Cholera in two townships; cattle healthy. Ploughing finished, except in one township; transplanting still going on and nearly finished; crops reported to be doing well.
Tounghoo . .	1·70; total rainfall 73·26	Public health good; six deaths from cholera; cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Thayetmyo . .	4·80; total rainfall 34·90.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting finished
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Prome and Tounghoo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Amherst district. Floods have done slight damage in Thongwa district, otherwise condition and prospects of crops everywhere satisfactory. Weather seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Oct. 6th)		
Gauhati . .	·83 during week ending 5th instant.	Weather seasonable. General health fair. Transplantation of *sali* finished.
Sylhet . .	2·64	State and prospects same as last week. Water gradually receding. Retransplantation in progress in parts of Sadr and Sunamgunj. Distress in parts of Karimgunj and Sadr prevails.
Cachar . .	·02	Weather warm. Transplanting of *sali* crops almost finished. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea and public health good. Blight still continues. Cultivation of winter crops commenced in some parts of the district.
Dibrugarh . .		No report received.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct 6th)		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . }	Some rain in parts	Rain wanted in Kolar and in parts of Tumkur; the fall has been fair in other parts of the State. Crops in good condition. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good Prices fallen in Kadur and Chitaldroog.
Mercara	1·58	Crops in good condition. Prices slightly risen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 6th)		
Amraoti .	49	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; sowing of *rabi* commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	·72	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well; cotton in flower.
Hyderabad . .	·09; total rainfall 34·25.	Rainfall needed for standing crops. Fever and ague prevalent in many places; cholera disappeared. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 23½, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 6th)		
Indore . . .	1·64; total rainfall 31·92.	Timely rain has done good to crops.
Morar (Gwalior) .	·09; total rainfall 25·60.	Weather cloudy. Prospects good.
Neemuch . .	1·0; total rainfall 27·67.	Weather warm. Prices falling. Health good.
Goona . . .	·85	More rain wanted. Health good.
Sutna . . .	·79	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	·70	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·08; total rainfall 33·13.	Weather cloudy and hot. Health good. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain.
Nowgong . .	*Nil*; total rainfall 34·96.	Weather cloudy; rain wanted *Kharif* prospects fair. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	2·69; total rainfall 25·14.	Prospects improved; rice crops partially saved. Health good. Price falling.
Rajputana—(Oct. 6th)		
Abu (Oct. 6th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. *Kharif* being cut. Weather hot and cloudless.
Marwar („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks full. Fever and dysentery prevail. Crops being cut. Weather clear, warm and sometimes oppressively close. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings about to commence. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine and warm.
Pertabgarh („ 2nd)	1·59	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Mewar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops being cut. Prospects average. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather bright.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather partially cloudy. Crops suffering. Health good
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	·85	*Mukka* crops gathered; *rabi* sowings about to commence. Health good. Prospects good.
Kotah („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Fever prevalent. Prices falling. Weather cloudy and very hot. Rain needed to force *rabi* sowings and to fill tanks.
Ajmere („ 5th)	*Nil*	Crops being reaped, outturn poor; land being prepared for *rabi*. Health fair.
Kerowlee („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Dhan* suffering for want of rain. Fever continues. Prices rising. Days hot, nights cool.
Ulwur („ 5th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* sowing. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
Bikanir („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Prices rising. Tanks and wells low. Fever in six districts. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Sept 30th)		
Katmanda (Oct. 1st)	·05	State and prospects of the crops fair.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1886.

No I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females	Total	Proportion of women to men	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of women to men.	Males	Females	
Under 2 years	7	7	14	37·30 women to every 100 men	6	8	14	44·87 women to every 100 men	13	15	28
From 2 to 10 years	32	22	54		43	32	75		75	54	129
„ 10 „ 20 „	97	29	126		98	33	131		195	62	257
„ 20 „ 30 „	199	73	272		180	91	271		379	164	543
„ 30 „ 40 „	29	20	49		33	15	48		62	35	97
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	1	3		1	1	2		3	2	5
Above 50 years		...				..				...	
GRAND TOTAL	366	152	518		361	180	541		727	332	1,059

No. II—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara			Trinidad.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa	1	1	2				1	1	2
Western Bengal	8	12	20	6	6	12	14	18	32
Central ditto	13	5	18		1	1	13	6	19
Eastern ditto	2		2	1		1	3		3
Behar	120	57	177	126	65	191	246	122	368
North-Western Provinces	158	53	211	125	68	193	283	121	404
Oudh	58	19	77	84	30	114	142	49	191
Central India	1	4	5	..	2	2	1	6	7
Punjab				5	..	5	5		5
Nepal	4		4	7	5	12	11	5	16
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	1	2	7	3	10	8	4	12
GRAND TOTAL	366	152	518	361	180	541	727	332	1,059

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

							M	F	
Brahmins, high caste	70	22	92	60	37	97	130	59	189
Agriculturist (Hindus)	71	24	95	64	13	77	135	37	172
Artisans (Hindus)	82	30	112	58	16	74	140	46	186
Low castes (Hindus)	101	48	149	123	75	198	224	123	347
Musulmans	42	28	70	56	39	95	98	67	165
Christians	...	..	..		...	...	..		
GRAND TOTAL	366	152	518	361	180	541	727	332	1,059

Memo.

	Male.	Female	Total.
1 Hindus	629	265	894
2. Musulmans	98	67	165
3. Christians	...	..	
TOTAL	727	332	1,059

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Circular No. $\frac{58 \text{ Ex.}}{103-9}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), dated Simla, the 7th October, 1886.

Read again Circular No. $\frac{50}{103-4}$, dated the 6th September 1886, regarding the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887.

Read also the following revised papers relating to the Exhibition, received with the Secretary of State's despatch No. 95-(S-and-C), dated the 26th August 1886 :—

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1887.

(*1*) *System of Awards.*

Judges shall be appointed—one-half of whom may be nominated by the official representatives of the countries and colonies exhibiting, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee; and the balance by the Executive Committee.

Judges will be selected for their qualifications in relation to the special class of work assigned to them, and will be chosen from the best sources available, and will impartially recognise merit without regard to nationality.

The Executive Committee will appoint a sufficient number of Judges to each section of classes.

The Executive Committee will appoint Judges for collective exhibits; but no collective exhibit shall obtain a higher Award than the best exhibit it contains is entitled to.

The Executive Committee will appoint a Superintendent of Judges and Awards to frame rules for the guidance of Judges, to regulate their meetings and facilitate their work, and otherwise carry out the instructions of the Judges and Awards Committee.

Judges absent from three consecutive meetings, unless by written permission of the Executive Committee, will be held to have surrendered their posts.

A vacancy in any body of Judges shall at once be reported by the said Superintendent of the Judges and Awards, and such place declared vacant, and such vacancy shall forthwith be filled by the Executive Committee.

Experts may be called in by a majority of any Judges, their names having been previously submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Judges and Awards.

No exhibitor, or his agent, shall be a Judge in any class in which he exhibits.

An exhibitor who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited shall not be entitled to an Award. (Live Stock excepted.)

Awards shall consist of three classes, *viz.*,—

1st Class—Diploma of First Order of Merit, and an Official Medal in bronze.
2nd Class—Diploma of Second Order of Merit.
3rd Class—Diploma of Third Order of Merit.

Awards to be based on reports, made in writing by the Judges and attested by their signatures, setting forth the merits of the product adjudged, which have formed the ground of the award; and the awards so made shall be forthwith forwarded to the Superintendent of Judges and Awards, to whom the records of Judges shall be open for inspection.

The elements of merit shall include originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

The Executive Committee hope to be able to secure additional valuable awards for exhibits of a special character.

All decisions of Judges must be returned to the Superintendent of Judges and Awards on or before a date to be declared by the Judges and Awards Committee, unless special written permission for an extended time shall have been granted by such Committee.

The Judges and Awards Committee will constitute a Final Court of Appeal.

In case of appeal, a fee of £1 1*s*. must be deposited with the Superintendent of Judges and Awards :—if appeal allowed, the fee will be returned.

The reports of the Judges recommending awards shall be forwarded by the Judges and Awards Committee to the Executive Committee, by whom awards will be announced.

(*2*) *Regulations for Exhibitors.*

1. Early application for space is requested to be made to the Secretary, in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the London Commission. Applications must be made through the Commissioner or other official representative of the country or Colony to which the applicant belongs,

but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above. No applications for space will be received later than the 1st January, 1887. The form (A) of application is appended hereto.

2. All space exceeding twenty square feet will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per square foot for floor space, and sixpence per foot for wall space, excepting approved sculpture and paintings, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Committee for the charge for space for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods No transfer of space will be permitted, and no refund of money will be made to Exhibitors withdrawing from the Exhibition and not occupying the space allotted them.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward to the Secretary of the London Committee an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st October, 1886.

4. The Exhibition Buildings will be constituted a Bonded Store; but exhibits sold will be subject to duty.

5. Articles manufactured in the Exhibition buildings may be sold and removed with the consent of the Executive Commissioner. Other Exhibits may be sold during the Exhibition, but may not be removed until its close.

6. An Act of the South Australian Legislature protects inventors, provided that application for a patent is lodged within six months of first exhibition.

7. The Commission may refuse entry to articles they consider of a dangerous or offensive character.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the first day of March, 1887, and not later than the twentieth day of May, 1887.

9. Space allotted to countries and colonies, and not occupied by the twentieth day of May, 1887, will revert to the Commission for re-assignment.

10. The utmost precautions will be taken to preserve exhibits from injury, and to protect the buildings. No responsibility can be undertaken, either by the Royal Commissioners or by any other body or person, for damage or loss, whether arising from fire, accident, or depredation, either in the buildings of the Jubilee Exhibition, or while being conveyed to or from. Exhibitors will have to make their own arrangements for effecting insurances, or they can be effected by the Secretary at their charge and risk.

11. Subject to the approval of the Executive Commissioner, Exhibitors may appoint their own watchmen during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

12. Arrangements will be made for the supply of steam power by the Executive Committee, at the expense of the Exhibitors; but Exhibitors must make application for the power required, and will be charged in proportion for the power used. Exhibitors of machinery in motion will only be allowed to work at such hours as may be sanctioned by the Executive Commissioner.

13. If Exhibits are not intended for competition, such fact should be distinctly stated when making the entry.

14. Exhibitors will be required to furnish and decorate their own courts or lesser constructions at their own cost, in conformity with the general plans adopted by the Executive Committee.

15. Special constructions may be made by Exhibitors, in the building or on the grounds, after receiving the approval, in writing, of the Executive Commissioner.

16 Exhibitors or their agents shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition.

17. The transportation, unpacking, and the arrangement of the Exhibits will be at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of two courses, namely,—

(*a*) They may ship their exhibits to Adelaide, and make their own arrangements for their reception and exhibition; or,

(*b*) If consigned to the Exhibition, they should be addressed as follows:—

To the Commissioner for [*here specify country or colony*],

Jubilee International Exhibition,

Adelaide,

South Australia;

and, if from other Countries or Colonies, should have two labels bearing the flag of the country or colony to which the Exhibitor belongs.

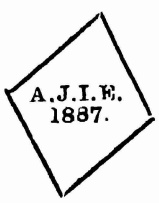
In cases where no representative has been appointed, the address will be as follows:—

To the Executive Commissioner,
Jubilee International Exhibition,
Adelaide,
South Australia.

Two labels must also be affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information:—

I. The country from which it comes.
II. Name or firm of Exhibitor.
III. Residence of Exhibitor.
IV. Department, section, and class to which the Exhibit belongs.
V. Total number of packages sent by same Exhibitor.
VI. Serial number of that particular package.

Each Package must have prominently painted on it outside the distinctive mark—



and a detailed list of the contents of each case should be enclosed therein.

19. If no authorized person be at hand to receive goods sent to the Exhibition, they will be removed and stored by the Executive Commissioner, at the cost and risk of the Exhibitor.

20. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Exhibitors must remove their Exhibits, and complete such removal within one month from the close of the Exhibition, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

21. Goods not removed in accordance with Regulation No. 20 may be removed by the Executive Committee and sold to defray expenses, or be otherwise disposed of as they may think fit.

22. An official catalogue (the sale of which is reserved by the Executive Committee) will be published in English: no other catalogue published in the English language can be sold in the building.

23. No work of art or any article whatever exhibited in the buildings or on the ground of the Exhibition may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever without the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Executive Commissioner.

24. The Executive Committee reserves the right to explain, amend, or extend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Exhibition.

25. Communications concerning the Exhibition from any part of Europe or the United States should be addressed—

To the Secretary to the London Commission,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Office of the Agent-General for South Australia,
8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster,
London.

26. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to or otherwise affect the display of other Exhibitors.

27. With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should it be determined to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.

28. The right is reserved of keeping the Exhibition open during the evenings, should the Executive Committee deem it desirable.

29. Each person who becomes an Exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

The Executive Commissioner reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting this application; but in the event of its rejection, any payment made in respect thereof will be refunded.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF 1887.

To be opened at Adelaide on June 20th, 1887, and kept open till January 1st, 1888.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

(SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS.)

1.—Name of Firm or Company in full

2.—Address in full.....

3.—Description of Exhibit.....

(For Compilation of Catalogue Entry).

4.—Space required *vide infra.*

All space exceeding 20 square feet will be charged at the rate of one shilling per square foot for floor space, and sixpence per square foot for wall space, excepting approved sculpture and paintings, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Commissioners for the charge for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods No transfer of space will be permitted, and no refund of money will be made to Exhibitors withdrawing from the Exhibition and not occupying the space allotted them Whatever increased space Exhibitors require around their cases will be considered as occupied space. Exhibitors desiring wall space should mention this fact at the time of making the application, when they will be told on what conditions it will be granted them.

Space not occupied by May 20th, 1887, will be considered abandoned, and otherwise allotted. All payments made in respect thereof will be absolutely forfeited.

	£	s.	d.
ft. Length by ft. Depth, being a total of SQUARE FEET.			
All in excess of 20 square feet to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per square foot.			

The undersigned request that Space, as specified above, may be reserved for the Exhibits herein described, and [if above 20 square feet] *enclose a cheque, value* £ ..... *in respect thereof. The undersigned also agree to be bound by all the regulations set out.*

..... *Signature.*

..... *Date.*

All Cheques and Post Office Orders to be drawn to the order of SIR ARTHUR BLYTH, *and crossed "London and Westminster Bank."*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, in substitution of the papers printed at pages 1252-1257 of the *Gazette* of the 11th ultimo, and that a copy be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with a request that the papers may be published in the Local Gazette.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" Burma.
" Assam.
" Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open	Receipts for week ending 12th Sept 1885		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th Sept. 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th Sept. 1885.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th Sept. 1886.		Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
11th September 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	81,278	134	683	96,270	141	25,92,066	181	30,02,163	188	4,10,097	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,50,810	175	831	1,39,275	168	33,47,537	165	34,61,598	174	1,14,061	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	87,566	134	654	99,500	152	20,84,959	135	23,40,161	153	2,55,202	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,69,838	314	1,497	5,34,281	357	1,52,83,295	433	1,75,70,153	501	22,86,858	..
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,9-,635	418	461	1,78,000	386	57,95,825	533	62,85,090	582	4,89,265	...
	TOTAL	4,081	9,82,127	241	4,126	10,47,326	254	2,91,03,682	302	3,26,59,165	337	35,55,483	..
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
18th September 1886	East Indian	1,515	7,32,867	484	1,515	8,36,459	552	2,07,54,180	581	2,07,14,187	584		39,993
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,117	107	57	20,081	351	1,99,756	148	2,23,083	167	23,327	
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	536	45	12	580	48	22,493	80	24,511	88	2,018	..
Ditto	Sindia	75	5,883	78	75	6,256	83	1,51,024	86	1,61,039	92	10,015	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,43,002	172	1,411	2,92,000	207	69,56,190	209	76,63,924	232	7,07,734	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,706	66	315	31,148	99	3,83,882	63	7,93,585	108	4,09,703	...
18th ditto	Indian Midland	..	.	..	42	2,281	54	.		43,575	44	43,575	
	TOTAL	3,385	10,09,111	298	3,427	11,88,805	347	2,84,67,525	363	2,96,23,904	369	11,56,379	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
11th September 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	52,195	224	234	1,28,432	549	18,29,927	333	21,14,685	386	2,84,758	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,463	54	27	1,359	50	31,707	50	38,324	60	6,617	
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	26,537	107	249	41,900	168	8,29,062	141	10,28,739	176	1,99,677	
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,384	64	37	2,002	54	56,947	65	47,916	50		9,031
18th ditto	Tirhoot	220	15,360	68	246	21,490	87	5,80,299	109	6,92,286	120	1,11,987	
11th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,408	62	253	18,727	74	3,72,951	64	4,83,989	82	1,11,038	
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,832	174	45	9,961	221	2,11,568	199	2,95,397	280	83,829	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	10,096	68	149	10,094	68	6,16,321	175	6,05,175	173	..	11,146
11th ditto	Burma	327	27,795	85	327	28,436	87	9,34,838	139	9,49,803	124	14,965	
28th August 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain			...		(a)	...			(b) 259	2	259	...
18th September 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,40,613	244	1,803	4,60,210	255	1,31,11,987	309	1,14,37,604	271	...	16,74 383
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,588	70	66	4,528	69	1,33,792	86	1,27,629	83	...	6,103
11th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	987	27	36	1,205	33	31,578	37	42,109	50	10,531	
Ditto	Dacca	86	877	10	86	4,365	51	37,906	36	1,16,483	58	78,517	
Ditto	Jorhat	25	1,053	42	30	972	32	15,448	26	16,475	23	1,0-7	..
	TOTAL	3,558	6,07,194	171	3,588	7,33,681	204	1,87,94,391	230	1,79,96,873	214		7,97,518
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	25,98,432	236	11,141	29,69,812	207	7,63,65,598	298	8,02,79,942	307	39,14,344	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			..		...	.	.	3,69,96,303	144	4,15,41,283	159	.	
NET RECEIPTS		...		.		.	.	3,93,69,295	154	3,87,38,659	148	..	6,30,636
	Assisted Companies.												
11th September 1886	Bengal-Central	125	6,969	56	125	7,854	63	2,53,742	86	2,67,123	91	13,381	..
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,098	46	67	4,006	60	1,08,445	69	1,44,701	92	36,256	...
Ditto	Assam	78	5,321	68	78	7,488	96	1,05,923	57	1,55,544	85	49,621	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	17,079	56	303	31,170	103	5,47,775	77	9,23,167	130	3,75,392	
18th ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,758	171	22	3,767	171	1,17,262	226	1,16,794	224		468
	TOTAL	595	36,225	61	595	54,285	91	11,33,147	81	16,07,329	116	4,74,182	.
	Native States.												
11th September 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,916	57	193	13,940	72	4,70,463	104	4,72,197	104	1,734	...
18th ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,968	46	64	5,020	78	74,810	50	87,428	58	12,618	.
11th ditto	Nizam's	121	24,318	201	208	37,449	180	5,30,741	186	6,24,451	128	93,710	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	9,294	66	140	8,144	58	1,87,584	57	1,94,422	59	6,838	...
Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	682	42	16	696	44	17,797	47	26,076	60	8,279	...
Ditto	Morvi		.	.	24	491	20	.	...	20,343	36	20,343	.
	TOTAL	534	48,178	90	645	65,740	102	12,81,395	102	14,24,917	94	1,43,522	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 28th August 1886.

SIMLA,
The 6th October, 1886

A. B. SAMPSON,
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Simla, the 11th October, 1886.

Programme for the Arrival in Simla of Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, about 1-30 P.M., on Tuesday, the 12th October, 1886.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES will be received at the entrance of Simla, by the Cart Road, by an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

A Guard of Honour of the Detachment of the 1st Goorkhas and His Excellency the Viceroy's Band will be drawn up in front of the Viceregal Lodge at 1-15 P.M.

A Royal Salute will be fired as THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES enter Simla.

At the Viceregal Lodge THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and all the principal Civil and Military Officers and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Simla, the 11th October, 1886.

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Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning dress.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th October, 1886.

His Excellency THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will leave Simla on Thursday, the 28th October, 1886.

His Excellency will visit Mooltan, Bhawulpur, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Goa, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, and Pondicherry, at which place His Excellency will embark in the I. G. S. *Clive* for Calcutta, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on or about Monday, the 13th December, 1886.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and Party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The Party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy on tour is as follows:

† D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, Esq., Private Secretary.	
† MAJOR LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary.	
1. MAJOR H. COOPER, Aide-de-Camp.	1. Will accompany as far as Hyderabad; thence proceed to Calcutta.
2. MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON, Aide-de-Camp.	2. Will join at Bombay, relieve Mr. Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, and accompany the remainder of the Tour.
† SURGEON J. FINDLAY, M.B., Surgeon to the Viceroy.	
3. CAPTAIN LEONARD GORDON, Aide-de-Camp.	3. Will proceed to Hyderabad direct, and see all arrangements are complete for Reception of His Excellency there.
4. LIEUTENANT LORD HERBRAND RUSSELL, Aide-de-Camp.	4 Will join at Hyderabad and accompany the rest of the Tour.
5. LIEUTENANT L. GORDON, Aide-de-Camp.	5. Will accompany as far as Bombay and then proceed to Calcutta.
† J. MCFERRAN, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary.	
6. H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.	6. Will accompany as far as Bangalore.
7. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.	7. Will join at Surat, and accompany to Goa and Bombay.
8. W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.	8. Will relieve Mr. Durand at Bangalore, and accompany the rest of the Tour.
† W. EVANS-GORDON, Esq., Attaché, Foreign Office.	

† Will go through the whole Tour.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1886.

No. 18.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to Ajmere and Merwára;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwára has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and local Gazette for Ajmere and Merwára:—

REGULATION No. V OF 1885.

THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886.

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A Regulation to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in Ajmere and Merwára.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provisions for the organization and administration of municipalities in Ajmere and Merwára; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of November, 1886.

(*4*) Any power conferred by this Regulation to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the Governor General has assented to the Regulation; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Regulation comes into force.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Regulation:

(*2*) "municipality" means a local area to which this Regulation has been applied under section 4 or section 5:

(*3*) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service:

(*4*) "inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immoveable property in a municipality or in a local area to which the Chief Commissioner has by notification declared his intention to apply this Regulation:

(*5*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

(*6*) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant:

(*7*) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Chief Commissioner in the official Gazette:

(*8*) "notified" means published as aforesaid: and

(*9*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation.

Notification of intention to apply Regulation.

3. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification and in such other manner as he may from time to time determine, declare his intention to apply this Regulation to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(*2*) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building, land or water in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

Application of Regulation.

4. (*1*) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Regulation, submit his objection in writing to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take his objection into consideration.

(*2*) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (*1*), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply this Regulation to the local area.

Special rule as to application of Regulation to towns to which Act XV of 1873 applies.

5. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply this Regulation to any local area which is a municipality established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Regulation comes into force, so apply it to every such local area, unless, before the expiration of that period,— XV of 1873.

(*a*) the Regulation has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area is comprised; or

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner has declared by notification that the provisions of this Regulation are unsuited to that local area.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Committee to consist of elected and appointed members.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal committee having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

(*a*) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing the whole municipality or wards of the municipality; and

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 7-13.)

(*b*) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the committee, as the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint in this behalf.

Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of representation and election.

7. (*1*) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Regulation has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to meet at a time and place specified in the notices for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such further time not exceeding three months from the date of the meeting as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner may, for special reasons, grant an extension, not exceeding one month, of the time fixed under this section for submitting proposals.

Persons to be invited to meeting.

8 Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

(*a*) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(*b*) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the members of that committee; and

XV of 1873.

(*c*) any leading residents of the municipality not included under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) who in the opinion of the District Magistrate should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

9. The persons who meet in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider, and shall, within the time limited under that section, submit through the District Magistrate to the Chief Commissioner, proposals regarding the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the treatment of the municipality as a whole for the purposes of representation, or the division of the municipality into wards;

(*b*) the number of representatives proper for the municipality or for each ward;

(*c*) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(*d*) the registration of electors;

(*e*) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(*f*) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

Power to Chief Commissioner to make rules regarding representation and election.

10. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section, and may in making such rules direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner may, after the committee has come into existence as hereinafter provided, amend, after consulting the committee, the rules made under sub-section (*1*); but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(*3*) Elective members of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

Term of office of member of committee.

11. (*1*) The term of office of a member of a committee shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner by rule made under this Regulation, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(*2*) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of member.

12. A member of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of member.

13. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may remove any member of a committee—

(*a*) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(*b*) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;

(*c*) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(*e*) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unnecessary or undesirable.

(*2*) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs.

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 14-20.)

Filling of casual vacancies.

14. (*1*) When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of the committee fixed by section 6, clause (*b*), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(*2*) When the place of an appointed member of a committee becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(*3*) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Incorporation of committee.

15. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time for committees coming into existence.

16. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

Consequences of establishment of committee where municipal committee exists.

17. (*1*) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Regulation, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

XV of 1873.

(*a*) the said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area;

(*b*) the committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;

(*c*) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, vest in the committee constituted under this Regulation (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(*d*) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by and against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the old committee if this Regulation had not been made;

(*e*) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner; and

(*f*) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.

(*2*) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Regulation, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area in which Act XX of 1856 (*An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) is in force, that Act shall cease to have effect in the local area, and every panchayat constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Election or appointment of chairman.

18. A committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person qualified for election as a member, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Chief Commissioner, but not otherwise, become chairman of the committee:

Provided that—

(*a*) if the office of chairman remains vacant for three months from the date of the first meeting of the committee, or, in the case of a vacancy afterwards occurring, from the occurrence of that vacancy, and no person is within that period elected under this section to fill it, the Chief Commissioner may in his discretion appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman; and

(*b*) in such municipalities as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman.

Election of vice-chairman.

19. In every municipality the committee shall from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.

20. (*1*) The term of office of a member of the committee elected to be chairman shall be the residue of his term of office as member.

(*2*) The term of office of any other person elected to be chairman, or of a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be such term,

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 21-29.)

not exceeding three years, as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(3) The term of office of a vice-chairman shall be one year:

Provided that, when at the time of his election as vice-chairman the residue of his term of office as member of the committee is less than one year, his term of office as vice-chairman shall be the residue of his term as member.

(4) An out-going chairman or vice-chairman shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of chairman or vice-chairman.

21. (1) A chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

(2) A vice-chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the committee, and, on his resignation being accepted by the committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of chairman or vice-chairman.

22. The Chief Commissioner may remove any chairman or vice-chairman of a committee from his office as such chairman or vice-chairman if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be chairman or vice-chairman, or if he, without sufficient excuse, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee.

Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

23 (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies or resigns his office, or is removed, a new chairman or vice-chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 18 or section 19, as the case may be.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner dies, resigns his office or is removed, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office:

Provided that, if a person so elected is a member of the committee at the time of his election, he shall go out of office on ceasing to be a member.

(4) A person going out of office under sub-section (3) shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Chairman to become member if not already member.

24. When a person not already a member of the committee is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments and Vacancies.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

25. Every election and appointment of a member or chairman of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of member or chairman, shall be notified.

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

26. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal committee, or with a district board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

Time for holding meetings.

27. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34.

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

Ordinary and special meetings.

28. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Regulation or the rules made under this Regulation to be transacted at a special meeting.

Quorum

29. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be two-thirds of the whole committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886
(Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 30-38.)

Chairman of meeting.

30. (*1*) At every meeting of a committee the chairman, if present, shall preside.

(*2*) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(*3*) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Vote of majority decisive.

31. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, or by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, all questions which may come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(*2*) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.

32. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division and the Inspector of Schools of the circle shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the committee, and to address the committee, on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

Resolutions to be recorded and published.

33. (*1*) Every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(*2*) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

34. (*1*) Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Regulation and any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Commissioner as to—

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings;

(*b*) the manner of convening ordinary and special meetings respectively, and of giving notice thereof;

(*c*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(*d*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;

(*e*) the division of duties among the members of the committee;

(*f*) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid under this Regulation; and

(*g*) all other similar matters.

(*2*) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment of secretary.

35. (*1*) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(*2*) If a person who is an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the committee, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the committee as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(*3*) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assign to a secretary such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other officers and servants.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees.

37. In the case of a Government official, a committee may—

(*1*) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(*2*) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

Pensions of others.

38. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(*1*) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under a committee constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, when this Regulation comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and, XV of 1873.

(*2*) if empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force; or

(*b*) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which,

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Municipal Committees.—Sections 39-40.—Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 41-44.)

under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

39. (*1*) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(*2*) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

Mode of executing contracts.

40. (*1*) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(*2*) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary :

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he is or they are empowered to enter into under section 39, sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If a contract to which this section applies is executed otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

Taxation.

Taxes which may be imposed.

41. (*1*) Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Regulation and in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely :—

(*A*) with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner :—

(*a*) a tax on buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum on the annual value of the buildings and lands ;

(*b*) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality ;

(*c*) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality ;

(*d*) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality ;

(*e*) an octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein ; and

(*B*) with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(*2*) In this section "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let :

Provided that, in the case of land which is assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, the annual value shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, be deemed to be double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, but for such release, composition, redemption or assignment, would have been assessable as land-revenue.

Scavenging tax.

42. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Regulation, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents, of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Regulation, a tax to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit :

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

43. (*1*) Besides the taxes mentioned in sections 41 and 42 a committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Regulation directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works

(*2*) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level ; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

44. (*1*) A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

(*2*) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(*3*) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 45-52.)

the committee; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Chief Commissioner, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Chief Commissioner, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Chief Commissioner sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, he shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Chief Commissioner for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, or by the Chief Commissioner and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction, the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;

(b) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and

(c) no other tax shall come into force less than one month from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce taxes.

45. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

Power to exempt from taxation

46. (1) A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same.

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power for Chief Commissioner to suspend levy of tax.

47. (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection; and, if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Taxes not invalid for defect of form.

48. No tax imposed under this Regulation shall be invalid merely for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Taxes when payable.

49. Any tax imposed under section 41, section 42 or section 43 and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Receipts to be given.

50. For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Regulation, a receipt stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Appeals against taxation.

51. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Regulation shall lie to the District Magistrate unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Limitation for appeals.

52. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any building or land unless it is preferred within two months after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 58, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within two months from the time when the demand for the tax is made:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposited with the committee before the appeal is preferred.

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(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 53-61.)

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Regulation.

53. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Regulation is provided.

Taxes leviable under Act XV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Regulation.

XV of 1873.

54. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Regulation, shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Regulation and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Regulation.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

Preparation of assessment-list.

55. (*1*) The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

(*a*) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate;

(*b*) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification;

(*c*) the names of the owner and occupier, if known;

(*d*) the annual value on which the property is assessed; and

(*e*) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(*2*) For the purpose of preparing the list, the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of annual value.

Publication of notice of assessment.

56. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice of time fixed for revising assessment-list.

57. (*1*) The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

(*2*) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time.

Settlement of list.

58. (*1*) After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

(*2*) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office-hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Further amendments of assessment-list.

59. (*1*) The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

(*2*) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

New list need not be prepared every year.

60. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment-list every year; or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

Remission of tax on unoccupied immoveable property.

61 (*1*) When a tax payable under section 41, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), or under section 42 or section 43, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 62-67.—Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 68-69.)

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), or under section 42 or section 43; is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable.

62. (1) A tax payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 42 or section 43 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Recovery of taxes payable by owner.

63. (1) When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Regulation in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within one month from the presentation thereof, the sum due shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear may be recovered, on the application of the committee, by the officer discharging the functions of a Collector under the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, in the part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner in which the municipality is situate, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue, and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon: of 1877.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorise the arrest of a defaulter.

Octroi and Tolls.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

64. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorised by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to examine article liable to octroi.

65. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature which he may possess relating to the article.

Presentation of bill for octroi.

66. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Recovery of octroi and tolls.

67. (1) In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the chairman or a vice-chairman, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as the chairman or vice-chairman may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

Constitution of municipal fund.

68. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Regulation or otherwise;

(b) all fines realized in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Regulation or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality; and

(c) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence. XV of 1873.

Application of fund.

69. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions, contributions and payments as are referred to in sections 37 and 38, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 70-72.—Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 73-76.)

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Chief Commissioner to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by those Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely :—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;

(b) the watering and lighting of such streets or any of them ;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, saráis, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees ;

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and

(k) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

Custody of municipal fund.

70. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or sub-treasury.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Chief Commissioner may in each case think sufficient.

Investment of same.

71. (1) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Management of public institutions.

72. The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee :

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-establishment.

73. Every committee shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, and the prevention and suppression of nuisances, within the municipality, and for the enforcement of this Regulation and the rules made thereunder, and of the orders of the committee.

Constitution of establishment.

74. The establishment maintained under section 73 shall, as the committee with the approval of the Chief Commissioner may direct, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861 ; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and subject to the final decision of the Chief Commissioner, direct.

Appointment, punishment and duties of municipal watchmen.

75. If the establishment maintained under section 73 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf ; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-watchmen appointed under the Panjab Laws Act, 1872, as amended by the Panjab Laws Amendment Act, 1875, perform and are liable to. IV of 1872 XV of 1875

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

76. If the establishment is part of the general police-force, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding any thing contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other

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(Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Section 77.—Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 78-85.)

Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

Powers under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

77. In any municipality in which section 34 of Act V of 1861 is in force, every watchman under this Regulation shall have the powers of a police-officer under that section.

CHAPTER VI.

POWER FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

78. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, any land unoccupied by buildings which is, in the opinion of the committee, necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to close streets.

79. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street.

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, &c.

80. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or of any land under its control or management, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

81. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

82. (*1*) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

83. The committee at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

84. (*1*) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(*2*) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings.

85. (*1*) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Regulation given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(*a*) free passage or way in front of the building;

(*b*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(*c*) ventilation and drainage;

(*d*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(*2*) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid, when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion

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(Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 86-93.)

into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

86. (*1*) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the making of this Regulation, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(*3*) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and washing places.

87. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

88. The committee may fix places within, or with the approval of the District Magistrate beyond, the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals

89 (*1*) The committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(*2*) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(*3*) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(*4*) Whoever slaughters any such animal at any other place for sale within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places

90. (*1*) The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed, from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(*2*) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(*3*) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Regulation, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(*4*) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

91. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

Inflammable materials.

92. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

93. (*1*) The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing

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(Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 94-101.)

any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land or building, or by the occupier, as the committee may direct; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

94. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

95. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation; or

(*c*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Regulation empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

96. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Regulation for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

97. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for human consumption, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

98. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands, or of any drains, privies, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land.

(*2*) Such provision may be made in respect of individual buildings or lands, or of buildings or lands generally in any ward or part of the municipality.

(*3*) Nothing in this section or section 42 shall be deemed to preclude the committee from making provision of a different nature for different buildings or lands, or different wards or parts of the municipality, and charging scavenging-tax at different rates therefor, or from exempting wholly or in part from such tax at its discretion any individual who has made arrangements to its satisfaction for the performance of the duties aforesaid.

(*4*) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

99. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Regulation, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Regulation, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

100. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Provision of privies, &c.

101. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

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(Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 102-113.)

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

102. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or rules or to the provisions of this Regulation, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthorized buildings over drains, &c.

103. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or re-builds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

104. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

105 The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

106. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

107. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in unsanitary Condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets.

109. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger therein, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Power to have building or land cleansed.

110. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power in respect of building unfit for habitation.

111. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation, injurious to health after prohibition.

113. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, on the joint report of the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons

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(Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 114-116.)

dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that, when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used, or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(2) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

114. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow; or

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or as a storehouse for kerosine, petroleum, naptha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

115. (1) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power of committee to make rules.

116. (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(a) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions under which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(b) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(c) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;

(d) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings;

for the registration and inspection of such buildings;

for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;

for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;

and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(e) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, saráis, markets and slaughter-houses;

(f) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;

(g) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(h) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

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(Chapter VI.—Power for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 117-120.—Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.—Sections 121-122.)

(*i*) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and

(*j*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

(*2*) In making any rule under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*3*) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and published for such time and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

117. (*1*) When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Regulation, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(*2*) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of costs of execution.

118. (*1*) Where, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(*2*) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner:

(*3*) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(*4*) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

119. (*1*) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants under this Regulation, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(*2*) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Regulation to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable. X of 1870.

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

120. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 90, 91, 111 or 115 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the District Magistrate; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if in the latter case the District Magistrate is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(*2*) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(*3*) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter, on roads or into drains.

121. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

122. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer

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(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience. —Sections 123-138.)

or cesspool, or any other offensive matter to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal of filth, &c.

123. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

124. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any public sewer or drain under the control of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

125. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 104, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

126. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

127. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper lights.

128. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging firearms, &c.

129. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants and camels.

130. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along streets.

131. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

132. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets, &c.

133. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, alters obstructs or encroaches upon any street or public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

134. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing animals and collecting carts.

135. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

136. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, &c.

137. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee under Chapter VI.

138. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions

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(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.—Section 139.—Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 140-144.)

subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues;

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Regulation, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Regulation.

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

139. A prosecution for an offence under section 90, section 115 or section 138, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted, pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner or District Magistrate.

140. The Commissioner or the District Magistrate, when he is not a member of the committee, may—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress under the direction of a committee or joint committee;

(*b*) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee;

(*c*) by order in writing require any committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for; and

(*d*) record in writing for the consideration of any committee or joint committee any observations he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

Power to suspend action by committee or joint committee.

141. (*1*) The Commissioner or the District Magistrate may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Regulation, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(*2*) When the Commissioner or the District Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof with a statement of his reasons for making it, if the Magistrate to the Commissioner, if the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of District Magistrate in case of emergency.

142. (*1*) In cases of emergency, the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(*2*) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(*3*) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he exercises the powers conferred on him by this section.

Powers of Chief Commissioner in case of default of committee.

143. (*1*) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to the Magistrate by the committee.

(*3*) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

Power of Chief Commissioner to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

144. (*1*) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare that committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(*2*) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Section 145.—Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 146-147.)

(*b*) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner appoints in that behalf; and

(*c*) all property vested in the committee shall, during the poriod of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(*3*) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

Power of Chief Commissioner to frame forms and make rules.

145. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) as to the appointment of members of a committee;

(*b*) as to the term of office of members of a committee, and of chairmen who, not being members of a committee at the time of their election, have been elected to the office of chairman or who have been appointed to that office by the Chief Commissioner;

(*c*) as to the filling of casual vacancies among elected and appointed members of a committee;

(*d*) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;

(*e*) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Regulation and for preventing evasion of the same;

(*f*) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(*g*) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(*h*) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;

(*i*) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Chief Commissioner or his officers and representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall pass;

(*j*) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

(*k*) as to the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality;

(*l*) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee;

(*m*) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(*n*) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Regulation, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(*o*) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(*p*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;

(*q*) as to the publication of notices; and

(*r*) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Regulation.

(*2*) In making rules under sub-section (*1*), clause (*e*), the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with Committee.

146. (*1*) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Suits against committee and its officers.

147. (*1*) No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, left at its office, and, in the case of an officer, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 51 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. I of 1877.

(*2*) A suit against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity shall be instituted within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.

(*Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 148-157.*)

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

148. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

149. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

X of 1870.

Procedure for making rules.

150. (*1*) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 116 or section 145 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*2*) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Prosecutions.

151. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Regulation, or the rules made under this Regulation, except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorised by the committee in this behalf.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

152. Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation or the rules made under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation or the rules made under it:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Recovery of taxes, &c.

153. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered, on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

154. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, and in such other manner as he may determine, declare his intention—

(*a*) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(*b*) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

Alteration of limits of municipality.

155. (*1*) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 154 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing, to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take the objection into consideration.

(*2*) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (*1*), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

156. (*1*) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 155—

(*a*) this Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Regulation, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(*2*) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (*1*) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

Effect of including local area in municipality.

157. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 155, this Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Regulation, and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

The Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter IX.— Supplemental.—Sections 158-161.—Chapter X.—Exceptional Provisions.—Sections 162-163.)

Powers exercisable from time to time.

158. All powers conferred by this Regulation on the Governor General in Council or on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Saving of Act XI of 1879.

159. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

XI of 1879.

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

160 Every member of a committee constituted under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

161. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Regulation shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of Regulation regarding election.

162. (*1*) If it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Regulation requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a committee be elected are unsuited thereto, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that a notification shall not be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a committee has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (*1*), the Chief Commissioner may appoint such of the members of the committee as would otherwise have been elected.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Regulation or Act XV of 1873.

163. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification, withdraw from the operation of this Regulation or the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the area of any municipality constituted under this Regulation or that Act.

XV of 1873.

(*2*) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any municipality, this Regulation or the Act, as the case may be, and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty; and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(*3*) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (*2*) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

The 15th October, 1886.

No. 19.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to Ajmere and Merwára;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwára has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and local Gazette for Ajmere and Merwára:—

REGULATION No. VI OF 1886.

THE AJMERE RURAL BOARDS REGULATION, 1886.

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WHEREAS a rate is levied on land in Ajmere and Merwára for certain local purposes, and it is expedient to make better provision for the constitution of local bodies to administer the expenditure of the proceeds of that rate, and of the income accruing from certain other sources of revenue which may, from time to time, be made applicable to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.

(*2*) It extends to all the territories which are now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and to which the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, have been declared applicable; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of November, 1886.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL RATE.

Local rate.

2. (*1*) Every estate shall be subject to the payment of a rate, to be called the local rate, not exceeding three pies for every rupee of its annual value.

(*2*) "Annual value" in sub-section (*1*) means—

(*a*) in the case of a khálisa estate, double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate;

(*b*) in the case of an istimrari estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been in part released; and

(*c*) in the case of a jágír estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been wholly released.

(*3*) The rate levied on any estate for the maintenance of roads, schools and the district-post at the time of the enactment of this Regulation shall be deemed to be the local rate to which the estate is subject under this section.

(*4*) The Chief Commissioner may at any time direct the revision of the assessment of the local rate for all or any estates in any local area, and from time to time prescribe the instalments and times in and at which that rate shall be payable.

(*5*) The local rate may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the estate subject thereto.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTITUTION OF DISTRICT BOARDS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Formation of districts and sub districts.

3. (*1*) By order in writing, for the purposes of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may declare all the territories under his administration to be one district, or may divide those territories into districts, and may divide any district into sub-districts.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing, vary any order made under this section.

(*3*) There shall be excluded from the district or districts formed under this section such portions of the said territories as are for the time being included in the limits of a military cantonment or of a municipality.

Establishment of district board for district, and of local board for sub-district.

4. There shall be established for the district, or for each district, as the case may be, a district board having authority over the district, and, when the district is divided into sub-districts, for each sub-district a local board, which shall in the sub-district be the agent of the district board and, as such agent, have such authority and discharge such duties as the district board may, by written

The Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Constitution of District Boards and Local Boards.—Sections 5-11.—Chapter IV.—Duties of District Boards.—Section 12.)

authority in that behalf, from time to time, confer or impose upon it.

Number and appointment or election of members.

5. (1) A district board or local board shall consist of such number of members, not less than six, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) The members may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner either by name or by official designation, or may be elected in accordance with rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, or some may be appointed and some elected, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs:

Provided that—

(a) not less than two-thirds of the members of every board shall be persons by whom the local rate is payable; and

(b) when the district has been divided into sub-districts, not less than one-half of the members of each local board shall be members of the district board.

Term of office of members.

6. (1) A member appointed by virtue of an office shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, continue to be a member while he continues to hold that office.

(2) The term of office of all other members shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner by rules made under this Regulation, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of members.

7. A member may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on the acceptance by the Chief Commissioner of such resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Power of Chief Commissioner as to removal of members.

8. The Chief Commissioner may remove any member—

(a) if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been proscribed by the Government from being employed in its service;

(c) if he, being a member of a local board, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of that board, or, being a member of the district board, without such sufficient excuse, neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of that board;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unnecessary or undesirable.

Filling of casual vacancies.

9. (1) When the place of an elected member becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member or by his death, a new member shall be chosen, in accordance with rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, to fill the place:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of a member appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person chosen or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Incorporation of district board.

10. A district board shall be a body corporate by the name of the district board of its district, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any moveable property, and, subject to rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, any immoveable property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time for boards coming into existence.

11. The board for a district or sub-district shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Matters to be administered by district board.

12. The following matters shall, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make and impose, be under the control and administration of the district board within the area subject to its authority:—

(a) the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication;

(b) the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, rest-houses, saráís and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions;

(c) the construction and repair of public wells, tanks and water-works, the supply of water from them and from other sources, and the preservation from pollution of water for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes;

The Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Duties of District Boards.—Section 13.—Chapter V.—Officers and Servants.—Sections 14-16.—Chapter VI.—District Fund.—Section 17.)

(*d*) the planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground;

(*e*) the establishment and maintenance of such relief-works in time of famine or scarcity as may be entrusted to the charge of the board by the Chief Commissioner;

(*f*) the establishment and management of pounds, including, where the Cattle trespass Act, 1871, is in force, such functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district as may be transferred to the board by the Chief Commissioner; I of 1871.

(*g*) the regulation of encamping-grounds;

(*h*) the holding and management of agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;

(*i*) the maintenance of any property which is vested in the district board or may be placed by the Chief Commissioner under the management of that board; and

(*j*) any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the public.

District board not to abolish any institution without concurrence of departmental authority, and not to depart from approved principles of administration

13. (*1*) The district board shall not abolish any school, dispensary or other institution without reference to the Head of the Department concerned.

(*2*) If any difference of opinion arises between the district board and the Head of a Department under sub-section (*1*), the decision thereon of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

(*3*) The district board shall, in controlling and administering the matters specified in section 12, observe those general principles which the Government has approved in the several departments of the administration.

CHAPTER V.

OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Employment of officers and servants.

14. (*1*) The district board may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of its duties and of the duties of the local boards (if any) in the district, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit and as may be approved by the Commissioner.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner,—

(*a*) the number of persons employed by the district board under this section is excessive, or

(*b*) any such person is unfit for his employment,

the board shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number, or dismiss the unfit person, as the case may be.

Pensions of Government officials serving the district board.

15. In the case of a Government official, the district board may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the board, contribute to his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

Pensions of other officers and servants.

16. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official referred to in section 15, the district board may—

(*1*) grant him leave-allowances, and, if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and

(*2*) if empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner—

(*a*) subscribe in his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; or

(*b*) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRICT FUND.

Constitution, custody and application of the district fund.

17. (*1*) There shall be formed for the district or for each district, as the case may be, a fund to be called the district fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(*a*) the whole, or such portion as the Chief Commissioner may determine, of the balance of local funds available in whole or in part for expenditure in the district on the day on which the district board comes into existence;

(*b*) the proceeds of the local rate levied in the district, after deduction therefrom of such sum as the Chief Commissioner may assign for the maintenance of the district-post;

and, subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make and impose, the following, namely:—

(*c*) the sale-proceeds of grass and of the produce of trees on the sides of roads and on other public ground under the control and administration of the district board, and of timber fallen and felled thereon;

(*d*) the surplus accruing in the district under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; I of 1871.

(*e*) receipts from encamping-grounds under the regulation of the district board;

The Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 18-20.—Chapter VIII.—Liability of Members of Boards.—Section 21.—Chapter IX.—Forms and Rules.—Section 22.)

(*f*) receipts from property vested in the district board;

(*g*) rents and profits accruing from nazúl and other property placed by the Chief Commissioner under the management of the district board;

(*h*) other sums assigned to the district fund by the Chief Commissioner, and sums contributed thereto by local bodies or private persons; and

(*i*) all other sums received by or on behalf of the district board in the carrying out of this Regulation.

(*2*) The district fund shall be vested in the district board, and the balance standing at the credit of the fund shall be kept in the Government Treasury.

(*3*) The district fund shall be charged with the payment of the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the district board, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical relief and public works as may be held by the Chief Commissioner to be equitably debitable to the district board in return for services rendered to the board by those Departments.

(*4*) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (*3*), the district fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the several matters specified in sections 12, 14, 15 and 16.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

Power of Commissioner in cases of default of district board.

18. (*1*) When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a district board has made default in performing any duty imposed upon it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty, and, if it is not performed within the period so fixed, he may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, by the board to that person.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner may confirm, modify or rescind any order made under this section by the Commissioner.

Power of Commissioner to suspend, and of Chief Commissioner to cancel, proceedings of boards.

19. The Commissioner may suspend, and the Chief Commissioner may cancel, any proceeding of a board, if in his opinion the proceeding is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Power to supersede district board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

20. (*1*) If a district board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the Gazette of India, declare the board to be incompetent or in persistent default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(*2*) When a district board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) all members of the board, and all members of the local boards (if any) of the district, shall, from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) all powers and duties of the district board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, appoints in that behalf; and

(*c*) all property vested in the district board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(*3*) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the district board and the local boards (if any) shall be re-established, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (*a*) shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment or election.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

21 A person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the district board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of that board or of a local board, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the district board with the sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER IX.

FORMS AND RULES.

Power of Chief Commissioner to frame forms and make rules.

22. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) as to the mode and time of appointment or election of members of boards, and the qualifications and disqualifications of such members, and the qualifications and disqualifications of electors, and generally for regulating all elections under this Regulation;

(*b*) as to the term of office of members, and the filling of casual vacancies;

(*c*) as to the conduct of proceedings of boards, including the minimum number of meetings to be held and the maximum interval between successive meetings, the

The Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter IX.—Forms and Rules.—Section 23)

mode of convening, and notice to be given of, meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at any meeting, the representation of any members at meetings by proxies appointed either from among the other members or otherwise, the appointment or election and the term of office of chairmen, vice-chairmen and secretaries, the giving of a casting vote in case of an equality of votes at a meeting, the formation of committees and the delegation of powers to them, and the recording of minutes of proceedings and the transmission of copies of those minutes to the Commissioner;

(*d*) as to the powers of boards to enter into contracts and transfer property, and as to the mode in which boards shall execute contracts;

(*e*) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the district fund;

(*f*) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of a board, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(*g*) as to the accounts to be kept, and as to the manner in which those accounts shall be audited and published;

(*h*) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure, and the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(*i*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by boards;

(*j*) as to the apportionment of the district fund between the general purposes of the district and the purposes of particular parts of the district, and the appropriation of funds raised in a particular area to the purposes of that area; and,

(*k*) generally, for the guidance of boards and officers of Government in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Regulation and for settling their relations to one another.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner shall, before making any rules under this section, publish, in such manner as may in his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*3*) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by sub-section (*2*).

Power of boards to make rules.

23. The district board, and, with the previous sanction of the district board, a local board, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation, and with any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Commissioner, as to—

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings;

(*b*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;

(*c*) the division of duties among the member of the board, and the powers to be exercised by members to whom particular duties have been assigned;

(*d*) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Regulation; and

(*e*) other similar matters.

S HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1886.

No. 246.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is deputed to perform the duties of Secretary to the Public Service Commission to be appointed under the Resolution in the Home Department No. $\frac{34}{1573-98}$, dated 4th October, 1886.

No. 247.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1886.

No. 1952 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1536 G., dated the 3rd August, 1886, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. J. Eales as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Madras Presidency, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1956 *G.*—Captain I. MacIvor, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, officiated as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, from the 22nd April to the 12th May, 1886.

The 14th October, 1886.

No. 1965 *G.*—Consequent on the retirement of Captain T. Hope, Bombay S. C., the following promotion and appointment are made in the

Political Department, with effect from the 6th July, 886:—

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, but to continue as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, but to continue as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*

The 15th October, 1886.

No. 2354 *E.*—The following Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department, respecting the appointment of Justices of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat are hereby cancelled:—

No. 1368 P., dated the 4th July, 1878.

No. 2781-E.P., dated the 19th December, 1879.

The 12th October, 1886.

No. 1721 *F.*—Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., in medical charge of the Afghan Boundary Commission, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date, subsequent to the return of the Commission to India, as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1728 *F.*—The services of the undermentioned officers, employed under the orders of Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Afghan Boundary, are replaced at the disposal of their respective Departments, with effect from the date of their arrival in India from the Frontier:—

Military Department.

Major P. J. Maitland, Poona Horse, Assistant Quarter Master-General, Intelligence Branch.

Captain W. Peacocke, R.E.

Ressaldar-Major Bahawuldeen Khan, Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India.

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India.

Captain *the Hon'ble* M. G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, F.G.S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey.

Punjab Government.

Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, Commandant Corps of Jezailchis.

Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Ghulam Ahmad, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1886.

No. 3638.—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, he made over charge of his duties as a probationer in the Office of the Assay Master, Bombay Mint, after noon on the 14th September, 1886.

The 15th October, 1886.

No. 3683.—Colonel J. H. White, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, having been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, and Major A. W. Baird, R.E., having been appointed to officiate for him, Colonel White made over and Major Baird received charge of the Bombay Mint after noon on the 6th October, 1886.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th October, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 675.—The following temporary appointment on the Personal Staff of Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding the troops in Upper Burmah, is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who rejoins his regiment.

No. 676.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major G. H. C. Dyce, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 21st Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel H. M. Evans, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 6th September, 1886.

No. 677.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel C. B. LeMesurier, R.A., to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General C. J. East, appointed to the command of a brigade of the Burma Field Force. Dated 27th September, 1886.

No. 678.—BURMA FIELD FORCE—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, the following appointment is made in the Burmah Field Force:—

Major A. W. H. Hornsby, Madras S. C., Deputy-Assistant Quarter Master-General, Madras Army, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, *vice* Captain G. Henry, R.E., who returns to the Madras Presidency.

No. 679.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., S. C., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., who vacates that appointment under paragraph 50, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I. Dated 15th October, 1886.

No. 680.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Charles Archer, Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 6th September, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Punjab (Simla), Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 681.—Mr. Norman Colin McLeod to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Lett, who has resigned the appointment.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 682.—Captain John Patrick Walter Spankie, Bengal S. C., to be Captain, and Messrs. George MacLagan Chesney and Francis Walter Eickie to be Lieutenants,—to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 683.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-Conductor T. Power, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 684.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Colonel J. Upperton, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—over thirty years.

Colonel A. J. C. Birch, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 25th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—over thirty years.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Bruce, Bengal S. C., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twenty-seven years and 140 days.

Captain G. U. Browne, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twelve years and twenty-five days.

Lieutenant C. C. Reid, Bengal S. C., 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—four years and 359 days.

No. 685.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel H. Rowband, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major J. P. D. Vanrenen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. F. Churchill, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Captain M. I. Gibbs, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for fourteen days.

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R. E., (p. a.) for one year.

Honorary-Captain P. Carr, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 686.—Lieutenant T. D. Leslie, probationer, Bengal S. C., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for fifty-eight days in extension of that notified in G. G. O. No. 453 of 1886.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 687.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette," dated the 14th September,* 1886, *page* 4422.

"INDIA OFFICE:

14th September, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas Renny Cowie. Dated 4th July, 1886.

Major Elliot Alexander Money. Dated 16th July, 1886.

To be Major.

Captain Francis Richard Begbie. Dated 20th July, 1886.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington. Dated 27th June, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry John Peet. Dated 26th June, 1886.

Major and Colonel Sullivan Edward Becher. Dated 7th July, 1886.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon James Howard Thornton, C.B. Dated 30th June, 1886.

* * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st July, 1886."

PENSIONS.

No. 688.—Conductor Patrick Collins, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th October, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 689.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Leopold Exxel Evans, Bengal Infantry,—15th October, 1886.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major George Cochet Chesnaye, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., retired. Dated 18th August, 1886.

No. 690.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Ráhbadín Khán to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment,—with effect from the 10th August, 1886.

13th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Sháma to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rádhá Singh, transferred to the Burmah Police,—with effect from the 4th August, 1886.

No. 691.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Gúrditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Súbha Singh, transferred to the Burmah Police,—with effect from the 12th September, 1886.

No. 692.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant William Mitchell to be Captain, *vice* Captain Stranack, become supernumerary.

Mr. Cecil Ernest Gladstone to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W. Mitchell, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 693.—Brigade-Surgeon James Fairweather, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th October, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 694.—Honorary-Major Frederic William Dunn, Army Education Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 41.—The undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain F. Warden, (m. c.) for six months.

Mr. B. Ashburner, Third Grade Officer, (m. c.) for six months.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1886.

No. 258.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Major A. G. Begbie, R.E. ...	Examiner, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 1st Class, permanent	20th September, 1886.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 2nd Class, permanent	
Mr. F. Morrison ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 3rd Class, permanent	
Mr. J. Douglas ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent.	
Mr. W. H. Brand ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	6th August, 1886.
Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard ..	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.		20th September, 1886.
Mr. A. C. Newcombe ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	6th August, 1886.
Captain H. Clarke, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary.		20th September, 1886.
Mr. F. Rawson ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	6th August, 1886.
Mr. C. R. T. Balston ...			20th September, 1886.
Mr. H. A. D. Wathen ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	1st July, 1886.
Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E.			6th August, 1886.
Lieutenant W. R. Hilliard, R.E.			20th September, 1886.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st July, 1886.

The 12th October, 1886.

No. 250.—Mr. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for twelve months, in extension of the leave granted to him in Bombay Government Notification No. 11 of 24th March, 1886.

The 13th October, 1886.

No. 251.—Mr. H. Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, attached to State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th July, 1886.

No. 262.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Sections 46 and 61, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th November, 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 14th October, 1886.

No. 263.—The following Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. Henry Allan Moss.
Mr. John Strode Wilson.

To Bombay.

Mr. Robert Barnes.
Mr. George Charles Beresford.
Mr. Arthur William Shepard.

To Bengal.

Mr. Graves Lempriere Searight.
Mr. John Charles Hewitt.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. James Adam.
Mr. David Wann Aikman.

To Punjab.

Mr. Frank Grant.
Mr. Frederick William Carne.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. Percy William Gilliland.

To Burma.

Mr. Archibald Hamilton Broün.

To State Railways.

Mr. Charles Thornton Rennie Scovell.
Mr. William Nathan.
Mr. John Cromie Lyle.

No. 264.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 263 of this date, the services of the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways:

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.
Mr. W. Nathan.
Mr. J. C. Lyle.

No. 265.—Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

The 15th October, 1886.

No. 267.—Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 268.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 269.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 233, dated 16th September, 1886, Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., resumed charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the forenoon of the 15th October, 1886, on return from privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th October, 1886.

No. 259.—Mr. E. C. Bird, Superintendent, 4th Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 19th September, 1886, until further orders.

The 15th October, 1886.

No. 266.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr. W. McGregor, retired, with effect from 22nd September, 1886:

Names.	From	To
Mr. J. F. Bevan ...	Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. M. O'Kelly ..	Superintendent, 4th Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.
Mr. C. Duffin ...	Superintendent, 5th Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, 4th Grade.
Mr. F. Kinsman ...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	Superintendent, 5th Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 6th October 1886

No. 6.—With reference to the Surveyor General's Notification No. 576, dated 3rd August 1886, Mr. T. H. Rendell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, in extension of that already granted to him by the Surveyor General in the above Notification.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 4th August 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Rajputana	July 1886	Sept. 18, 1886
3	Central India	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
	Punjab		
4	Central Provinces	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
5	Bombay	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
	Hyderabad (Imperial)		
	Military Works		
	Port Blair		
9	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts.)	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
10	Coorg	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
	Madras		
12	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Do. 30, ,,
13	Burma	Do. ,,	Oct. 1, ,,
14	Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 2, ,,
15	Assam	June ,,	Sept. 10, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Punjab	July 1886	Sept. 20, 1886
	Rajputana		
3	Bombay	Do ,,	Do. 27, ,,
	Military Works		
5	Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
	Madras		
7	Burma	Do. ,,	Oct. 1, ,,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Indo-European	June 1886	Sept. 24, 1886
2	Indian	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
3	General	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Bombay	July 1886	Sept. 27, 1886
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	Indian Midland		
4	State Railway Stores	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
5	Punjab	June ,,	Aug. 23, ,,
6	Madras	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
7	Bengal	Do. ,,	Sept. 7, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	July 1886	Sept. 13, 1886
2	Bengal & North-Western	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
3	Punjab Railway Surveys	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
	Sindh-Sagar		
5	Eastern Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
6	Dacca-Mymensing	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
	Dhond-Manmad		
	Nalhatti		
	Northern Bengal		
	Nagpur-Bengal		
	Umaria Colliery		
	Wardah Coal		
13	Kaunia-Dhurla	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
	Tirhoot		
15	Assam Railway Surveys	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
	Bhopal		
	Madras Railway Surveys		
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh		
	State Ry. Stores Branch		
20	Bengal Administrative Charges.	Do. ,,	Oct. 1, ,,
	Bengal Central		
	Burma		
	N.-W. P. and Oudh Ry. Surveys.		
	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola		
25	Amritsar-Pathankot	June ,,	Aug. 11, ,,
26	Holkar	Do. ,,	Sept. 6, ,,
	Rajputana-Malwa		
	Rewari-Ferozepur		
	Satlej Bridge Divn. (R. F. Railway).		
30	Bengal Ry. Surveys	Do. ,,	Do. 7, ,,
	Bolan		
32	Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. ,,	Do. 9, ,,
	Sind-Pishin		
34	Assam Subsidized Rys.	Do. ,,	Do. 13, ,,
	Chirra Punji - Company-ganj.		
36	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. ,,	Do 14, ,,
37	Indian Midland (Cawnpur-Jhansi Section.)	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
38	East Indian	Do. ,,	Oct. 2, ,,
	North Western		
	Patna-Gya		
	Sindia		
42	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	May ,,	Aug. 9, ,,
43	Indian Midland	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl.		
45	Southern Mahratta	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
46	Beliary-Kistna	Do. ,,	Sept. 11, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	July 1886	Sept. 13, 1886
2	Bhopal	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
3	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. ,,	Do. 30, ,,
4	Burma	Do. ,,	Oct. 1, ,,
5	Northern Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 2, ,,
	Wardah Coal		
7	Eastern Bengal	June ,,	Aug. 24, ,,
8	Dacca-Mymensing	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
9	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. ,,	Sept. 6, ,,
	Umaria-Colliery		
11	Nalhatti	Do. ,,	Do. 11, ,,
12	Tirhoot	Do. ,,	Do. 16, ,,
13	Southern Mahratta	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
14	Kaunia-Dhurla	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
15	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. ,,	Do. 30, ,,
16	East Indian	Do. ,,	Oct. 2, ,,
17	North-Western	May ,,	Aug. 23, ,,

FOREIGN STATES.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Joonagadh	July 1886	Sept. 16, 1886
2	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
3	Khamgaon	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
	Amraoti		

SIMLA,
The 6th October 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of September 1886:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Adoni . . .	Madras Presdy. .	20th Sep. .	Opened.
Badani . .	Sind . . .	15th ,,	Closed.
Beliaghat (Calcutta.)	Bengal . .	27th ,,	Opened.
Napiye . .	Upper Burma .	26th July.	Ditto.
Pollebetta . .	Madras Presdy. .	14th Sep.	Ditto.
Yendawmyo .	Upper Burma .	31st Aug. .	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Chandia . .	B. E. S. Ry. .	23rd Sep. .	Opened.
Rupondh . .			
Umaria . .			
Gopalnagar .	B. C. Ry. .	1st ,,	Closed.
Hardwar . .	O. & R. Ry. .	20th Aug. .	Opened.
Ichapur . .	E. B. S. Ry. .	1st Sep. .	Ditto.
Khurdah . .			
Tittaghur . .			
Khewra . .	N. W. Ry. .	31st Aug. .	Closed.
Pind Dadan Khan			
Kushba . .	A. B. S. Ry. .	10th Sept. .	Opened.

NOTE.—The name of the Office hitherto known as "Belgaon, G. I. P.," has been altered to "Asvali, G. I. P."

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th October 1886.

No. 2510 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Hussein Alli, attached to the Chaoni Dispensary in Jhallawar, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd September 1886.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1886.

No. 87.—Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is, with the sanction of the Government of India, granted leave for one month, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 16, with effect from the 7th October 1886, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 88.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate for six months, in continuation of that granted him in Director General's Notification No. 76, dated 26th August 1886.

No. 89.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for six weeks in extension of that granted him in Director General's Notification No. 81, dated 18th June 1885.

The 7th October 1886.

No. 90.—Mr. W. Beechey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bilaspur-Etawah to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

The 11th October 1886.

No. 91.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 246, dated 27th September 1886, Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Locomotive Candidate, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 12th October 1886.

No 92.—The undermentioned officers are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway:—

Captain W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. W. J. Weightman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. D. Perceval, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th October 1886.

No. 7.—Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Class I, Grade III, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the North-Western Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' extraordinary leave without pay, in addition to six months' leave on private affairs to England granted to him under North-Western Railway Notification No. 3 of 5th April 1886.

L. CONWAY-GORDON, *Major, R.E.*,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Burma Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1886.		R	
W3	Q 6—08483	100	Soobrayaloo, No. 68, 38th Street, Rangoon.
,,	—11926	100	

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,
The 7th October 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the fortnight ending 13th October 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 29th September 1886	14,94,482	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,47,895	19,42,377
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the fortnight on account of the Currency Department	246	
Ditto ditto Government	63	309
		19,42,686
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the fortnight	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 13th October 1886		19,42,686
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	14,94,728	
Ditto ditto Government	4,47,958	19,42,686
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

J. SCULLY, *Surgeon-Major,*
In charge of the current duties of the Office of the Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th October 1886.

Descriptive Return of an Absentee from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Borderers, dated at Meerut, this 7th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. K. O.B.—905, Private John Harris.
Age,—22 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dusky; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Absence,—6th October 1886.
Place,—Meerut.
Date of Enlistment,—24th March 1884.
At what Place Enlisted,—
Parish and County in which Born,—
Marks,—Scar on left wrist.
Trade,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental khaki clothing.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Escaped from the Royal Artillery cells, where he was a prisoner. As far as is known, he had only 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 blanket, and 1 helmet with him.

C. L. WOOLLCOMBE, *Lieut. & Adjt.,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Own Borderers.

Report of Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment of Foot, dated at Karachi, this 7th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 481, Private John Cain.
Age,—21 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—2nd October 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Karachi.
Date of Enlistment,—10th July 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dudley.
Parish and County in which Born,—Dudley, Worcestershire.
Marks,—Scar on back of left hand.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental khaki clothing.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Under 4 years' service.

F. C. RUXTON, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Worcestershire Regt.

DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN MARINE.

Notice to Mariners.

The following intimation has been received from Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India :—

Until the locality is re-surveyed vessels should not pass between the Crocodile Rock and the Cadiapatam Coast, a rock having been reported inside Kotah Island, and another suspected between Crocodile Rock and Adundale Island.

See Chart, 751, West Coast of India, Sheet XIII.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY,
The 27th September 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October 1886.

No. 9529.—ERRATUM.—*Gazette of India,* Part II, page 602. In this Office Notification No. 8863, dated 22nd September 1886, *for* "Mr. R. G. Hoggarth," *read* "Mr. R. G. Haygarth."

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th October 1886.

Bliss, J. B	Geor, A.	Hazell, C.
Cowley, H.	Haselwood, A. H. C.	Helm, F. P.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ahmed, H. L.	"Gertrude."	Norman, Lady.
"Akatia."	Giles, G. M.	Ogilvie, W. A.
Anderson, Mrs.	Glazier, E. G., Mrs.	Okeden, Herbert.
Anderson, Professor.	Goold, A.	Plado, E.
Andrews, Mrs.	Grainger, R. H.	Pogose, P. M.
Baron of Warsdorf.	Halsey, S.	Pollock, John.
Baskett, A. H. S S.	Hart, Dale.	Protestant, G.
Berrill, Charles D.	Hill, Mrs. Amy.	Reading B.
Basu, S. & Co.	Horne, James S.	Reid, W. A. M.
Bessie, Louis.	Innes, F.	Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Biermann, V.	Johnson, H. M.	Roberts, H. S.
Booth, Patrick.	Jones, R. H. Wynn.	Rochussey, S. E.
Bose, P. N.	Jones, Tom.	Schoeman, G. M.
Box, Esq.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Scotland, W. A.
Browne, J.	Kemp, Edwin.	Scott, J. D.
Brown, S	Knight, Mr.	Serra, P.
Brunton, Mrs. J.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Simpson, Capt. J M.
Cawa, Capt. A.	Lemarchand, J. P.	Smith, C. W. T.
Chatterton, Jack.	Lodder, Mrs.	Spencer, Mrs. C.
Clark, R	Lynch, H.	Staunton, Mrs. R. S.
Curry, Miss Annie.	Mackenzie, Alex.	St. Aubyn, G. A.
Cuttlas, Arthur	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Stuart, Miss M.
Davenhill, W. B.	Martin, Mrs. N.	Sugget, Thomas.
Deane, Miss Julia.	"Mary."	Tancovaci, M.
Dempsey, Dr. W.	McCreery, James.	Touzel, C. J. C
Dowling, G. A.	McDonald, J.	Travers, R. S.
D'Silva, T. H.	Medland, W.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Dupina, Madamoiselle C.	Miley, Dr. W. K.	Underwood, C. A.
Easton, Percy H	Monro, H T.	Walker, P. C
Evezord, Mrs. J.	Morgan, W.	Weinthraub, Nathan.
D'Arcy.	Mullan, H. M.	Williams, C.
Fredericks, H.	Mullen, J.	Wilton, C.
Funks, S.	Musgrave, James.	Young, Miss Florence.

Registered Letters.

Barry and Sons, J. B.	Brown, J.	McKing, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th October 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Fry, Mrs.	Owen, M. S.
Berrill, J. C. D.	Hendrickson, Charles.	Prendergast, Major C. L.
Downey, Miss.	Maxwell, W. B.	Smith, Mrs. T. P.
Demount, F.		

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 16th October 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	19th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	18th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	19th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	16th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	20th "	Per Str. *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th "	Ditto *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	20th "	Ditto *Cocanada.*
Port Blair and Camorta	21st "	Ditto *Maharani.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., except on Foreign mail day the letter box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت پيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ڈبيں كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ڈبيں كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه : ايك پونڈ كے ڈبيں كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ڈبيں كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ڈبيں كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ڈبيں كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوں مين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار آنه آٹهه اونس كے ڈبيں كا آٹهه آنه : اور ايك پونڈ كے ڈبيں كا بارهه آنه '

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلبن سنکونا دوائي بخار'

لال سنکونا بارک کي ایک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مین تیار هوئی هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونین کے لئے بهه بهت خوب قایم مقام هی اور سیب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ایک مشت بیس پونڈ لین نقد اس بهاو سے خرید سکتے هین یعنے چار آونس کے ٹین کا چهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹین کا باره روپیه آٹهه آنه ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا چوبیس روپیه—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سکتا هی یعنے چار آونس ٹین کا آٹهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹین کا آسوله روپیه آٹهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ ٹین کا بتیس ۳۲ روپیه یهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بهي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹین کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹین کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ کي ٹین کے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to. 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate, R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. R2.

Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. R2-8.

Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8a.

Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). R3.

Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1884, corrected and reduced. Each year, R2-8.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. R3.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 144388, dated 1st May 1865, for R1,000, and No 137303, dated 1st February 1842-43, for R1,000, standing in the name of Jadub Lal Shaw, of Doajanee, in the District of Mymensingh, by whom the papers were blank endorsed. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates to him.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXII OF 1886.

THE OUDH RENT ACT, 1886.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(2) Save as provided thereby, it shall extend to the territories for the time being comprised in the Province of Oudh; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner to make rules, or to issue orders, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 2-4.—Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Section 5.)

Repeal.

2. *(1)* The Oudh Rent Act, XIX of 1868, is hereby repealed, but all notifications published and rules made under that Act shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been published and made under this Act.

(2) The following enactments also are hereby repealed, namely:—

(a) section 40 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, XXXII of 1871;

(b) sections 23 and 24 of the Oudh Laws Act, XVIII of 1876; and

(c) section 1 of Act XIV of 1878.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of Revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

(2) "suit" means a suit under this Act:

(3) "land" includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or not, and whether growing in earth or in water, but shall not include land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto, so long as that land is not let to agricultural tenants:

(4) "revenue" means money payable to the Government on account of land: in sections 34 and 35 it means land-revenue only:

(5) "rent" means the money, or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or on account of any right in land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

(6) "proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor; and where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

(7) "proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

(8) "under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

(9) "under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

(10) "tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent; and in the following portions of this Act, namely, sections 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 29, 53, 54, 55, sub-sections (1) and (2), 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 108, 126 and 138, but in no others, the expression "tenant" shall be held to include a thekadár or person to whom the collection of rents in a village or portion of a village has been leased by the landlord:

(11) "landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or a tenant is liable to pay rent:

(12) "representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person, and includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

(13) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner by rules under this Act:

(14) "registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents:

(15) "signed" includes marked, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name: and

(16) "value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

4. *(1)* Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant before or after the passing of this Act shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(3) Where land not previously cultivated has been or is hereafter let by a landlord to a tenant, either after being reclaimed by or at the expense of the landlord or for the purpose of being reclaimed by the tenant, nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the conditions of any contract relating to that land until fourteen years have elapsed from the date on which the land was first brought under cultivation.

(4) Where land has remained uncultivated during a period of seven years, it shall for the purposes of the last foregoing sub-section be deemed to have not been previously cultivated.

(5) This section does not apply to tenants having a right of occupancy or to sub-tenants.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for those lands according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:—

Every such tenant who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February, 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866: provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant after the twenty-second day of July, 1868.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 6-15.)

Saving of power to confer right of occupancy.

6. Nothing in the last foregoing section shall be construed to restrict the power of a landlord to confer by registered document on any persons other than those mentioned in that section a right of occupancy in the lands which they hold or cultivate.

Loss of right of occupancy.

7. If a tenant having a right of occupancy is ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section 52, from the land in which he possesses the right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in that land.

Tenants' Right to Pattas.

Tenant's right to patta.

8. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a patta or memorandum of the terms of the tenancy, signed by the landlord or his authorized agent, and containing the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the quantity of land and, where the fields comprised in the patta have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field;

(*b*) the term for which the tenancy is to run;

(*c*) the amount of rent payable;

(*d*) the instalments in which and the times at which that amount is to be paid;

(*e*) any special conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and

(*f*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

Patta to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled.

9. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive pattas at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part A, of this Act.

Patta to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled.

10. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattas for the terms and at the rates prescribed in Chapter IV, Part B, of this Act.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

Landlord's right to counterpart.

11. Every landlord who grants a patta is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant.

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent.

12. Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when it becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of revenue or rent, as the case may be:

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which the rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the revenue; and the amount of each instalment of the rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of the revenue bears to the whole of the revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

Receipts for rent.

13. (*1*) Every receipt for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent has been paid; and any refusal to make that specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

(*2*) If a receipt for rent paid by an under-proprietor or tenant is withheld from him without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord up to an amount not exceeding that of the rent paid.

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

Power to pay into Court amount of revenue or rent due.

14. (*1*) If a co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant from whom any revenue or rent is due in respect of the land held or cultivated by him, tenders the full amount of that revenue or rent at the usual place of payment to the person authorized to receive it, and that person does not accept the amount and forthwith give a receipt in full therefor, the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant may, without any suit having been instituted against him, deposit the amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

(*2*) The deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lambardár or landlord of the amount so deposited.

Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment.

15. (*1*) The Court shall receive the deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, or his recognized agent; and on the applicant making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A to this Act, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

(*2*) The declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints by section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall be signed by the person making it. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Upon receiving the deposit, the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been paid a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

(*4*) The notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee.

(*5*) If the person to whose credit the deposit has been paid, or his recognized agent, appears and applies for it, the Court shall cause it to be paid to him.

(*6*) The application under sub-section (*5*) may be on plain paper.

Limitation for suits for balance of revenue or rent.

16. Where a deposit has been made under the provisions of the two last foregoing sections, a suit shall not be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless the suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 17-24.)

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

17. *(1)* If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for the illegal enforcement of the payment, the Court may award to him compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of the payment itself.

(2) An award of compensation under sub-section *(1)* shall not bar any prosecution to which the person illegally enforcing the payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

Suit for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

18. Save as provided by section 29, sub-section *(4)*, a suit for an abatement of the rent of a holding shall not be brought by an under-proprietor or tenant except on the ground that the area of the holding has diminished, or on some ground specified in a lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor holds a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, an abatement shall not be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

Remission of rent by order of Court.

19. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, a Court, when it makes a decree for an arrear of rent, may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been materially diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of that land has been diminished by drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be paid.

(2) Where a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given, the revenue-authorities shall take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for a remission of revenue.

(3) A remission shall not be allowed under this section to an under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement, or to a tenant having a right of occupancy, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same village.

Relinquishment of Land.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

20. *(1)* A tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding unless on or before the fifteenth day of March in any year he gives to the landlord or to the recognized agent of the landlord notice in writing of his desire to relinquish that land, and relinquishes it accordingly.

(2) If the landlord or his recognized agent refuses to receive the notice or to sign and deliver a receipt therefor, the tenant may, before the latest date prescribed for giving the notice, apply on plain paper to the tahsíldár or proper officer, and written notice of the desire of the tenant to relinquish the land shall then be served on the landlord at the expense of the tenant.

(3) A tenant cannot without the consent of his landlord relinquish a part only of his holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall entitle a tenant holding under a registered document under section 69 to relinquish his holding otherwise than in accordance with the terms of that document.

Abandonment of holding.

21. *(1)* If a tenant abandons his holding without informing his landlord and without arranging for the cultivation of the holding, the landlord may at any time after the fifteenth day of May enter on the holding.

(2) Before a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form at the office of the tahsíldár for service on the tenant stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section *(1)*, the tenant may institute a suit under this Act to recover possession of the holding, and the Court shall, on being satisfied that the tenant did not voluntarily abandon the holding, order recovery of possession on such terms with respect to the time of delivery of possession, the payment of arrears of rent, if any, and, if injury has been caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of any party to the proceeding, with respect also to the payment of compensation by that party, as to the Court may seem just.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

22. *(1)* If a tenant, or a person from whom he has inherited, has made any such improvement on his holding as is hereinafter in this Chapter mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the holding unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the improvement:

Provided that compensation shall not be payable for any improvement made thirty years or more before the date on which the ejectment is to take effect.

(2) An improvement made by a tenant for the benefit of his holding on land belonging to the person who is entitled to receive the rent of the holding shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been made on the holding of the tenant.

Landlord's consent to tenant's improvement.

23. Except as provided in the next following section, a tenant shall not be entitled to claim compensation for an improvement made subsequently to the passing of this Act without the written consent of the landlord.

Reference to Deputy Commissioner when consent is refused.

24. *(1)* If a tenant applies for the written consent of his landlord to the making of an improvement on his holding, and the landlord omits or refuses to grant it, the tenant may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to make the improvement.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 25-30.)
(Chapter III.—Payment of Rent in kind.—Sections 31-32.

(2) When an application is made to the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1), he shall take into consideration any objections which the landlord may have to urge on either of the following grounds, namely :—

(a) that the improvement is too costly or is unsuitable to the nature of the tenant's holding, or

(b) that the landlord is himself prepared to make the improvement,

and shall then either grant the permission on such conditions as he considers fair and equitable or refuse the application.

Registration of outlay on improvements.

25. (1) If either the landlord or the tenant desires the amount expended on an improvement executed with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the last foregoing section to be determined and registered, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on application made to him for the purpose, determine the amount of the outlay, and enter it in a register kept in the prescribed form.

(2) The entry in the register shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the outlay in any subsequent proceedings respecting the cost of the improvement.

"Improvement" defined.

26. The word "improvement", as used in this Act, means a work by which the annual letting value of land has been, and at the time of a demand for compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(a) the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the reclamation of waste land and jungle; and other works of a like nature:

(b) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for the maintenance thereof and increase durably their value.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

27. In estimating the compensation to which a tenant is entitled for an improvement regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(b) to the condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(d) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement; and

(e) in the case of a reclamation, or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the tenant has had the benefit of the improvement.

Modes of making compensation.

28. When a Court has assessed the amount of the compensation due to a tenant, it may, if both landlord and tenant desire that the compensation assessed, instead of being paid wholly in money, shall be made wholly or partly in some other way, proceed to give judgment according to the terms agreed upon between them.

Improvements by the landlord.

29. (1) A landlord may make an improvement on the holding of a tenant not having a right of occupancy with or without the consent of the tenant.

(2) A landlord intending to make an improvement shall, if any part thereof is to be made on the holding of any such tenant, give notice of his intention to the tenant through the tahsíldár.

(3) A landlord making an improvement on the holding of any such tenant shall be liable to compensate the tenant for any loss which he may cause to the tenant when making it.

(4) If the effect of the improvement is to impair the productive powers of the holding, the tenant shall, in addition to any compensation which may be awarded to him under sub-section (3), be entitled to such abatement of his rent as to the Court seems just.

(5) A landlord may not make an improvement on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy without the consent of the tenant.

Survey and Measurement.

Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

30. A landlord and his agents and surveyors may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the land.

CHAPTER III.

PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

Division or appraisement of produce.

31. Where rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other proceeding of a similar nature requiring the presence of both the tenant and the landlord either personally or by recognized agent, if either party neglects to be present at the proper time, or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding, either party may present an application to the Court, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement or conduct the proceeding.

Procedure in case of dispute.

32. (1) On receiving the application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend at a time and place specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made or the proceeding conducted.

(2) The award of that officer in respect of the division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding shall be final, unless, within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 33-41.)

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

Part A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

33. (*1*) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall not, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of the land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on some one of the following grounds, namely :—

1st ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid, by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding that rate.

2nd ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than twelve-and-a-half per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid, by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding that rate, less twelve-and-a-half per cent.

3rd ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess, at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant after the twenty-second day of July, 1868.

Term for re-enhancement after decision fixing rent under section 33.

34. After a decision has been passed in accordance with the last foregoing section, a suit shall not lie for re-enhancement of the rent until the expiration of five years from the date of the decision, except on the 3rd ground mentioned in that section, or, in the case referred to in the next following section, until, by re-assessment within the term of five years, the revenue of the land has been increased.

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

35. If, on a re-assessment of the revenue, the rent of the tenant cannot be enhanced under section 33 by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at the re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by tenants of the same class in the same village.

Part B.—Other Tenants.

Tenant in occupation at passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

36. Every tenant, not being a tenant with a right of occupancy or a sub-tenant, shall be entitled to retain possession of the holding occupied by him at the time of the passing of this Act, at the rent then payable by him, for a period of seven years from the date of the last change in his rent or of the last alteration in the area of the holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, from the date on which the tenant was admitted to the occupation of the holding.

Tenant admitted after passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

37. Every such tenant who may be admitted to the occupation of a holding after the passing of this Act shall be entitled to retain the same for a period of seven years from the date of his admission at a rent agreed upon with the landlord in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and every such tenant, in the area of whose holding or in the amount of whose rent any change is made by the landlord subsequently to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of a holding within the meaning of this section.

Explanation I.—"Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant and forming the subject of a separate engagement. The engagement may be express or implied.

Explanation II.—This section and section 36 have effect subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), relating to land not previously cultivated, and subject also to section 157, excluding certain classes of land from the operation of certain sections of this Act.

Enhancement of rent of tenant not having right of occupancy and not being a sub-tenant.

38 (*1*) A landlord may enhance the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, either by contract in accordance with the provisions of this section or by notice as hereinafter provided.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sections 49 and 50, the enhancement shall not in any case exceed one anna in the rupee, or six-and-a-quarter per cent., on the annual rent payable by the tenant at the time when the contract was made or the notice was issued :

(*3*) Provided that, where rent is paid in kind, the proportion of produce paid as rent by a tenant shall not be subject to increase except in accordance with an established custom of the pargana in which the land is situate.

Enhancement by notice.

39. If a landlord desires that the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies be enhanced on the expiration of the term of seven years referred to in section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, or at any time during the currency of that term in the case mentioned in section 50, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served under section 42.

Time for service of notice of enhancement.

40. (*1*) A notice whereby enhancement is claimed on account of the expiration of the period of the tenancy shall not be served before the commencement of the last year of the tenancy.

(*2*) A notice of enhancement on account of an improvement made or acquired by the landlord may be served at any time during the currency of the tenancy.

Contents of the notice

41. The notice shall be written in Hindi and Urdu, and shall specify the land, the amount of the present rent and the amount of the enhancement, and require the tenant, if he refuses to pay the enhancement, to vacate the land by the fifteenth day of May next following, or to institute a suit

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 42-51.)

in the proper Court to contest the notice of enhancement within thirty days from the date of the service thereof.

Service of the notice.

42. On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer the notice shall be served by the officer on or before the fifteenth day of February at the expense of the landlord.

Grounds on which tenant may contest his liability to enhancement.

43. The tenant may institute a suit to contest the notice of enhancement, within thirty days from the date of the service thereof, on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land specified in the notice;

(*b*) that he holds under a special agreement or decree of Court or lease under the terms of which his rent is not liable to enhancement;

(*c*) that the enhancement claimed is in excess of the rate authorized by law;

(*d*) that seven years will not have elapsed on the fifteenth day of May next following, since the date of any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37 equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;

(*e*) that the notice has not been served in the manner required by this Act;

(*f*) that, where the enhancement claimed is on account of an improvement, the amount claimed is excessive.

Tenant's liability for enhanced rent.

44. (*1*) If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement and remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, he shall become liable for the enhanced rent.

(*2*) If the tenant contests the notice, and the validity thereof is maintained by the Court in whole or in part, he shall, if he remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, become liable for the enhanced rent to the extent to which the Court has maintained the validity of the notice.

Commencement of fresh statutory period.

45. If the tenant by remaining in possession of the land under the last foregoing section becomes liable for enhanced rent, he shall be entitled to hold the land at that rent for a further period of seven years.

Vacating tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

46. If the tenant refuses to accept the enhancement claimed or decreed and vacates the holding, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the landlord compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding.

Rent of tenant succeeding to vacant holding.

47. (*1*) Except in the cases mentioned in sections 49 and 50, the rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has determined according to the provisions of this Act shall not exceed by more than one anna in the rupee, or six-and-a-quarter per cent., the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding him.

(*2*) In the case of a tenant admitted to the occupation of a holding of which the rent has been immediately before his admission paid in kind, the rent payable shall, subject to any established custom of the pargana in which the holding is situate, be either the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding him, or a sum which, subject to the provisions of sections 49 and 50, shall not exceed by more than six-and-a-quarter per cent. the equivalent of the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding.

Rights of the heir of a deceased tenant.

48. (*1*) The heir of a tenant who dies during the currency of the tenancy of a holding shall be entitled to retain occupation of the holding at the rent payable by the deceased for the unexpired portion of the period for which the deceased tenant might have held without liability to enhancement or ejectment, and to receive compensation under the provisions of this Act for improvements, if any, made on the holding by himself or his predecessor in interest, but shall not be entitled to a renewal of the tenancy.

(*2*) Subject to any rights which he may have under section 22 as a representative of the deceased, a collateral relative who did not at the date of the death of the deceased share in the cultivation of the holding shall not be deemed to be an heir of the deceased within the meaning of this section.

Rent of tenant succeeding to a holding vacated by the death of the previous tenant.

49. The rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has ceased in consequence of the death of a previous tenant, or of the ejectment of a thekadár or mortgagee from land of which he has taken cultivating possession during the period of his theka or mortgage, shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord.

Enhancement of rent for improvements made or acquired by landlord.

50. (*1*) Nothing in the foregoing sections shall bar the right of a landlord to enhancement of rent on the ground that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have been increased by an improvement which has been made by, or at the expense of, the landlord, or for which during the currency of the tenancy compensation has been accepted from the landlord by the owner of the improvement or, on the expiration of the tenancy, compensation has been paid in accordance with the determination of a Court under this Act.

(*2*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of any such improvement, the Court, in determining the claim, shall have regard to—

(*a*) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused, or likely to be caused, by the improvement;

(*b*) the cost of the improvement; and

(*c*) the cost of the cultivation required for the utilising of the improvement.

Power for Local Government to vary the limit of enhancement of rent.

51. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette, vary from time to time, within periods of not less than seven years, the limits of the enhancement to which tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 applies are liable in any local area specified in the notification.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 52-60.)

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

Tenants holding on special terms.

Ejectment of tenants holding on special term.

52 (*1*) A tenant having a right of occupancy in any land, or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of Court, shall not be ejected from that land otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment:

Provided that the decree for ejectment shall not be made, unless, at the date of that decree, a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

(*2*). A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of Court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree.

Other Tenants.

Ejectment of other tenants

53. A tenant not having a right of occupancy, and not holding under a special agreement or decree of Court, may be ejected by notice, application or suit under the following sections of this Chapter.

Ejectment by notice.

54. If a landlord desires to eject any such tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, he may cause a notice of ejectment to be served on the tenant under the next following section.

Contents, service and cost of notice.

55. (*1*) The notice shall be written in Hindi and in Urdu; it shall be signed by the landlord or by an agent authorized by him in that behalf; it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; it shall, if a court-fee is payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwári as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates; and it shall inform the tenant that he must either (*a*), if he means to dispute the ejectment, institute a suit for that purpose within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice, or (*b*) vacate the land on or before the fifteenth day of May next following.

(*2*) On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer, the notice shall, if the proper court fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof, be served on the tenant by the officer on or before the fifteenth day of November at the expense of the landlord.

(*3*) If the tenant on whom the notice is to be served is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, there shall, except as provided by this sub-section and sub-section (*4*) and by section 69, be payable in respect of the notice a court-fee equal in value to half the annual rent payable for the holding of the tenant, or, in the case of a tenant paying rent in kind, a court-fee equal to half the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding:

Provided that the court-fee shall not in any case exceed twenty-five rupees.

(*4*) A court-fee shall not be payable under sub-section (*3*) in respect of a notice on a person to whom section 48 applies.

(*5*) Stamps representing the court-fee shall be affixed on the notice before the notice and the application for the service thereof are presented to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer.

(*6*) The court-fee paid by a landlord under this section shall not in any circumstances be adjudged to be payable as costs or otherwise by the tenant.

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

56. (*1*) A tenant on whom a notice has been served under the last foregoing section may institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected from the land specified therein on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land;

(*b*) that he holds under a special agreement or decree of Court or unexpired lease under the terms of which he is not liable to be ejected from the land;

(*c*) if he is a tenant to whom section 55, sub-section (*3*), applies, that the notice was insufficiently stamped;

(*d*) if he is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, that seven years will not have elapsed on the fifteenth day of May next following, since the date of any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;

(*e*) if he is a tenant to whom section 53 applies, that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in the manner required by this Act.

(*2*) A thekadár shall not be entitled to contest a notice of ejectment on any ground other than that he holds a lease under the terms of which he is not liable to ejectment.

Compensation for improvements, if any, to be claimed in suit contesting liability to ejectment.

57. If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding, he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

Determination of the claim.

58. If the Court dismisses the suit in whole or in part, it shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements, and shall declare ejectment from the whole or part of the land, as the case may be, to be conditional on payment of that amount into Court.

Tenancy to cease if notice is not contested

59. If the tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served fails, within thirty days from the date of the service, to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall cease on the fifteenth day of May next following, unless, after the service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

60. (*1*) If the landlord requires assistance to eject a tenant on whom he alleges a notice to have been served under section 55, he may apply for that assist-

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 61-66.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 67-69.)

ance to the Court which would have had jurisdiction with respect to a suit by the tenant to contest his liability to be ejected under the notice, and that Court shall order the ejectment of the tenant if it is satisfied—

(*a*) that a notice of ejectment was duly served on the tenant;

(*b*) that the tenant has not brought a suit to contest the notice, or that, if a suit for that purpose has been brought, it has been determined adversely to the tenant;

(*c*) that the tenant has not been authorised by the landlord in writing to continue to occupy the land.

(*2*) Nothing done by the Court under sub-section (*1*) shall affect the right of the tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation therefor.

Ejectment by application.

61. (*1*) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant to whom section 53 applies and against whom a decree for an arrear of rent has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the first day of April of the year in which that arrear accrued, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to eject the tenant.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the application, cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that if he does not pay that amount into Court within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice he will be ejected from his holding.

(*3*) If the amount is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner shall, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, eject the tenant.

Ejectment by suit.

62. (*1*) A tenant to whom section 53 applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy;

(*b*) that at the time of the institution of the suit the entire holding has been sub-let;

(*c*) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding;

(*d*) where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which section 1, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease.

(*2*) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed.

General.

Time of ejectment of tenant.

63. Except in pursuance of an order under section 21, sub-section (*3*), a tenant shall not in any case, whether in execution of a decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June in any year after the passing of this Act.

Time of ejectment of thekadár.

64. A thekadár liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Preferment by tenants of claims for compensation for improvements in suits for ejectment.

65. In any suit for ejectment the defendant may file any claim for compensation for improvements which he may have against the plaintiff, and, if the Court finds the grounds on which the suit is brought to be valid, it shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, due from the plaintiff to the defendant, and shall pass a decree of ejectment conditional on the payment into Court of that amount.

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

66. A tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Provided that, if the land has been sown or planted by the tenant after service on him of a notice under section 55, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after that service, the landlord has authorized him in writing to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING TENANCIES.

Sír Lands.

Sír lands.

67. (*1*) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not accrue to cultivators of any of the following lands, namely:—

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously dealt with as sír in the distribution of proprietary or under-proprietary profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or under-proprietor himself or by his servants or by hired labour.

(*2*) Land which was recorded as sír at settlement and has been continuously so recorded since shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (*a*) of section (*1*).

Thekadárs, Mortgagees and Sub-tenants.

Thekadárs, mortgagees and sub-tenants.

68. (*1*) A person holding land as a thekadár mortgagee or sub-tenant shall not, while so holding, acquire any of the rights enumerated in the last foregoing section in any of the land comprised in his theka, mortgage or sub-tenancy.

(*2*) A person having those rights in land does not lose them by subsequently taking a theka or mortgage in which his holding is comprised.

Long Leases.

Incidents of leases for eight years or upwards.

69. (*1*) When a holding has been let by registered document for a term of eight years or upwards at a rent determined thereby for the whole of the term in accordance with the

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 70-71.—Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 72-79.)

provisions of this Act to a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, the landlord shall, on the expiration of the term, be entitled to enhance the rent of the holding in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part B, and not otherwise, and shall also be entitled to eject the tenant by notice under section 55 without payment of a court-fee under that section:

Provided that any change in the rent or alteration in the area of the holding by the landlord during the term shall be a bar to enhancement and ejectment for seven years from the date of that change or alteration.

(2) In addition to the grounds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 62, sub-section (*1*), a tenant to whom this section applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any ground which would justify ejectment under the registered document under which he holds.

Miscellaneous.

Evidence respecting change of rent or alteration of area of holding.

70. Where a tenant has received a patta, a statement that since the date of the patta his rent has been changed, or area of his holding altered, by the landlord, shall not be admissible in evidence unless the change or alteration is recorded in an entry on the patta signed by or on behalf of the landlord, and in an entry on the counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant, or in a new patta and counterpart.

Construction of certain expressions.

71. The expression "special agreement" or "decree of Court", where it is used in this Act to signify the tenure on which land is held by a tenant, is to be construed as referring to an agreement or decree made or passed before the passing of this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

72. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which the rent is payable shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

Distress not permissible in certain cases.

73. Distress shall not be made for the recovery of—

(*a*) any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay that excess or unless he has been declared by decree to be liable therefor, or

(*b*) any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year.

Power of distress by whom exercisable.

74. The power of distress vested by section 72 in landlords may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsildárs of estates held under direct management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney to distrain:

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of that power, commits an act which, under the provisions of this Chapter, is illegal, the person employing him shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by the act.

Distress by servants.

75. Any person empowered to distrain property under section 72 or section 74 may employ a servant or other person to make the distress, but in every such case he shall give to the servant or person a written authority in that behalf, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving the authority.

Crops liable to distress.

76. (*1*) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

(*2*) But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement as the land in respect of which the arrear is due, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.

77. (*1*) Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

(*2*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but, if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

Value of distress and service of list of distrained property on owner.

78. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and, when he has made the distress, he shall prepare a list or description of the property distrained and deliver a copy thereof to the owner, or if the owner is absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Reaping and storing standing crops distrained.

79. (*1*) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

(*2*) If the tenant neglects to do so, the distrainer may cause the crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in that case shall store them either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 80 89.)

(3) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

(4) If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

Application by distrainer in case of resistance.

80. If a distrainer is opposed or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.

81 If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the payment and give a receipt therefor and forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

82. Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or, if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for the sale thereof to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

Form of application.

83. *(1)* The application shall be in writing; it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

(2) Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as provided in the next following section.

Procedure on receipt of application.

84. *(1)* Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C to this Act, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice to institute a suit to contest the demand.

(2) The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation, and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

(3) The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is to be sold, and the place where the sale is to be held.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit

85. *(1)* If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the notice mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

(2) On the certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that, if in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

86. *(1)* Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 84, sub-section *(1)*.

(2) When any such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner directed in section 85.

(3) If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

87. *(1)* The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with costs of suit.

(2) When a bond has been executed under sub-section *(1)*, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the execution of the bond.

(3) Upon the certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or upon the notice being served on the distrainer by order of the Court, as the case may be, the property shall be released from distress.

Sale.

88. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless that demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, is discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary.

Place and manner of sale.

89. *(1)* The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

(2) The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable, and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 90-99.)

Postponement of sale.

90. If, on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale thinks fair is not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent applies to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market is held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered.

Payment of purchase-money

91. *(1)* The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit, and in default of payment the property shall be put up again and re-sold.

(2) When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

Proceeds of sale.

92. *(1)* The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee on account of the expenses attending the sale.

(2) He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section 84 to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

(3) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Officers holding sales not to purchase.

93. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, those officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by those officers.

Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

94. *(1)* The officer mentioned in section 82 shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which may come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

(2) If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, that officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section 84, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

Recovery of expenses where sale does not take place

95. *(1)* When that officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, and a sale does not take place either for the reason stated in section 94 or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, a charge of one anna for every rupee of the value of the distrained property, as estimated by the officer, shall be leviable by him on account of the expenses of the intended sale, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale and notice of its having been satisfied has been given by him to the officer.

(2) If the distrainer's demand is not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion of the property as may be necessary.

(3) In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property.

(4) The charge leviable under this section shall not exceed ten rupees in any case.

Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

96. *(1)* When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion thereof is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

(2) On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of the order by the officer), the officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section 84, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not being less than five or more than ten days from the date of the proclamation, and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress is paid before that day, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Distrainer to prove the arrear in suit to contest his demand.

97. *(1)* In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount of the arrear.

(2) If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make in favour of the distrainer a decree for the amount so found.

(3) That amount may be recovered, if the distrained property has not been released on security, by sale of the distrained property as provided in section 96, and, if any balance remains due after the sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or, if the distrained property has been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of the surety.

Compensation for vexatious distress.

98. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

99 If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and that other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner, and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him may institute a suit to contest the demand.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 100-107.—Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 108.)

Rules applicable to suit by third party.

100 (*1*) When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court

(*2*) If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property, or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

(*3*) If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.

101 No claim to any produce liable to distress under this Act and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether the claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court prevail against the prior claim of the landlord.

Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.

102. When property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for that arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of that other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, that other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit shall be inquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of land to establish that title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Suit for illegal distress.

103. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by section 84 or section 99, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress and sale.

Suit for illegal act of distrainer.

104. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, or

(*b*) if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof, or

(*c*) if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires its withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under the Act.

105. (*1*) If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, or not duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

(*2*) The institution of a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

Procedure in case of resistance to distress.

106. (*1*) If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of the resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

(*2*) If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the person arrested to give security for his appearance whenever he may be required to appear, and, in default of the security being given, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

Punishment of offender.

107. If the resistance to the distress or the removal of the distrained property is proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made:

Provided that the offender shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer term than six months.

CHAPTER VIII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

Suits cognizable under the Act.

108. Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall not take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and those suits shall be heard and determined in Courts of Revenue in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord—

(*1*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a patta;

(*2*) for arrears of rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent;

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 109-115.)

(3) for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant;

(4) for the ejectment of a tenant;

(5) against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of those patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by the patwáris or agents in the course of their employment as aforesaid, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts;

B.—Suits by an Under-Proprietor or a Tenant—

(6) for establishing a right of occupancy;

(7) for the delivery by a landlord of a patta;

(8) for contesting a notice of enhancement or ejectment;

(9) for compensation—

(a) on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due, or

(b) on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of rent, or

(c) on account of illegal ejectment, or

(d) on account of loss caused by the making of an improvement under section 29, sub-section (3), or

(e) on account of the value of standing crops under section 66;

(10) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned or from which an under-proprietor or tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11) for contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of that power, or for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12) for abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 18 or section 29, sub-section (4);

(13) for the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22;

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce—

(14) to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding under section 32;

D.—Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muafidárs—

(15) by a sharer against a lambardár or co-sharer for a share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of those profits;

(16) by a lambardár, or by a pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, or by a lambardár for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him or against a joint lambardár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by the lambardár on account of the joint lambardár;

(17) by co-sharers against lambardárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muafidárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the withholding of a receipt for a payment of revenue or rent;

(18) by muafidárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of the Act.

109. For the purposes of this Act, there shall be five grades of Courts of Revenue namely:—

(1) the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2) the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3) the Collector;

(4) the Commissioner;

(5) the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to invest officers with powers of Assistant Collector.

110. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time confer upon any officer the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or of the second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw those powers.

(2) In conferring powers under this section the Chief Commissioner may empower persons specially by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.

111. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

Investment of Settlement-officers with powers of Collector or Assistant Collector.

112. The Chief Commissioner may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector or Assistant Collector under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 2nd class.

113. An Assistant Collector of the second class may try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (7), (12), (15), (16), (17) and (18) of section 108, of which the value does not exceed one hundred rupees.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 1st class.

114. An Assistant Collector of the first class may try and determine suits of every description of which the value does not exceed five thousand rupees.

Jurisdiction of Collector.

115. (1) The Collector may try and determine suits of every description without limit as regards the value, and hear appeals from decrees of Assistant Collectors of the second class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, XIV of 18 from orders of Assistant Collectors of the first and of the second class.

(2) Whenever the state of the public business so requires, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Collector of the first class with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of

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(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 116-127.)

suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from decisions of that Assistant Collector, and with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under sections 24, 25 and 61, and may invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Commissioner.

116. The Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Collectors and of Assistant Collectors of the first class, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Collectors.

XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.

117. The Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 119, hear and determine appeals from original decrees of Commissioners, and, except where an appeal is prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from original orders of Commissioners, and, subject also to the provisions of that Code as so applied, appeals from appellate decrees and orders of Collectors and of Commissioners.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals.

Limitation for appeals.

118. (*1*) Save as provided by sub-section (*2*) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—

(*a*) to the Collector—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decree or order complained of;

(*b*) to the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(*c*) to the Judicial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeals.

119. The decree or order of a Commissioner or of a Collector in a suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees and of a description mentioned in clause (2), (5), (9), (11), (14), (15), (16), (17) or (18) of section 108, or in an appeal from a decree or order in any such suit, shall be final, unless a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or a question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the decree or order of the Commissioner or of the Collector, in which case the decree or order last-mentioned shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Appeal from orders of Deputy Commissioners acting as such.

120. An order of a Deputy Commissioner sanctioning a remission of rent under section 19, or granting or refusing an application under section 24, or determining the amount of the outlay on an improvement under section 25, or directing or refusing to direct the ejectment of a tenant under section 61, shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner, whose order on the appeal shall be final.

Distribution of Business.

XIV of 1882.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

121. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that any business cognizable by him and the Courts subordinate to him shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any power or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Transfer of Suits and other Proceedings.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

122. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try it himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try it.

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Judicial Commissioner.

123. The Judicial Commissioner may order that any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court subordinate to him shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to dispose of it.

Miscellaneous.

General subordination of Courts.

124. In the performance of their duties under this Act, Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner, and Assistant Collectors shall be subordinate to, and subject to the direction and control of, the Deputy Commissioners to whose districts they are respectively appointed:

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of estates held under direct management.

125. Suits which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsildárs of estates held under direct management, whether those estates are the property of Government or not.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lambardár.

126. (*1*) A sharer in a joint estate or under-proprietary or other tenure, in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers, shall not exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants, or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

(*2*) In pattidári estates or tenures these powers shall be exercised only through a lambardár, or through the pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any local custom or special contract.

Rent payable for land occupied without consent of landlord.

127. Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall be liable for the rent of that land at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was not payable in the previous year, at such rate as the Court may determine to be fair and equitable, and he shall not in respect of that land have any of the statutory privileges conferred by this Act

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Section 128 —Chapter IX.—Limitation of Suits.—Sections 129-134.)

(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 135-142.)

Place of sitting of Courts.

128. A Court may sit at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or, in the case of an Assistant Collector, at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed.

CHAPTER IX.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

General limitation.

129. Subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the limitation of suits for the time being in force in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

Suits for delivery of pattas or counterparts.

130. A suit for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta may be instituted at any time during the tenancy.

Suits for recovery of holdings treated as abandoned.

131. A suit by a tenant for the recovery of a holding which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned under section 21 shall be instituted within three months from the date on which the landlord entered upon the holding.

Suits for arrears of revenue or rent or share of profits.

132. A suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent, or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent, or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the last day of the month of Jeth of the Fasli year in which the arrear fell due.

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

133. A suit for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be instituted at any time during the continuance of the agency or within one year after its determination.

Suits regarding distress and division or appraisement of produce.

134. A suit regarding distress under section 103, 104 or 105, or to set aside an award in respect of a division, estimate, appraisement or proceeding under section 32, shall be instituted within three months from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE.

XIV of 1882.

Application of the Code of Civil Procedure to proceedings under this Act.

135. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Oudh shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to all suits and other proceedings under this Act.

Mode of service of notices.

136. Every notice under this Act shall, if practicable, be served on the person to whom it is addressed or on an agent authorized by him to accept service on his behalf; but if that person or an agent so authorized cannot be found, service may be made by posting the notice at the usual place of residence of the person to whom the notice is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village-chaupal or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.

Contents of plaints.

137. In addition to the particulars required by section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars, namely :— XIV of 1882

(a) the name of the village or estate, and of the pargana in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

(b) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice of ejectment, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, then the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates and, where fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number (if it is possible to give it) of each field;

(c) if the suit is for recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, then the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

(d) if the suit is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, then all the particulars mentioned in section 8.

Third person claiming rent to be made a party.

138. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant the right to receive the rent of land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed the rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, that third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of the inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of the land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal in certain suits.

139. In suits under clauses (1), (2), (7), (10) and (11) of section 108, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Set-off in suits for arrears of rent.

140. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent, no set-off shall be allowed against the claim except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff.

Interest on arrears of rent.

141. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on the arrear at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

Payment of money into Court by defendant.

142. *(1)* In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 143-155.)

as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of the making of the deposit.

(2) Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

(3) From the date of the making of a deposit under this section, interest shall not be allowed to the plaintiff on the sum deposited, whether that sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Proceeding for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed.

143. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in the last foregoing section shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance.

Making of local investigations by Court.

144. (1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, itself make a local investigation instead of issuing a commission under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(2) When the Court itself makes a local investigation, the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court, and any observations which the Court sees fit to record on its proceedings shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Decrees.

Time for the making of applications for execution.

145. A process of execution shall not be issued on a decree under this Act when the application for the issue of the process is made after the lapse of three years from the date of the decree, unless the decree is for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force as to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

Immediate execution of decree.

146. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 256 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Decree for enhancement to state date of commencement of enhancement.

147. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which the enhancement shall take effect.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

148. (1) If the decree is for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

(2) The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until the party complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that he shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

Decrees for patta or counterpart to specify certain particulars.

149. A decree for the delivery of a patta or of the counterpart of a patta shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section 8, and such other particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Act as the Court deems fit.

Grant of patta or counterpart in case of defendant's refusal.

150. If the decree is for the delivery of a patta or the counterpart of a patta, and the party ordered to deliver the patta or counterpart neglects or refuses to do so, the Court may grant a patta or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and that patta or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

151. If the decree is for money, a process in execution shall not issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than for attachment of that property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property.

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

152. If the decree is for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in that right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree.

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

153. A beneficial lease or other incumbrance created by an under-proprietor on his tenure after the twenty-second day of July, 1868, shall not be valid in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless the incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of those rights and interests.

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

154. (1) When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or the part of that rent, as the case may be, unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section.

(2) Where after the passing of this Act an under-proprietor transfers his rights or any part thereof in land, and the transferee enters into possession, the transferee shall, subject to any agreement in writing with the proprietor to the contrary, be liable to pay to the proprietor any arrears of rent due in respect of the land at the date of the transfer.

Right of pre-emption at execution-sale.

155. (1) When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

Chapter XI.—General.—Sections 156-158.)
(Schedule A.—Schedule B.—Schedule C.—Schedule D.)

(2) A like claim may be made, if the land is a proprietary tenure, by an under-proprietor, and if the land is an under-proprietary tenure, by a proprietor.

(3) Any claim made under this section shall be allowed:

Provided that, if a claim to the same land or lot is made by a proprietor or under-proprietor as well as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall prevail:

Provided also that a claim shall not be allowed unless the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL.

Registration of statutory pattas unnecessary.

156. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, pattas granted for any term not exceeding seven years by landlords to tenants to whom section 36 or section 37 of this Act applies shall be deemed good and valid without their being registered. III of 1877.

Exclusion of specified areas from certain provisions of the Act.

157. The provisions of sections 4, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 shall not extend to the areas specified in Schedule D to this Act, or to any other area which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, add to that schedule, but the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by like notification, extend those provisions, or any of them, to any of those areas.

Power to make rules.

158. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(2) The Chief Commissioner shall, before making rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as, in his opinion, is sufficient.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

SCHEDULE A.*

(See section 15.)

I, *A. B.*, of , &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent *C. D.*] on the day of tender payment to *E. F.* at (the place where the (revenue *or*) rent of the lands at , [held *or*] cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said *E. F.* is usually payable) of the sum of rupees as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full forthwith for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe to the said *E. F.* on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive, and that I owe to the said *E. F.* no further sum on account of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands.

I, the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

* If this declaration is made by an agent it must be altered accordingly.

SCHEDULE B.†

(See section 15.)

Court of the of

Dated the day of 18 .

To *E. F.*, of , &c

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your recognized agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said *A. B.* in respect of the (revenue *or*) rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of that claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under Schedule A made by the person paying the money into Court.

SCHEDULE C.

(See section 84.)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 188 .

SCHEDULE D.

(See section 157.)

(1) Parganas Kukra Mailani, Bhur, Srinagar, Nighasan, Palia, Khairigarh, Dhaurahra and Firozabad in the district of Kheri;

(2) alluvial mahâls for the time being registered as such under the rules made under clause (b) of section 220 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876; and XVII of 1876.

(3) lands heretofore or hereafter granted under the waste-land rules for the time being in force in Oudh.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 30th idem :—

No. 25 of 1886.

A Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal that portion of the Indian Military Law which relates to Military Courts of Requests and to military tribunals having jurisdiction with respect to actions of a civil nature; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Acts of the Governor-General in Council.		
Act XI of 1841.	Military Courts of Requests for Native Officers and Soldiers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1842.	Regulation of Military Bázárs and Liabilities of Camp-followers.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XXXIII of 1852.	Enforcement of judgments in places beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts pronouncing the same.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act III of 1859.	Conferment of Civil Jurisdiction in certain cases on Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	So far as it has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1868.	Suspension of operation of section 17, Act XI, 1841.	The whole.
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments ...	Section 8.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Clause (*b*) of section 6.
Act of the Governor of Madras in Council.		
Act I of 1866.	Cantonments ...	Section 9, down to and inclusive of the words "provided also that."
Bombay Regulation.		
XXII of 1827.	Military Authority ...	The following portions so far as they have not been repealed, namely :— (*a*) the first clause of section 3; (*b*) the first twenty-seven words of the second clause of that section; (*c*) section 7; and (*d*) section 32.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is, by repealing that portion of Indian military law which relates to Military Courts of Requests, to make the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, respecting Courts of Requests in India (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, ss. 148-151), apply to Her Majesty's Indian forces, and thus to place those forces, with respect to indebtedness, in the same position as the rest of the British Army. In this respect the law enacted nearly half a century ago for the Indian army is more severe than Parliament has seen fit to enact for the other branches of Her Majesty's regular forces or than the Council of the Governor-General would now enact.

The 22nd September, 1886.

G. CHESNEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	29 11	23 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	10 13	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	239 2	12 8	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	13 13	21 10	20 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 10	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	13 3	14 2	22 2	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	14 6	...	11 3	13 8	23 11	23 8	26 3	...	...	...	...	111 0	12 8	
	Bellary	14 6	...	11 13	13 0	25 13	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	26 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	20 14	21 13	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	12 13		21 2	24 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	14 2	25 8	...	32 8	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	31 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3		...	37 11	34 0	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	...	15 13	16 5	25 3	25 6	30 2	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Madura	9 0	...	14 5	14 13	30 13	26 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	109 6	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	.	12 10	13 10	24 6	31 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	23 11	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	8 2	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	19 5	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	8 5	...	12 10	13 0	...	...	18 5	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	9 8	18 0	7 8	10 13	16 3	13 6	14 4	14 10	15 7	20 10	8 9	59 9	12 9	
	Daskrohi	15 0	22 8	6 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	12 12	24 8	8 14	9 4	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	16 12	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	13 6	13 12	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	..	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	...	7 8	9 6	27 8	22 12	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	14 0	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	23 12	17 14	20 4	...	19 4	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 5	..	8 0	9 5	23 5	18 11	...	...	15 6	...	11 0	91 0	13 7	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 2	8 9	9 13	21 12	17 4	13 8	..	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	11 11	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	9 8	10 6	28 7	20 3	...	19 8	17 12	...	12 0	71 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	16 11	14 4	7 1	9 12	31 10	25 8	...	...	17 0	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 3	9 5	18 10	18 2	...	...	14 5	...	...	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	17 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	13 0	...	9 0	90 0	12 8	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	..	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	8 9	10 9	15 10	13 8	17 10	...	15 6	...	9 9	90 0	11 10	

BOM	Karwar	9 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	11 8	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0		
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 11	10 10	...	16 0	22 0		21 13	23 8	9 6	320 0	16 0		
	Aden	8 0	..	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0		
	Asirgarh Cantonment	16 0	...	11 0	12 0	27 14	24 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0		
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	17 2	6 14	8 0	18 5	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11		
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	21 4	7 2	8 8	20 8	24 10	...	..	17 10	...	10 8	120 0	13 0		
	Nimach Cantonment	16 0	22 0	5 0	8 0	28 0	18 0	...	..	23 0	32 0	13 0	180 0	13 0		
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 3	29 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	23 0	...	12 0	29 11	31 0	13 0	90 0	15 8		
	Rajkot Station	17 4	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	14 8	...	...	15 14	...	7 8	80 0	40 0		
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	21 4	10 0	16 0	21 6	22 0	...	...	18 14	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*		* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0		
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	21 8	8 0	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	13 8		
	Shikarpur	12 0	17 12	9 8	13 0	19 8	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	11 0	160 0	13 0		
	Sukkur	15 0	23 8	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0		
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 7	...	..	14 0	...	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12		
	Western Districts.															
BENGAL.	Burdwan	13 8		15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	26 0	120 0	12 12a		
	Bankoora	19 0	23 0	19 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	30 0	19 0	280 0	11 8b		
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	15 0	160 0	12 0c		
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	.	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d		
	Hooghly	15 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 8	120 0	13 0e		
	Howrah	15 8	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	14 8	21 9	9 10	16 10	19 10	13 0	...	18 4	20 0	24 0	19 12	80 0	13 0		
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	20 0	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	.	20 0	20 0	21 4	85 0	12 5f		
	Nuddea	16 0	26 5¼	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g		
	Khoolna	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h		
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	22 0	120 0	10 12i		
	Moorshedabad	17 0	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	19 0	120 0	...j		
	Dinagepore	16 0	21 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	160 0	11 8		
	Rajshahye	19 8	32 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k		
	Rungpore	17 12	...	14 6	17 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	9 2	120 0	11 0l		
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	...		
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 4	19 2	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	17 12	200 0	11 4m		
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	16 0 (old) 22 0 (new)	8 0	132 0	9 0		
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	11 8n		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o		
	Furreedpore	21 8	25 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	16 0	120 0	12 12p		
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8q		
	Mymensingh	13 4	...	12 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0r		
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0s		
	Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0		
	Tipperah	12 0	...	13 5	17 13	...	..	...	...	16 0	...	9 1	...	11 0t		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0		
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0		

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c Retail price of salt at Rampore Hât 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-4 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12 seers, Barrackpore 12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 10 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-5 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-10 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 13 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 11-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, Netrokona 12-5 seers, and Attra 12 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	17 8	31 0	9 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	23 0	200 0	11 0m	
	Shahabad	17 8	28 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	16 0	160 0	12 0v	
	Durbhunga	17 0	23 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	11 8m	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	29 0	10 0	16 8	...	...	25 0	...	25 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	12 0m	
	Sarun	19 0	28 0	8 0	18 8	...	...	24 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	11 8y	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	11 0s	
	Monghyr	18 10	33 9	12 9	15 12	21 0	...	...	33 9	27 12	37 0	22 0	126 0	12 1s1	
	Bhágalpur	17 0	31 9	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	35 5	21 7	139 0	12 0s2	
	Purneah	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 0	128 0	10 0s3	
	Maldah	18 0	...	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	32 0	22 0	200 0	12 0s4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	13 2	...	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	„ 15 12	...	14 7	80 0	14 7s5	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 0s6	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	16 8	18 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	33 0	...	19 8	25 0 (old) 40 0 (new)	18 0	220 0	9 0s7	
	Lohardugga	21 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	...	18 0	...	19 0	120 0	9 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	18 0	240 0	10 10	
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	...	9 10	12 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 4	
	Cáchar	10 10½	...	7 4½	11 6½	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6½	64 0	10 10½	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	13 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	4 0	10 8	160 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	7 0	90 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	64 0	...	
	Dehra Dun	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	23 8	18 0	24 0	160 0	10 0	
	Saháranpur	19 14	32 4	8 9½	12 14½	32 4	21 8	43 0	43 0	27 15	32 4	26 14	107 8	13 7	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 8	34 2	6 9	12 11	24 6	22 0	15 6	16 8	27 8	28 11	15 6	110 0	13 0	
	Meerut	18 8	32 0	6 0	14 0	25 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	20 3	35 0	6 0	10 10	21 0	18 0	...	22 0	31 8	30 0	22 0	160 0	13 0	
	Aligarh	20 0	34 0	5 4	10 4	26 0	18 8	...	16 4	32 0	42 0	39 0	140 0	14 0	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	14 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	9 8	...	20 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	6 14	

N.-W. PROVINCES.	Bijnor	19 2	36 0	11 13	12 15	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	...	135 0	11 13
	Moradabad	20 8	36 0	9 8	15 8	31 8	20 4	...	33 0	26 4	33 0	26 8	125 0	13 8
	Budaun	21 0	36 0	6 0	14 6½	14 6½	15 9½	...	28 12½	28 12½	36 0	30 0	192 0	12 0
	Bareilly	20 0	28 12	6 4	14 6	25 0	19 6	...	35 0	25 0	35 0	26 4	100 0	12 13
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	39 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	40 0	30 0	...	25 8	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 2	15 0	27 8	15 0	...	31 4	22 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	11 4
	Muttra	18 8	26 8	8 0	12 8	28 0	24 0	...	18 0	29 0	32 0	34 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	26 0	12 0	6 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	27 0	...	19 0	100 0	14 8
	Farukhabad	19 1	27 4	6 8	14 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	29 0	27 4	120 0	12 0
	Mainpuri	20 8	29 8	4 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	26 4	40 0	29 8	190 0	13 12
	Etáwah	19 8	26 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	33 0	80 0	12 0
	Etah	20 8	32 0	7 0	14 0	...	21 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	45 0	24 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	35 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0
	Jhánsi	21 8	24 6	8 0	15 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	29 14	...	33 0	200 0	11 4
	Lalitpur	24 12	32 0	11 8	13 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	13 0	160 0	9 12
	Cawnpore	20 8	32 0	10 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	...	32 0	30 8	26 0	30 0	120 0	14 0
	Fatehpur	17 0	24 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 12	...	29 0	160 0	11 0
	Bánda	17 8	24 0	8 0	14 8	27 0	22 0	35 0	24 0	36 0	...	22 0	160 0	11 8
	Allahabad	16 8	28 0	8 0	14 0	21 0	25 8	...	...	30 0	...	20 4	120 0	11 8
	Hamirpur	20 0	26 8	8 0	13 10	23 4	22 9	...	...	35 10	...	46 0	140 0	12 10
	Jaunpur	19 8	26 8	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	30 12	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	18 0	30 9½	9 7	17 1½	...	...	30 9½	28 13	29 11	27 0	25 3	140 0	11 9½
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	28 0	160 0	12 0
	Azamgarh	18 6	28 0	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	17 10	26 9	29 8	17 11	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	9 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	24 0	27 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	11 0
	Benares	18 2	25 8	10 5	17 5½	19 8	20 5	26 0	22 12	25 8	30 6	25 8	110 0	11 8½
	Gházipur	18 0	27 11	7 12	15 7	...	21 4	38 10	20 9½	27 0½		25 12	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 8	28 4	10 4	14 0	...	20 8	...	15 8	29 0	...	27 0	100 0	12 0
	Philibhit	22 8	36 0	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	27 8	150 0	11 4
OUDH.	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	14 7	34 8	14 10	18 13	...	...	45 0	41 0	32 13	...	23 13	180 0	10 10
	Fyzabad	19 0	31 8	9 8	17 8	...	...	40 0	27 8	30 0	40 0	27 0	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 0	38 0	9 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	40 0	20 0	34 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 8	30 6	6 0	14 0	...	18 8	...	27 0	29 0	...	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	19 0	30 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	27 0	100 0	11 0
	Bahraich	23 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 8	30 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	37 0	33 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 8	40 0	8 0	18 0	...	16 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 8	35 4	14 4	15 12	24 0	23 8	29 0	22 8	37 8	28 8	33 14	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	19 8	28 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	16 0	...	20 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	20 13	38 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0
PUNJAB.	Hissar	17 0	34 0	...	10 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0
	Rohtak	19 0	33 0	...	11 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	33 0	26 0	...	80 0	12 4
	Gurgaon	20 0	34 0	...	10 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	12 0
	Delhi	19 0	31 0	...	12 0	25 0	22 0	...	16 0	30 0	23 0	30 0	80 0	12 0
	Karnál	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
	Umballa	21 0	32 0	...	11 0	25 0	16 0	...	16 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	120 0	13 8
	Simla	13 0	19 0	...	8 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	20 0	30 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	29 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiarpur	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	32 0	...	120 0	13 12
	Jullundur	21 0	30 0	...	8 0	29 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	110 0	14 0
	Ludhiana	21 0	32 0	...	11 0	27 0	20 0	...	16 0	32 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8

u At Jehanabad retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In sub-divisions etail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers, and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 11-3 seers.
z At Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z3 At Kissengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, and Jamtara 13 seers.
z5 At Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
z6 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z7 At Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*.)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thûr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	34 0	...	11 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	...	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	24 0	...	11 0	20 0	14 0	...	16 0	24 0	16 0	...	80 0	14 8	
	Jhang	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	18 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...		24 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	34 0	...	11 0	24 0	18 0	...	20 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	29 0	24 0	15 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspúr	24 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	14 0	...	10 0	26 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	40 0	...	12 0	26 0	...	...	16 0	26 0	22 0	12 0	120 0	14 0	
	Gujrát	21 0	36 0	...	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	23 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	18 0	34 0	...	13 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	26 0	21 0	...	100 0	14 8	
	Shahpur	18 0	27 0	...	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	20 0	31 0	...	12 0	23 0	19 0	...	10 0	25 0	23 0	14 0	140 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	20 0	33 0	...	11 0	...	28 0	...	23 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	100 0	15 6	
	Hazára	17 0	29 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	18 0	32 0	...	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	105 0	47 0	
	Kohát	16 0	24 0	...	14 0	17 0	18 0	...	17 0	22 0	18 0	12 0	128 0	56 2	
	Bannu	23 0	38 0	...	10 0	30 0	23 0		6 0	30 0	27 0	14 0	80 0	40 0	
	D. I. Khán	18 0	29 0	...	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	6 0	26 0	...	...	113 0	33 6	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	23 0	...	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	22 0	...	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	20 10	...	8 12	9 1	...	...	...	...	31 3	...	16 0	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	..	...	...	...	34 4	...	12 13	200 0	9 2	
	Jubbulpore	16 8	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	13 8	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	20 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	11 0	256 0	10 0	
	Seoni	19 1	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	22 6	...	10 15	210 0	10 2	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 0	200 0	11 0	
	Nimár	16 0	...	7 8	10 15	35 7	...	...	...	20 2	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	18 10	...	9 10	12 5	20 3	...	...	...	24 0	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	15 3	...	8 9	10 0	20 9	...	...	...	21 11	...	9 0	120 0	8 0	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 9	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	15 10	...	8 7	13 12	22 13	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 3	110 0	10 14	
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 3	18 11	...	...	...	17 13	...	13 11	675 0	9 11	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	8 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	190 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	17 1	...	13 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	11 4	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur	22 15	...	12 6	20 13	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	17 4	60 0	11 7	
	Biláspur	26 10	...	15 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	19 4	22 12					18 0		13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	160 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	1 0	16 9	...	..	...	...	5 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	22 13	

	Pegu Division.														
British Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	10 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 2		...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	12 11	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	..	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	..	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	..	535 11	22 5	
	Prome	11 3	...	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	12 7	23 9	...	139 11	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	12 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 12	..	...	304 11	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	.		.						.	...			..	
	Thayetmyo	10 15	...	9 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	..	...	13 0	17 15	...	...	...		...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	16 10	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...		...	8 11	...	...	27 0	14 1	
	Shwaygyin		...	9 1	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		250 0	18 14	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	..	6 13	10 14	21 7	20 1	23 0	...	12 15	...	9 4	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	16 14	...	7 14	9 8	23 12	...	.	.	14 4	...	..	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	...	10 12	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	17 3	...	8 0	11 0	26 3	18 0	..	...	15 0	...	11 0	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	16 0	..	7 0	11 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	20 0	..	8 0	11 0	40 0	28 0	..	.	22 0	-	9 0	*	10 0	
	Wun	18 0	.	8 0	10 0	29 0		...	...	17 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Basim	22 10	...	7 8	11 13	41 10	38 0	...	...	21 10	...	22 0	*	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 11	11 5	8 13	9 10	23 13	...	29 10	.	10 11	...	13 2	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	.	12 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	11 12	..	11 12	144 0	11 12	
	Túmkúr	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	...	11 0	...	16 0	340 0	10 0	
	Mysore	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	32 0	24 0	27 0	...	10 8	...	11 0	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	38 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0	
	Shimoga	12 9		12 9	14 11	33 10	...	40 15	...	12 9	...	..	480 0	9 7	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	.	...	32 0	...	13 0		10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	13 1	12 15	11 11	14 7	34 14	17 8	36 8	30 9	13 3	..	13 3	320 0	11 4	
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	16 7	...	...	37 3	...	20 10	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	19 0	33 0	4 8	8 12	34 0	25 0	...	24 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	22 8	42 0	8 0	10 0	55 0	34 0	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	.	20 8	
	Kerrowlee	21 4	30 0	12 8	15 0	33 12	22 8	...	20 0	30 10	...	43 12	200 0	12 8	
	Ulwur	20 8	31 4	6 12	10 8	29 0	21 15	...	14 8	31 8	33 0	40 0	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 0	30 14	7 0	8 4	25 6	24 6	...	15 12	30 12	32 0	37 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	16 0	30 0	3 0	8 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	22 6½	33 8	5 8	11 0	37 0	29 11	...	...	33 6	...	...	230 0	13 0	
	Erinpura	17 12	31 8	...	9 0	22 0	22 0		.	26 4		.	250 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	15 0	25 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	15 8	20 0	5 8	7 8	...	17 0	...	...	17 8	...	10 0	..	13 0	
	Anadra	17 13	24 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	12 0	..	13 10	
	Bálmere	17 12		5 4	8 12	...	28 4	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	18 0	
	Jeysalmere	12 8		10 4	12 6	18 6	16 8	...		15 6	..	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	25 0		15 0	..	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	..	†	12 0	† Ten pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10½	19 8½	8 9½	9 6	15 10	12 8	...	14 13½	15 10	18 12	9 12½	200 0	10 15	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	25 0	7 8	15 0	...	...	..	...	37 8	26 4	..	.	12 8	
	Partábgarh (")	No return received.													
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	26 14	6 4	7 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	23 12	25 0	...	...	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 1	...	3 9	5 12	...	17 13	...	...	19 11	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	10 0	10 8	36 8	...	...		36 8	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	20 0	240 0	11 8	
	Tonk	19 0	33 4	8 8	11 8	37 8	...	...	...	39 0	...	...	105 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	22 9	24 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	17 11	35 6	38 11	11 13	175 0	10 3	
	Shahpoora	21 8	30 4	9 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	23 8	29 8	...	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	17 2	23 8	9 9	11 10	25 0	21 6	...	20 4	25 14	...	38 15	100 0	13 7	
Central India.	Indore	13 8	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	20 0	*	*	21 6	29 0	10 0	80 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	18 14	19 15	7 12	10 0	19 15	19 4	*	14 8	24 2	*	30 6	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	28 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	*	*	*	40 0	*	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	31 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1211, 1215 AND 1294 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AND 25th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thár Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	1st half of August 1886.														
Bombay.	Shikarpur	13 0	20 8	10 0	11 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	...	11 6	180 0	13 8	
Bombay.	Sukkur	16 0	21 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
Rajputana.	Partabgarh	16 14	20 10	9 6	12 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	20 10	20 0	21 14	...	17 1	
	2nd half of August 1886.														
Bombay.	Daskrohi	15 0	22 0	6 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	80 0	16 8	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report. The falls have been heaviest in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay.

In Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Punjab, the recent rainfall has been beneficial to the *kharif*, which is generally in good condition. Harvest is in progress in parts of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana, and promises well. In Mysore, Coorg, and Madras agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.

In Bombay the rice crop still needs rain, and in the Central Provinces it has, as already reported, suffered much from drought on high lands. The early rice harvest continues to yield fairly in Bengal, and the condition of the winter rice is very favourable. In Assam sowing for the winter crops has commenced. In Burma the rice crop promises well everywhere.

Cotton-picking has commenced in Berar; in Bombay the crop needs more rain.

Rabi sowings are generally well advanced in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and have commenced in the Punjab, Berar, Hyderabad, and Rajputana.

The public health continues to be generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are steady or falling in the Central Provinces, and rising in one or two districts of the Punjab and in Coorg. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 13th)		
Bellary . .	Average 1·75	Standing crops generally fair; harvest *cholum* and gingelly, yield average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·07	Standing crops reviving by subsequent rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 6·55; this week, 2·95.	Rain excessive in parts; roads and irrigation works damaged. Standing crops, paddy under water. Fever in two, slight small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kistna . .	Average 2·15	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn about average. River 4·25 feet over anicut. Slight fever; cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 2·80	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Small-pox and fever in one, and cattle-disease in all taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·12	Standing crops generally good, but dry grains require more rain in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest generally above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore . .	Average ·40	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, 1·42; this week, ·24.	Fever in parts of one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average 1·59	Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	·60	Preparations for second crop cultivation begun. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 13th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 11th, 9 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting progressing in eleven talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Sujawal 26, 44 and 44 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good; harvesting commenced throughout the district; *juari* damaged by worms in Sakrand. River at Kotri on 11th, 9 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 26, *juari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	Dhandhuka, 1·59; slight showers in all other talukas, save Daskrohi and Parántij.	Reaping of *kharif* commenced throughout the district. More rain wanted for rice and cotton crops. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	·40; total 37·03	Crops in good condition. Cattle-disease abating in Sidhpur. *Bajri* 30, wheat 20, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat . . .	Rain	Fall of rain has proved beneficial to the standing crops; more rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mándvi talukas still continues; slight fever in Olpád, Bárdoli, and Párdi, and small-pox in Bulsar. *Juari* 34 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Násik . . .	Yeola, ·96; Nasik, ·90; Nándgaon, 63; Báglán, ·26; maximum at Sinnar, 2·22; minimum at Chandor, 1·0.	Rainfall beneficial to standing crops. Preparations for *rabi* sowing continue. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 36½ and rice 21½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 6th and 7th, rose to 2° warm on 11th, and then fell to 1° warm on 12th; vapour in air excessive from 9th to 11th; normal on all other days; abnormal wind southerly and strong on 6th and 7th, northerly on 12th and normal on all other days; thunder on 7th.
Poona . . .	Junnar, 1·55; Khed, 2·41; light showers in other talukas varying from ·57 in Petha Bárámati to ·02 in Máwal talukas.	Crops doing well in some talukas; reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* are in progress. More rain wanted in Purandhar taluka Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 41 and *juari* 55 pounds in the district and *bajri* 34 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	At Karjat, 4·96; Sheogaon, 2·39; Jámkhed, 2·12; Ráhuri, 2·09; Nagar, 1·78; Párner, 1·43; and from ·67 to ·82 elsewhere.	*Kharif* crops and public health good; *kharif* reaping commenced in Karjat and Sangamner; *rabi* sowing in progress, except in Sangamner and Akola. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 42 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	At Sholapur, ·78; Bársi, ·41; Karmála, 1·56; Pandharpur, ·20; Sángola, ·35.	Standing crops good; *rabi* sowing almost completed. *Juari* 69½ and *bajri* 48¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at ten stations varying from 2·30 in Nadgund to ·06 in Karajgi, none in Nawalgund, Mundargi, Bankápur, and Hángal.	More rain required, especially for rice crops, which are middling; *juari* and other early crops good; land being prepared for late crops; cotton sowing completed. Public health good; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi taluka. Rice 23 and *juari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, 3·80; Coompta, ·09; Sirsi, ·56; Haliyál, ·32; total 140·86.	Harvest continues in Dharwar and has commenced in coast talukas; rice crops in ear above Ghâts. Fever in three and cattle-disease in six talukas. Common rice 13 at Karwar and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	General health fair. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Wheat 33, *bajri* 28, and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in almost all districts; more rain still required in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Dharwar, and Belgaum. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowing going on in several districts; standing crops slightly injured by blight in parts of Ratnagiri and by insects in parts of Hyderabad. Fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Oct. 13th)		
Chittagong (Oct. 12th)	1·18	Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* rice fair. Damage by caterpillars still reported from south. Preparations being made for winter crops. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca . .	0·75	September rice being harvested; *aman* doing well, prospects good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	2·02	Prospects of crops good; ploughing for winter crops continues. Public health good.
Moorshedabad . .	2·25	Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice good. River fallen considerably.
Rungpore . .	0·66	Prospects of *aman* good. Fever greatly on the increase.
Burdwan . .	0·48	Prospects of crops very satisfactory. Public health fair; fever in several thanas.
Bhagalpur . .	1·52	Late rice very promising; lands being ploughed for *rabi*. Prices easy.
Purneah . .	1·75	Prospects of crops good. Rivers falling. Public health fair.
Patna . .	4·10	Some damage from excessive rain, but prospects of rice crops generally good; *rahar* and *juari* also promising. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga . .	1·71	Harvesting of *bhadoi* completed; prospects of paddy crops, where not destroyed by floods, continue favourable. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	6·35	Rain all over the district. Harvesting of *bhadoi* nearly completed, with average outturn; paddy and other standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease in some villages; general health good.
Cuttack .	2·53	Weather seasonable and showery. Prospects of late rice very favourable; *rabi* crops damaged by rain. Prices falling. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore . .	2·48	Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent.
Khooma . .	0·23	Weather very hot and bright. *Aus* paddy harvested; transplanting of *aman* finished; prospects fair. Public health good.
Dinagepore . .	1·42	Weather fine. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health fair.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	3·63	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
Gya . .	4·83	Prospects of rice crops excellent. Public health good.
Chumparun . .	1·59	Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops nearly completed. Rain has done much good to paddy crops. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera reported from interior; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain all over the Province during the week, in some parts of the Patna and Chota Nagpur divisions it was excessive. Prospects of *aman* crops generally promising in spite of a certain amount of damage caused by floods; *bhadoi* harvest generally fair, except in some parts of Behar, where the loss from floods has been considerable; cultivation of *rabi* crops going on, but in some places delayed owing to continuous rainfall. Fever prevalent in some districts, otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 13th)		
Benares (Sept. 11th)	Average 3·50	Weather clear and seasonable. Crops doing well. Prices steady. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Ballia („ 12th)	Heavy rain	*Rabi* sowing commenced. Health generally good.
Gorakhpore („ 11th)	4·20 at Sadr	Sowings of grain and oilseeds commenced. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 12th)	About 2·0	Prospects of *rabi* very favourable. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 11th)	Average 1·0	*Rabi* sowings in progress; harvest crops look well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good; conditions of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	2·80 at Sadr	In some places *rabi* sowings commenced. Supplies ample. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	*Nil*	Some of the *kharif* crops said to be below the average, owing to the late heavy rain. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·14 all over the district.	Standing crops in good condition; fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly fallen. Slight fever, otherwise health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	In six tahsils from ·10 to 2·30.	Crops in good condition. Prices steady. Fever in places; cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 11th)	Heavy rain until 7th	Weather clear since. Prospects much improved; grain and barley being sown; early sowings have germinated well. Prices steady. Fever abating; cattle-disease in one village.
Farakhabad („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather now clear. Last week's rain has caused some damage in the Sadr tahsil. Elsewhere prospects good. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Beneficial rain has fallen throughout the district.	The weather has now cleared up. *Rabi* sowings are progressing; prospects are favourable and sickness is disappearing.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain over greater part of the district on 7th.	Crops progressing well. Fever and cholera prevalent.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. Rice reaped in parts; *rabi* ploughing commenced. Prices falling slowly. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 11th)	·20 in two parganas	*Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowing commenced. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 2·70	Standing crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; cattle-disease disappearing.
Meerut („ 12th)	*Nil*	Recent rain beneficial; cold bright weather now. Early *kharif* crops cut, remainder flourishing; early *rabi* sowings completed and germinated. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in almost every reporting district during the week. Prospects are good throughout, and in mots places *rabi* sowings have commenced. Supplies ample and prices steady. Fever is still prevalent, otherwise the public health is good.
Punjab—(Oct. 13th)		
Delhi (12th) . .	·92	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of *kharif* improved.
Hissar . .	·40	Health good. Prices rising. More rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Umballa . .	·80	Health fair. Prices stationary. Preparations for wheat sowing commenced.
Jullundur . .	1·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* good; *rabi* ploughing and sowing commenced.
Amritsar . .	2·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	·60	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	·50 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* fair.
Lahore . .	2·70	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	1·0	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of *kharif* average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* average. Preparations for *rabi* sowings commenced.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Peshawar . .	·10	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of *kharif* good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Multan, Shahpur and Dehra Ismail Khan; more wanted in the Delhi, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good; scattered cases of small-pox in the Peshawar district. Prices rising in the Hissar and Rawalpindi districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district, elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 13th)		
Nagpur . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices somewhat fallen.
Jubbulpore . .	·11	Rice benefited by rain; *rabi* sowings advanced. Health fair. Prices easy.
Saugor (Oct. 12th)	1·77	Rain very beneficial to crops. *Rabi* sowings commencing. Fever prevalent.
Seoni . . .	·38	Weather cool and cloudy. *Rabi* sowings commenced with improved prospects. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	·11	Rain has much improved prospects. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . .	·51	Weather clear but hot. Prospects favourable. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices falling.
Raipur . . .	3·47	Weather cloudy but close; rain fairly general, and has done much good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever and cattle-disease continue. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Oct. 9th)	·42	Weather showery. Rice on lowlands fair, on high lands mostly lost, otherwise crops good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in all districts and a good fall in Raipur. Prospects much improved and all crops are doing well, except rice on high ground; *rabi* sowings progressing favourably. Prices steady or falling.
Lower Burma—(Oct. 13th)		
Akyab (Oct. 9th)	1·97; total rainfall 131·557.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein . . .	0·55; total rainfall 87·51.	Public health good; two fatal cases of cholera in town; cattle healthy. Transplanting finished.
Rangoon . .	5·24; total rainfall 90·36.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	1·93; total rainfall 147·87.	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy . .	4·63; total rainfall 201·90.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Henzada . .	1·60; total rainfall 79·93.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tounghoo . .	1·30; total rainfall 74·56.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Public health and health of cattle good; two fatal cases of cholera in Bassien town and several cases in Prome district. Crop prospects good everywhere. Rains nearly over.
Assam—(Oct. 13th)		
Gauhati . .	·09 during week ending 12th instant.	Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings are cool. General health good. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . .	0·86	State and prospects same as reported last week. Distress somewhat relieved by decrease in water.
Cachar . .	*Nil*	Days warm, nights cool. Transplanting of *sali* crops not altogether finished; ploughing and sowing of winter crops progressing. Common rice 13¼ seers per rupee. Outturn of tea good, but will soon be checked if rain does not fall. Blight is disappearing. Health good.
Dibrugarh (Oct. 5th)	2·61	Weather seasonable. *Matikalai* being sown; prospects of *sali* crops good throughout the district, except in two mouzahs in North Lakhimpur; tea doing well. Public health good.
" (" 12th)	12·0	
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 13th)		
Bangalore . .	Generally good fall in all parts of the State, except Tumkur.	Rain wanted in parts of Tumkur. Crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices stationary.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	3·04	Prospects good. Prices slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad – (Oct. 13th)		
Amraoti .	·08	Weather clear. Crops in good condition; cotton-picking commenced, also *rabi* sowing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	2·52	Rain of the week has been very opportune. *Kharif* crops are very favourable.
Hyderabad . .	·85; total rainfall since 1st January, 35·10.	Rainfall of week beneficial to *rabi* sowings, but slightly damaging few ripe *kharif* crops. Fever and ague prevalent throughout the talukas. Prices—wheat 14⅓, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 19, yellow *juari* 25¾, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 13th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*; total rainfall 31·92	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) .	2·41; total rainfall 28·01.	Prospects good.
Neemuch . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Goona . . .	1·19	Health good.
Suina . . .	1·87	Prospects excellent. Health good.
Agar . . .	·16	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	2·57	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops withering.
Nowgong . . .	4·09	Prospects of crops excellent. Health fair. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Sirdapur) .	·24; total rainfall 25·38.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana – (Oct 13th)		
Abu (Oct. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 10th)	*Nil*	Tanks full, wells good. Health good. *Makkai* cut; *bajri* and *til* being cut; crops heavy. Weather fair and exceptionally warm for time of year.
Marwar („ 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks all full. Fever still prevails. Crops being harvested. Weather clear and warm and close. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 10th)	·67	Tanks and wells full. Preparing land for *rabi*. Health good Prices falling. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ 9th)	·31	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Mewwar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops average, being cut. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fair.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Juari* withering for want of rain. Nights cool; days hot. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	·31	Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 9th)	·33	Fever still prevalent. Prospects continue good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Tanks and wells diminishing. Crops being reaped. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ 12th)	·50	Health good; fever in parts. Crops being harvested.
Bikaner („ 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry, wells low. Fever prevalent in four districts. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Oct 7th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 7th)	2·33	State and prospects of crops fair.

No. $\frac{154}{12-14}$ Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, 15th October, 1886.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for the month of September 1886.

The slight depression of temperature which characterized the weather of August last, disappeared, at its close, over the greater portion of the country, and in several provinces, owing to the early cessation of the rains, September was a warm month. In the Punjab, the temperature remained greatly above the average throughout, and, in the latter half of the month, over the whole of the Central Indian plateau. On the mean of the month, the excess amounted to from 2° to 4° in the Punjab, (except in the Derajat and Multan divisions, where it was small,) and from 1° to 4° in Central India, Khandesh, the Deccan and Concan. In the Gangetic plain, Assam, Rajputana, Sind and the Carnatic, the temperature was below the normal average. The depression was greatest in Behar, where it amounted to over 2½°.

The atmospheric pressure was slightly below the September average in the Punjab, owing probably to the high temperature. In Rajputana, Guzerat, and locally at a few places elsewhere, there was a slight excess. Elsewhere the differences from the average in both directions were very small. The air was drier than usual throughout North-Western and Central India, as well as in Bombay. In the Carnatic and the North-West of Bengal, however, it was damper than usual.

The rains ceased early in the month in North-Western India, Rajputana, Central India, Sind, Guzerat and a large part of the Deccan; but in Bengal, Burma, Assam and the more eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, they continued to fall almost to its close. In Madras, as well as over a large portion of Bombay, light showers fell at short intervals.

The rainfall was very heavy all over Bengal, and especially in Behar, where it was nearly three times the average amount; and next thereto, in Northern Bengal. In the Carnatic the rainfall was about the average, and in Mysore and on the plateau of Bellary, it was but slightly above it. Everywhere else, the rainfall was more or less deficient, and little or no rain fell in the Indus Valley, Cutch and Guzerat.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of September 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports.

Districts.	No. of stations.	Average rainfall for September.	Difference from the average in September 1886.
Punjab, West	7	2·49	—1·20
Punjab, East	6	4·22	—2·95
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	14	7·44	—2 51
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic ...	7	5·47	—1·41
Behar	4	7·43	+12·09
Northern Bengal	3	14·73	+5·76
Assam, Cachar	5	11·28	+3·95
Lower Bengal, Chotia Nagpore	6	10·35	+3·81
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8 36	+1·14
Central Provinces, South	7	9·21	—5·73
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·36	—2·06
Rajputana, Central India ... ... / Saugor and Nurbudda	10	6·17	—3·22
Sind, Cutch	4	1·12	—1·05
Guzerat	4	4·99	—4·11
Concan	4	10·33	—6·12
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·57	—2·24
Malabar	5	10·76	—3·24
Mysore, Bellary	6	4·71	+0·70
Carnatic	8	3·62	+0·18
British Burma	7	16·57	—3·73
Ceylon	1	4·72	+3·09

SIMLA;
The 6th October 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th Sept. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th Sept. 1885. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th Sept 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 18th Sept 1886. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th Sept 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th Sept 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th Sept 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th Sept 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18th September 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	87,153	143	683	1,02,720	150	26,79,219	179	31,07,266	187	4,28,047	...
25th ditto	Madras	861	1,40,479	163	831	1,59,519	192	34,88,016	165	36,26,561	175	1,38,545	...
18th ditto	South Indian	654	76,838	117	654	97,517	149	21,01,797	134	24,98,276	154	2,96,479	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,04,980	337	1,497	5,09,679	341	1,57,88,275	429	1,80,82,212	494	22,93,937	...
18th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,07,043	449	461	2,20,000	477	60,02,868	530	65,09,393	578	5,06,525	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,16,493	249	4,126	10,89,435	264	3,01,20,175	300	3,37,83,708	314	36,63,533	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th September 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,34,820	551	1,515	7,87,376	520	2,15,89,000	580	2,14,94,760	581		94,240
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,646	169	57	17,163	300	2,09,402	149	2,39,[illegible]93	171	29,891	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar Ghazipur	12	612	51	12	599	50	23,105	78	25,113	85	2,008	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,143	82	75	5,352	71	1,57,167	86	1,66,266	91	9,099	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,62,403	186	1,411	3,06,000	217	72,18,593	208	79,85,191	232	7,66,598	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,119	64	315	32,259	102	4,04,653	63	8,26,933	107	4,22,280	...
25th ditto	Indian Midland	...	..	...	42	3,007	72		..	46,593	45	46,593	
	TOTAL	3,385	11,33,743	335	3,427	11,51,756	336	2,96,01,920	361	3,07,84,149	368	11,82,229	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
18th September 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	29,623	127	234	83,907	359	18,59,550	325	21,98,592	384	3,39,042	...
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,853	68	27	1,442	53	33,560	50	39,805	60	6,245	
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	15,006	60	249	46,840	188	8,44,068	138	10,74,195	176	2,30,127	
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,492	40	37	1,784	48	58,439	63	49,674	54		8,765
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	16,773	74	246	22,026	90	5,97,072	108	7,14,313	119	1,17,241	..
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,359	62	253	19,903	79	3,88,310	63	5,03,892	81	1,15,582	
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,126	225	45	10,750	239	2,21,094	200	3,05,938	278	84,244	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	13,420	90	149	10,080	68	6,[illegible]9,741	164	6,14,758	169	...	14,983
Ditto	Burma	327	32,362	99	327	33,553	103	9,07,[illegible]00	135	9,83,512	120	16,312	
28th August 1886	Cherra-Companyganj			...		(a)	...			(b) 259	2	259	
25th September 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,53,210	251	1,803	4,66,763	259	1,35,65,206	306	1,19,04,367	270	...	16,60,839
Ditto	Amritsar Pathankot	66	4,486	68	66	4,255	64	1,35,[illegible]27	85	1,31,884	82	...	6,394
Ditto	Bareilly Pilibhit	36	1,376	38	36	1,[illegible]67	35	[illegible]	36	43,376	49	10,422	
18th ditto	Dacca	86	1,169	14	86	3,990	46	30,135	34	1,20,473	56	81,338	
Ditto	Jorhat	25	979	39	30	809	27	16,427	27	17,284	24	857	.
	TOTAL	3,558	5,07,243	168	3,588	7,07,369	197	1,93,91,634	227	1,87,02,322	213		6,89,312
GRAND TOTAL. (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	27,47,479	249	11,141	29,48,560	265	7,91,13,729	295	8,32,70,179	305	41,56,450	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			..		..			3,84,52,812	143	4,33,08,779	158	..	
NET RECEIPTS		..						4,06,60,917	152	3,99,61,400	147	...	6,99,517
	Assisted Companies.												
18th September 1886	Bengal-Central	125	7,550	36	125	9,869	79	2,58,292	84	2,76,992	91	18,700	..
25th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,223	48	67	4,207	63	1,11,667	68	1,48,908	91	37,241	...
18th ditto	Assam	78	4,863	62	78	6,500	83	1,10,786	57	1,62,044	85	51,258	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,348	77	303	27,480	91	5,71,123	76	9,60,223	130	3,89,100	
25th ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,147	143	22	3,513	159	1,29,409	223	1,19,811	220	..	9,598
	TOTAL	595	39,130	66	595	51,569	87	11,81,277	81	16,67,978	115	4,86,701	
	Native States.												
18th September 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,312	59	193	13,371	69	4,81,775	101	4,85,564	103	3,789	...
25th ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,568	40	64	6,050	94	77,378	49	93,478	59	16,100	.
18th ditto	Nizam's	121	25,442	210	208	34,803	167	5,56,183	187	6,[illegible]9,254	129	1,03,071	.
Ditto	Mysore	140	6,899	49	140	7,816	50	1,94,483	57	2,0[illegible],238	59	7,755	...
25th ditto	Rajpura Patiala	10	675	42	16	580	37	18,472	47	[illegible]6,662	73	8,190	
Ditto	Morvi			.	24	344	14	.		20,087	35	20,687	
	TOTAL	534	46,896	88	645	62,970	98	13,28,291	102	14,87,583	94	1,59,592	..

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 28th August 1886.

SIMLA,
The 13th October, 1886

A. B. SAMPSON,
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1886.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret intelligence of the death in Burma, on the 20th instant, of HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. T. MACPHERSON, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and Commanding the Forces in Burma under the orders of the Government of India.

Her Majesty's Government have desired the Governor-General in Council to say that they share in the regret felt by the Government of India at the public loss sustained by the death of this gallant and distinguished Soldier.

As a mark of respect to the late SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, the Governor-General in Council directs that the flag of Fort William be lowered to half-mast high during the whole of the 25th instant, and that fifteen minute guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on that date.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October, 1886.

Programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's Arrival in Calcutta.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will arrive in Calcutta, by the I. G. S. *Clive*, on Monday, the 13th December, 1886, and will disembark at Prinsep's Ghât about 5 P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY will be received at Prinsep's Ghât by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of Native Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up at Prinsep's Ghât.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard and the Calcutta Mounted Rifles will form the Escort.

The route taken will be by the Strand Road and Esplanade Row into Government House by the North-West Entrance.

Guards of Honor of British Infantry and of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, with Band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as HIS EXCELLENCY lands.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to wear uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will ap[illegible] Morning dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1886.

No. 20.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st of March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION No. VII OF 1886.

A Regulation to provide for the administration of Criminal Justice in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of Criminal Justice in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor General's assent, as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

X of 1882.

2. (1) Subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule to this Regulation, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended by Acts III of 1884 and X of 1886 (which Code as so amended is in this Regulation referred to as "the Code"), shall extend to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States, so far as it can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Code, any Magistrate or Court may construe any provision therein with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

Power for Local Government to make rules and issue orders before commencement of Regulation.

3. Any power conferred on the Local Government by the Code as modified by this Regulation to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Regulation, but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Regulation comes into force.

Expiration of Regulation.

4. This Regulation shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, 1888, unless its operation is extended beyond that date by an order of the Governor-General in Council.

SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 2, SUB-SECTION (1).)

Modifications subject to which the Code is to extend to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States.

"High Court." (Section 4, cl. (i).)

I. (1) "High Court" shall mean—

(i) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, the Recorder of Rangoon; and

(ii) in reference to proceedings against other persons—

(a) in the case of Chapter XXVII and sections 381 and 382, and of appeal from, and revision of, a sentence of death, the Local Government; and

(b) in other cases, an officer to be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and to be styled the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma:

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of the second part of this definition, that the Local Government may from time to time by order in writing direct that the functions assigned to the Local Government as High Court by that clause shall, for any local area described in the order, be discharged by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, and may at any time revoke an order under this proviso with effect on and from such date subsequent to the notification of the revocation thereof to the Judicial Commissioner as the Local Government may appoint.

(2) That portion of sub-section (1) which declares the Recorder of Rangoon to be the High Court in reference to proceedings against European British subjects is enacted with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

"Officer in charge of a police-station". (Section 4, cl. (o).)

II. The police-officer of highest rank present at a police-station-house shall be deemed to be an "officer in charge of a police-station."

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193 and Chapter XXIII.)

III. (1) Each district shall be a Sessions Division, the Court of the District Magistrate shall be the Court of Session for that Division, and the District Magistrate shall be the Judge of that Court.

(2) As Judge of a Court of Session, a District Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(3) A trial before a Court of Session may be without jury or aid of assessors.

Conferment of magisterial powers on police officers. (Section 14.)

IV. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may confer on any police-officer all or any of the powers conferred or

conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

Whipping. (Section 32.)

V. (1) A Magistrate of any class may pass a sentence of whipping.

(2) A Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of whipping without being specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

(3) A Magistrate of the third class shall not pass a sentence of whipping unless he is specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

Powers of Magistrates. (Sections 36, 37 and 260.)

VI. (1) Magistrates described in the first column of the following table shall have the powers severally specified against them in the second column thereof, without being further empowered in that behalf:

Magistrates.	Powers.
1	2
Magistrates of the first class.	To require security for good behaviour, section 110; To make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
Magistrates of the first or second class.	To make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, section 143; To make orders under section 144.
Magistrates of the first, second or third class.	To entertain complaints, section 191; To receive police-reports, section 191; To entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
Sub-divisional Magistrates.	To call for records, section 435.

(2) The Local Government may empower a Magistrate of any class to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII any offence mentioned in section 260 which under section 29 he is competent to try.

Power to any police-officer to act under section 55. (Section 55.)

VII. Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred by section 55 on an officer in charge of a police-station.

Detention by police. (Sections 57 and 61.)

VIII. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 or section 61, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable:

(2) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.

Complement to Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, s. 7 (1) (d). (Section 162.)

IX. Nothing in the first paragraph of section 162 shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is a Magistrate.

State offences and false evidence by person to whom pardon has been tendered. (Sections 196 and 339.)

X. A prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the District Magistrate.

Tender of pardon. (Section 337.)

XI. A Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 need not record his reasons for so doing, and, notwithstanding anything in that section, may try the case himself.

Recording of evidence. (Chapter XXV.)

XII. (1) In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) by or before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it shall be sufficient if the Magistrate or Court makes a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1) or in the Code, the Local Government may from time to time make rules with respect to the record to be made in cases tried by such Myothugyis and Thugyis as are Magistrates of the third class, and as to the disposal of the record.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment for six months or less. (Section 383.)

XIII. In the case of a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Court passing the sentence may forward the accused with a warrant to the District Magistrate, who may in his discretion either cause the prisoner to be employed in any part of the district on roads or other works of public utility, or forward him to the nearest jail.

Appeal to High Court and limitation therefor. (Section 408.)

XIV. (1) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate may appeal to the High Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction. XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeal. (Sections 413, 414 and 438.)

XV. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this schedule or in the Code, an appeal shall not lie—

(a) in a case in which a Magistrate of the third class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(b) in a case in which a Magistrate of the second class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(c) in a case in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months only, or of fine not exceeding five hundred rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(d) in a case in which a District Magistrate or Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of whipping, or of all or any of those punishments combined.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may at any time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that this section shall cease to be in force in any district with effect from a date to be specified in the notification.

(3) While this section is in force in any district, the District Magistrate may, in any case in which he has himself called for, or a Sub-divisional Magistrate has forwarded to him, the record of a proceeding before a Magistrate of the second or of the third class, pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

XVI. In any case in which an appeal lies, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded:

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Contempt and offences against public justice or relating to documents. (Section 487.)

XVII. Where an offence referred to in section 195 is committed before a Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for the offence the person accused thereof.

Conduct of prosecutions. (Section 495.)

XVIII. Notwithstanding anything in section 495, a Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

Adjournment on application for transfer of cases. (Section 526A.)

XIX. A Court may, for reasons to be stated in writing, refuse to exercise in the manner mentioned in section 526A the power of postponement or adjournment given by section 344.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

XX. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.

Fees for processes, copies and inspection of records (Section 553.)

XXI. Rules under section 553, clause (c), may regulate the following among other matters, namely:—

(a) the fees to be paid for processes; and

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects

XXII. Nothing in this schedule with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the enhancement or execution thereof, shall be construed to affect the Code in its application to European British subjects.

Transitory Provision.

Discharge of functions of High Court pending appointment of Judicial Commissioner.

XXIII. Until a Judicial Commissioner is appointed for Upper Burma, the functions assigned or assignable to him by or under the Code as modified by this Regulation shall be discharged by Commissioners in and for their respective divisions as for the time being defined under section 3 of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1876. XX of 1886.

No. 21.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st of March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION No. VIII OF 1886.

THE UPPER BURMA CIVIL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1886.

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A Regulation to provide for the Administration of Civil Justice in Upper Burma.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the administration of civil justice in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor-General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(4) Any power conferred by this Regulation to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Regulation, but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Regulation comes into force.

Interpretation.

2 *(1)* The provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1868, shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to this Regulation. I of 1868.

(2) "Value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

(1).—In Upper Burma generally.

Grades of Civil Courts.

3. Besides the Civil Court having ordinary original jurisdiction within the Town of Mandalay under this Regulation, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, the Civil Courts in Upper Burma shall be of five grades, namely:—

(1) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;

(2) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Sub-divisional Officer;

(4) the Court of the Township Officer; and

(5) the Court of the Circle Officer.

Appointment and removal of Judges.

4. *(1)* The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers and Township Officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government.

(3) Circle officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the Judicial Commissioner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, a police-officer may be appointed a Circle Officer for the purposes of this Regulation.

Number of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

5. *(1)* The Local Government may fix and vary—

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the number of Courts of Deputy Commissioners, and

(b) of its own authority, the number of Courts of Sub-divisional Officers and Township Officers.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may fix and vary the number of Courts of Circle Officers.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

6. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts of Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers and Township Officers.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts of Circle Officers.

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

7. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force—

(a) the Court of the Circle Officer shall have jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees;

(b) the Court of the Township Officer shall have jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding three hundred rupees; and

(c) the Court of the Sub-divisional Officer and the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction in original suits without limit as regards the value.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter II.—The Courts.—Sections 8-16.)

Court of Judicial Commissioner to be High Court, and Court of Deputy Commissioner to be District Court.

8. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for Upper Burma.

(*2*) Subject to those provisions, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the Court of the Sub-divisional Officer shall, for the purposes of any enactment specified in the notification, be deemed to be the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

Control over Civil Courts.

9. (*1*) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(*2*) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Civil Courts in the local area within his jurisdiction.

(2).—In the Town of Mandalay only.

Constitution of Civil Court of Mandalay, and appointment and tenure of Judges.

10. (*1*) There shall be a Civil Court, to be known as the Civil Court of Mandalay, having jurisdiction within the Town of Mandalay, and consisting of two Judges, to be called respectively the First Judge and the Second Judge, who shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government.

(*2*) The Local Government may define the limits of the Town of Mandalay as the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Court of Mandalay.

(*3*) Section 8, sub-section *(1)*, and section 9, sub-section *(1)*, with respect to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, apply to that Court in its relation to the Civil Court of Mandalay.

Jurisdiction of Civil Court.

11. The Civil Court of Mandalay shall have jurisdiction to try—

(*a*) all original suits of a civil nature arising within the Town of Mandalay, and

(*b*) all original suits of a civil nature which may be transferred to it for disposal under this Regulation.

Exercise of powers of Civil Court by one Judge.

12. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may, after consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, make rules providing, in such manner as it thinks fit, for the exercise by one of the Judges of the Civil Court of Mandalay of all or any of the powers of that Court.

Decision in case heard by a Bench.

13. (*1*) Where the two Judges of the Civil Court of Mandalay sitting together are of the same opinion as to a decree or order to be made, the decree or order shall follow their opinion.

(*2*) If they differ as to a question of law or usage having the force of law, or in construing a document the construction of which may affect the merits, they shall draw up, and refer for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner, a statement of the facts of the case and of the point on which they differ in opinion, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure applicable to a reference to the High Court shall apply. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) If they differ on any matter other than a matter specified in sub-section (*2*), the opinion of the First Judge shall prevail.

Appeals.

14. (*1*) An appeal shall lie to the First Judge from a decree or order of the Second Judge sitting singly, and to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner from a decree or order of the two Judges sitting together or of the First Judge sitting singly.

(*2*) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall run from the date of the decree or order appealed against, and shall be as follows:—

(*a*) when the appeal lies to the Court of the First Judge—thirty days:

(*b*) when the appeal lies to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner—sixty days.

(*3*) In the computation of these periods of thirty and sixty days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Conferment of Small Cause Court jurisdiction on First and Second Judges.

15. (*1*) The Local Government may confer, within the Town of Mandalay, upon the First Judge and the Second Judge the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under Act XI of 1865 for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees and fifty rupees, respectively, as the Local Government thinks fit.

(*2*) The Local Government may make rules for regulating the distribution of business between the First Judge and the Second Judge under this section.

Revision.

16. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Judicial Commissioner may in any circumstances call for the record of any case decided in the Civil Court of Mandalay in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred to himself or to the First Judge, as the case may be, within the time limited therefor. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The First Judge may forward to the Judicial Commissioner, with such remarks as he thinks fit, the record of any case decided by the Second Judge in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to the satisfaction of the First Judge, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor.

(*3*) The Judicial Commissioner may, in any case called for by him under sub-section (*1*) or forwarded to him under sub-section (*2*), pass such order as he thinks fit.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 17-30.)

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rules.

Procedure to be observed at Mandalay and elsewhere respectively.

17. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all suits and other proceedings in the Civil Courts of Upper Burma, except proceedings in the Civil Court of Mandalay and in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Appeal, Reference or Revision in relation thereto.

(*2*) Except as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of this Regulation, proceedings in the Civil Court of Mandalay shall be regulated—

(*a*) in suits transferred to the Court under this Regulation from a Court having jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Town of Mandalay, by the provisions of this Chapter, and

(*b*) in other cases, by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as those provisions can be made applicable.

XIV of 1882

(*3*) In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Appeal, Reference or Revision in relation to the Civil Court of Mandalay, the rules prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure shall be followed so far as circumstances permit.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Effect of prior adjudication.

18. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties in the same rights, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim.

Effect of pending suit.

19. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Appearance in person or by agent.

20. (*1*) The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act required to be made or done by a party under this Regulation to be made or done by the party through a duly authorized agent, or through an advocate, vakil or attorney of one of the High Courts, or through an advocate of the first grade in Lower Burma.

(*2*) Permission under this section shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(*3*) Except with the permission of the Court granted under the foregoing portion of this section, every appearance, application or act under this Regulation shall be made or done by a party in person.

(*4*) Where the permission mentioned in this section is granted to a party, the agent, vakil, attorney or advocate must, unless he is an advocate of a High Court established by Royal Charter, be appointed by the party by instrument in writing, and that instrument must be filed in Court.

Withdrawal of permission to appoint agent.

21. In any case in which the Court has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance in Court to appear by agent, vakil, attorney or advocate, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the permission at any stage of the proceedings, and require the party to attend in person.

Consequences of not appearing in person when required.

22. A party required to attend in person under the last foregoing section, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation applicable to parties who do not appear.

Institution of Suits.

Mode of beginning suit.

23. The plaintiff may begin his suit—

(*a*) in the Court of a Circle Officer by making a verbal complaint, which shall be reduced to writing by the Court, and

(*b*) in any other Court by presenting a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff

24. On a complaint being made or a plaint presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff, or his agent, vakil, attorney or advocate, as to the merits of the case

Summary dismissal of suit

25. If upon the examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action, or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a Civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Issue of summons.

26. If upon the examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain place and on a certain day.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

Mode of service of summons when there are several defendants.

27. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Judge and seal of the Court, and, when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service on defendant in person.

28. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

Service when defendant cannot be found.

29. When the defendant cannot be found, the service may be on any adult male member of his family residing with him.

Endorsement of summons by person served.

30. (*1*) Where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf, the person on whom the service is made shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service,

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 31-41.)

to be endorsed on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

(2) If the person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court

Service by posting copy of summons on door of dwelling-house.

31. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made, the service may be effected by posting the copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant is dwelling, if he is dwelling at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Endorsement of summons by person serving.

32. The person serving a summons shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court, the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

Substituted service when summons is returned unserved.

33. *(1)* When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, the Court shall order the summons to be served—

(*a*) by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous place in the court-house and also on the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it is known where he last resided, or

(*b*) in such other manner as the Court thinks proper.

(2) A service in the manner ordered by the Court under clause (*b*) of sub-section *(1)* shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner specified in clause (*a*) of that sub-section.

Fixing of time for appearance in case of substituted service.

34. When service is substituted by order of the Court under the last foregoing section, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service on defendant residing out of jurisdiction and having no agent.

35. If the defendant resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has not within those limits an agent empowered to accept the service, the Court shall transmit the summons for service to a Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides.

Service on defendant residing out of British India and having no agent.

36. *(1)* If the defendant resides out of British India and has not in British India an agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he resides, and be forwarded to him by post or otherwise.

(2) If on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks fit.

Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

37. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the land or other property.

Consequences of Non-appearance of Parties.

Dismissal of suit on non appearance of either party

38. *(1)* If, on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or any other day subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

(2) When a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit, or, if within a period of thirty days he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his failure to appear, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the complaint already recorded or plaint already filed.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant, when summons was duly served

39. *(1)* If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

(2) If the defendant appears on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous failure to appear, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.

40. *(1)* If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service provided by this Regulation, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of those modes.

(2) If the plaintiff appears, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of that day to be given to the defendant.

Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.

41. *(1)* If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon the admission.

(2) When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 42-54.)

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

42. If there are two or more plaintiffs, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court may at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing proceed with the suit in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

43. If there are two or more defendants, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment, and shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants by whom appearance has not been made as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.

44. (*1*) Where judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply within a reasonable time, not exceeding thirty days, after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order setting it aside.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.

45. (*1*) Where judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order setting it aside.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment by default and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

46. A judgment shall not be set aside on an application under either of the two last foregoing sections unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

Framing of issues.

47. If both parties are present on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any subsequent day to which the proceedings are adjourned for this purpose, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and, having with his own hand made a note of the examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case depends

Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.

48. (*1*) If the parties are at issue on a question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon the question, and shall appoint a time and place for the hearing of the suit.

(*2*) Upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as, subject to any rules made under this Regulation, the Court thinks reasonable, the Court shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

Service of summons on witnesses.

49. A summons to a witness shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner provided by this Regulation for service of summons on a defendant.

Witness neglecting to attend may be arrested.

50. If a witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed, and does not offer reasonable excuse for the neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring the witness before it to give his evidence.

The Hearing.

Mode of taking evidence.

51. (*1*) On the day appointed for the hearing of the suit, or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses shall be taken by the Judge orally in open Court and in presence of the parties.

(*2*) Any evidence given in a language not understood by a party to the suit shall be interpreted to that party as the examination proceeds.

(*3*) Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

Recording of evidence.

52. A memorandum of all evidence taken shall be reduced to writing by the Judge as the examination proceeds with his own hand in English or in Burmese at his discretion.

Power for Court to examine witness, or require production of document.

53 The Court may at any stage of the suit examine as a witness any person present in Court, or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing, if it considers that the evidence of the person, or the production of the document or thing, is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

Commissions to take Evidence, make local Enquiries and examine Accounts.

Issue of commissions.

54. (*1*) If in any case—

(*a*) the evidence of a witness is required who resides at some place far distant from the place where the Court is held, or who is unable from sickness or infirmity to attend before the Court to be personally examined, or is exempt from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) a local investigation seems requisite for elucidating any matter in dispute, or

(*c*) an examination of any accounts becomes necessary,

the Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission to any person, delegating to him such powers and containing such instructions as it thinks necessary for the examination of the witness,

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 55-67.)

or the making of the local investigation, or the examination of the accounts.

(2) The commission and the return thereto, and the depositions of any witnesses examined under the commission, and any documents filed before the person to whom the commission was issued, shall form part of the record.

Judgments.

Delivery of judgment.

55. When the documentary evidence (if any) has been perused, the witnesses examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or on some subsequent day of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Judgment to be in writing.

56. The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand, in English or in Burmese, at the discretion of the Judge, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

Contents of judgment.

57. The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue, together with the grounds of the decision, and shall conclude with a decree clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit:

Provided that, when the decision upon one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, the Court may, in its discretion, abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs.

58. *(1)* The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

(2) In determining the amount of costs the Court shall not allow the remuneration of representatives appointed under section 20.

Allowance of interest.

59. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum yearly, on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment of amount of decree by instalments.

60. In a decree for the payment of money the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount due under the decree shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Contents of decree for moveable property.

61. Where in a suit for moveable property the decree is for the delivery of the property, the Court shall fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be enforced.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

62. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on their application and on payment by them of the cost of the copies.

Procedure in special Cases.

Attachment before judgment when defendant seeks to evade proceedings.

63. If a Court at any stage of a suit before judgment is satisfied, upon such enquiry as it considers necessary, that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree which may be made against him in the suit, is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or to dispose of any property, or to remove any moveable property from the jurisdiction of the Court, it may issue its warrant for the attachment of the property of the defendant, and may, unless the defendant gives security for the satisfaction of any decree which may be made against him, detain his property under attachment until judgment is pronounced.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

64. If a Court at any stage of a suit before judgment is satisfied, upon such enquiry as it considers necessary, that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by a party to the suit, it may issue an injunction to that party commanding him to refrain from the act of waste, damage or alienation, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it deems fit.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

65. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, and on such terms as it deems fit, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or the injury or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury; and, in case of disobedience, the injunction may be enforced by attaching the property of the defendant and retaining it under attachment until he obeys the injunction.

Power to vary or set aside orders under section 63, 64 or 65, and to adjudge compensation to parties injured.

66. The Court may at any time vary or set aside an order made by it under any one of the three last foregoing sections; and if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to the party to be insufficient, it may award against the party in its decree such amount, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by the order.

Power to add parties.

67. *(1)* If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to the suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that the person be made a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

(2) Where a person is so made a plaintiff or defendant, the Court shall cause a summons to be served on him in the manner provided by this Regulation for the service of a summons on a defendant.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 68-78.)

Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

68. Where a suit involves any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it may be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Miscellaneous.

Exemption of women from appearance in person.

69. Women who, according to the custom and manners of the class to which they belong, ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or as witnesses.

Power for Local Government to exempt from appearance in person.

70. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw the privilege.

Filing of documents admitted in evidence.

71. (*1*) All documents admitted as evidence in a suit, other than entries in shop-books or other books, shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the written permission of the Court.

(*2*) A certified copy of any document so returned within three months from the date of the disposal of the suit shall be filed with the record.

Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

72. (*1*) When a party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

(*2*) The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and, having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file the copy with the record and return the book to the party producing it unless there seems to the Court to be cause for impounding it.

Execution of Decrees.

Mode of execution of decrees.

73. The Court shall, on application made by the decree-holder in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say—

(*a*) a decree for property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of the property to the decree-holder, or

when the property is moveable, and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, by levying in the manner provided by this section for the execution of a decree for money the amount fixed as an alternative under section 61;

(*b*) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree-holder possession of his portion;

(*c*) a decree for money, by attaching the property of the judgment-debtor and selling it by auction;

(*d*) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by attaching his property and retaining it under attachment.

Decree against sureties.

74. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a judgment-debtor.

Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

75 When an application is made for the execution of an *ex parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give security for compensation for any injury that may be done in the course of the execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Execution of a decree out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

76. If a decree cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, that Court may transmit to any other Court a copy of the decree, together with—

(*a*) a certificate that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, or has only been so obtained to an extent to be specified in the certificate, and

(*b*) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree or, if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect;

and may request the Court to which those documents are transmitted to execute the decree as if it were a decree made by itself.

Execution of a decree of a Court beyond the limits of the district.

77. On receiving similar documents and a similar requisition from any Civil Court established in any part of British India beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, or established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, for the execution of a decree made by that Court, the Deputy Commissioner, or the Judge of any Civil Court under his control to whom he may transfer the matter for disposal, may execute the decree as if it had been made by himself.

Appeal.

Appeals from Courts of Circle Officers, Township Officers and Sub-divisional Officers

78. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding twenty-five rupees by a Circle Officer, or in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Township Officer, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by a Sub-divisional Officer, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(*2*) From every other decree or order of a Circle Officer, Township Officer or Sub-divisional Officer in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) The Local Government may confer on a Sub-divisional Officer the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of receiving and hearing appeals from decrees and orders of Circle Officers and Township Officers in any local area, and may withdraw those powers.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 79-85.—Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 86-87.)

Appeals from Courts of Deputy Commissioners.

79. *(1)* A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees by a Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(2) From every other decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

80. *(1)* Save as provided by this section, and subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, an appellate decree or order of a Sub-divisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner shall be final.

(2) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in a suit of value exceeding one thousand rupees shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Revision.

Revision.

81. *(1)* The Judicial Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

(2) A Deputy Commissioner who has been authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, by order in writing, empower any Sub-divisional Officer under his control to exercise the powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner by sub-section *(1)* with respect to the decisions of all or any of the Courts of Circle Officers under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Distribution of Business and Transfer of Proceedings.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

82. A Deputy Commissioner may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by him and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to transfer proceedings.

83. *(1)* The Judicial Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

(2) Subject to such rules as the Judicial Commissioner may make in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, and, with the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, any other Deputy Commissioner, may transfer any suit, whether pending before himself or in a Court under his control, to the Civil Court of Mandalay for disposal.

Power for Local Government to transfer business.

84. *(1)* The Local Government may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by a Deputy Commissioner shall be transferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or of a Sub-divisional Officer.

(2) Business so transferred shall be disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer, as the case may be, subject to the rules applicable to like cases when disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner.

Review.

Reviews.

85. *(1)* The Judicial Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) A Court subordinate to that of the Judicial Commissioner shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining—

(a) in the case of the Court of a Circle Officer, Township Officer or Sub-divisional Officer, the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) in the case of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Judicial Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Pending cases how to be disposed of.

86. *(1)* Cases pending when this Regulation comes into force shall be disposed of by such of the Courts under this Regulation as the Local Government may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision in this Regulation would deprive any party of any right which, but for this Regulation, would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed as if this Regulation were not in force.

Law to be administered.

87. *(1)* When in any suit it is necessary for a Court under this Regulation to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or any religious usage or institution,—

the Buddhist law in cases where the parties are Buddhists,

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in Upper Burma.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section *(1)* or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

The Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 88-93.)

Power for Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

88. *(1)* The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The rules may regulate the following among other matters, namely:—

(a) the fees to be paid for processes;

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records; and

(c) the travelling and other expenses of witnesses.

Compliance by Judicial Commissioner with requisitions of Local Government.

89. The Judicial Commissioner shall comply with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, his Court, or any Court subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, those records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports, and shall act in compliance with any request which the Local Government may make to him with respect to the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4, sub-section (3), section 5, sub-section (2), and section 6, sub-section (2).

Miscellaneous proceedings.

90. The procedure to be observed by any Court under this Regulation in suits shall be followed, so far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in that Court other than suits.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

91. Notwithstanding anything in this Regulation, a decree or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of an irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned or is likely to occasion a failure of justice.

Powers exercisable from time to time.

92. Powers conferred by this Regulation may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Transitory Provision.

Discharge of functions of High Court pending appointment of Judicial Commissioner.

93. Until a Judicial Commissioner is appointed for Upper Burma, the functions assigned to him by this Regulation shall be discharged by Commissioners in and for their respective divisions as for the time being defined under section 3 of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.

XX of 1886.

No. 22.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st of March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION No. IX OF 1886.

THE UPPER BURMA LAND-ACQUISITION REGULATION, 1886.

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The Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.
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A Regulation to provide for the Acquisition of Land in Upper Burma for public purposes and for Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the acquisition of land in Upper Burma for public purposes and for Companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account thereof;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor-General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

(2) "person interested" includes any person claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Regulation:

(3) "Collector" means a Deputy Commissioner of a district, and includes any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Regulation:

(4) "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent: VI of 1882.

(5) "local fund" means any public fund of which the control or management is entrusted by the Government to any local officer or authority:

(6) "Part" and "section" mean respectively a Part and a section of this Regulation:

(7) "person", "year", "month", "Local Government", "Magistrate" and "imprisonment" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in section 2 of the General Clauses Act, 1868: I of 1868.

(8) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females, and words in the singular shall include the plural, and *vice versâ*: and

(9) the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent in this clause provided (that is to say):—

(a) trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability;

(b) a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

(c) the guardians of minors and the committees of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted.

PART II.

ACQUISITION.

Preliminary Investigation.

Procedure and powers of officers when land is likely to be needed for public purpose.

3 (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct, and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the notification to be given at convenient places in that locality.

The Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.
(Part II.—Acquisition.—Sections 4-11.)

(2) Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

(a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in the locality;
(b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;
(c) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for the purpose notified;
(d) to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon;
(e) to mark the levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches; and
(f) where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving the occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage done in exercise of powers under last foregoing section.

4. The officer authorized under the last foregoing section shall at the time of his entry under that section pay or tender payment for all necessary damage which may be done by him or his servants or workmen, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the Collector, whose decision shall be final.

Declaration of intended Acquisition.

Declaration that land is needed for a public purpose.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of Part VI, whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to the Local Government, or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders:

Provided that a declaration shall not be made under this section unless the compensation to be awarded for the property is to be paid out of public revenues or out of some local fund, or by a Company.

(2) The declaration shall be published in such manner as the Local Government may direct, and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and, where a plan has been made of the land, the place where the plan may be inspected.

(3) A declaration under this section shall be conclusive proof that the land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, as the case may be; and, after making the declaration, the Local Government may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

After declaration Collector to take order for acquisition.

6. Whenever any land has been so declared to be needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government, or some officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

Marking and measuring of the land.

7. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under section 3) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made) a plan to be made thereof.

Notice to persons interested in the land.

8. (1) The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in the land may be made to him.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) shall state the particulars of the land needed, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (the time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for those interests.

(3) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of the land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate.

(4) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent as aforesaid, the notice shall be sent to him by post.

Power to require persons interested to deliver statements of names and interests of other persons.

9. The Collector may also require any person referred to in sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of the last foregoing section to deliver to him a statement, containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of that interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for the year next preceding the date of the statement.

Obligation to make or deliver statements respecting interests.

10. A person required to make or deliver a statement under section 8 or section 9 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Inquiry into Value and Claims, and Award by Collector.

Inquiry into value and award of compensation.

11. (1) On the day mentioned in the notice under section 8, sub-section (1), the Collector shall proceed to inquire into the value of the land and to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed therefor, and shall make and sign an award for the same.

(2) For the purpose of an inquiry under this section, the Collector may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents by the same means and,

The Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.
(Part II.—Acquisition.—Sections 12-15.)
(Part III.—Apportionment of Compensation.—Sections 16-17.—Part IV.—Payment.—Sections 18-20.)

as far as may be, in the same manner as is provided by the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886, in the case of a Civil Court.

Adjournment of inquiry.

12. The Collector may, if no claimant attend pursuant to the notice, or if for any other cause he thinks fit, from time to time postpone the inquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Matters to be respectively regarded and disregarded in determining compensation.

13. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Regulation, the Collector shall take into consideration—

First, the market-value of the land at the time of the award;

Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the award, by reason of the severance of the land from his other land;

Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the award, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and

Fourthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition, the person interested is compelled to change his residence, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to the change.

(2) But the Collector shall not take into consideration—

First, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition; or

Secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired; or

Thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render the person liable to a suit; or

Fourthly, any damage which, after the time of the award, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

Fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired, likely to accrue from the use to which the land will be put when acquired; or

Sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested, likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

Seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land made, commenced or effected with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Regulation.

Taking Possession.

Power to take possession after award in ordinary cases.

14. When the Collector has made an award he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Power to take possession in cases of urgency.

15. (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 8, sub-section (1), take possession of any waste or arable land needed for public purposes or for a Company.

(2) The land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all incumbrances.

(3) The Collector shall offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on the land; and in case the offer is not accepted the value of the crops and trees shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions of this Regulation.

PART III.

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified in the award.

16. Where there are several persons interested, if they agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of the apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between them the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Dispute as to apportionment.

17. When the amount of compensation has been settled, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, the Collector shall decide the dispute.

PART IV.

PAYMENT.

Persons to whom payment of compensation is to be made.

18. Payment of the compensation shall be made by the Collector according to the award to the persons named therein:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Regulation to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Time for payment of compensation.

19. When the amount of the compensation has been settled, if the persons interested so desire, the Collector shall on making the award pay the amount of the compensation and take possession of the land:

Provided that, in any case where immediate possession is not required, he may allow the occupants (if any) of the land to remain in occupation thereof upon such terms as he and they may agree on, until possession of the land is required.

Percentage on market-value and interest.

20. (1) In addition to the amount of any compensation awarded under this Regulation, the Collector shall, in consideration of the compulsory nature of

The Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.
(Part V.—Temporary Occupation of Land.—Sections 21-22.—Part VI.—Acquisition of Land for Companies.—Sections 23-26.)

the acquisition, pay fifteen per centum on the market-value mentioned in section 13, sub-section (*1*).

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation is not paid on possession being taken, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded and the percentage referred to in sub-section (*1*) with interest on the amount and percentage at the rate of six per centum yearly from the time of possession being taken.

PART V.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land.

21. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of Part VI, whenever it appears to the Local Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the land for such term as it thinks fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of the occupation.

(*2*) The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in the land of the purpose for which the land is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as he thinks just.

Taking and restoring possession of the land.

22. (*1*) On payment of compensation under the last foregoing section the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use it or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the notice.

(*2*) On the expiration of the term of occupation and use, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested such compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land as he thinks just, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has, in the opinion of the Collector, become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of that term, and if the persons interested so require, the Local Government shall proceed under this Regulation to acquire the land as if it were needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

PART VI.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR COMPANIES.

Procedure when Company desires to acquire land.

23. (*1*) Subject to such rules as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Local Government may authorize any officer of any Company desiring to acquire land for its purposes to exercise the powers conferred by section 3.

(*2*) In every case referred to in sub-section (*1*), section 3, sub-section (*2*), clause (*c*), shall be construed as if for the words "for the purpose notified" the words "for the purposes of the Company" were substituted; and section 4 shall be construed as if after the words "the officer" the words "of the Company" were inserted.

Conditions precedent to acquisition by Company.

24. The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the Local Government, and unless the Company has executed the agreement mentioned in section 26.

Previous inquiry.

25. (*1*) Consent under the last foregoing section shall not be given unless the Local Government is satisfied by inquiry—

(*a*) that the acquisition is needed for the construction of some work; and

(*b*) that the work is likely to prove useful to the public.

(*2*) The inquiry under this section shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government may appoint.

(*3*) The officer appointed in this behalf may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as may be, in the same manner as is provided by the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886, in the case of a Civil Court.

Agreement with Secretary of State in Council.

26. (*1*) An officer holding an inquiry under the last foregoing section shall report to the Local Government the result of the inquiry, and if the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work, and that the work is likely to prove useful to the public, it shall, subject to such rules as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, require the Company to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council providing to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the payment to the Government of the cost of the acquisition;

(*b*) the transfer of the land to the Company on that payment being made;

(*c*) the terms on which the land is to be held by the Company;

(*d*) the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work is to be executed and maintained; and

(*e*) the terms on which the public is to be entitled to use the work.

The Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.
(Part VII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 27-37.)

(2) An agreement entered into under this section shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public is to be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Regulation.

Publication of agreement.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. *(1)* Service of a notice under this Regulation shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section 3, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector.

Service of notices.

(2) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(3) When that person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and, if an adult male member cannot be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

28. If any person wilfully obstructs the doing of any of the acts authorized by section 3 or section 7, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made under section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Penalty for obstructing person acting under section 3 or 7.

29. The provisions of sections 68 to 70, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of sections 386 to 389, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall apply to fines imposed under this Regulation.

Application of enactments relating to fines.

XLV of 1860.

X of 1882.

30. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Regulation of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate, and the Magistrate to whom the application is made shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Magistrate to enforce surrender in case of opposition.

31. *(1)* Except in the case mentioned in the proviso to section 22, nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land unless an award has been made under the provisions of this Regulation.

Payment of compensation where acquisition is not completed.

(2) But whenever the Government declines to complete an acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage (if any) done to the land under section 3 or section 7, and not already paid for under section 4, and shall pay the amount to the person injured.

32. The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of the house, manufactory or building be acquired thereunder.

Part of house or building not to be taken.

33. Where the provisions of this Regulation are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any local fund, or of any Company, the charges incurred by the Collector in the acquisition shall be defrayed from or by the fund or Company.

Payment of Collector's charges by local fund or Company.

34. No award or agreement made under this Regulation shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy thereof.

Exemption from stamp duty and fees.

35. *(1)* No suit shall be brought to set aside an award under this Regulation.

Bar of suits.

(2) And no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation without one month's previous notice in writing to the person of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, or after tender of sufficient amends.

36 *(1)* The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules.

Making and publication of rules.

(2) All rules, alterations and additions made under this section shall, when sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(3) Rules may be made under this section at any time after this Regulation has received the assent of the Governor-General, but a rule so made shall not have effect until this Regulation comes into force.

37. An appeal shall not lie from any order passed by a Collector under this Regulation; but the Local Government, or any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for the proceedings of the Collector in any case, and, after such inquiry, if any, as may seem necessary, revise or cancel any order passed by the Collector, or refer any point arising in the proceedings for decision by any Civil Court in Upper Burma.

Power of revision of proceedings of Collectors.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1886.

No. 353.—The services of Mr. P. G. Melitus, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

UPPER BURMA.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 29.—The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission, with effect from the 27th July, 1886, being the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Strover assumed charge of the office of Commissioner of Arakan :—

Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland, to be Commissioner.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hughes, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. H. Pilcher, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. C. Midwinter, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. K. G. Burne, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Major T. M. Jenkins, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. L. Eales, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 30.—The following promotions are ordered in the Burma Commission, with effect from the 1st August, 1886, the date of the reorganization of the Burma Commission :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Spearman, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Major J. Butler, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Major C. B. Cooke, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. R. Birks, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Major C. A. Cresswell, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Captain C. H. E. Adamson, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Captain F. D. Raikes, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Captain W. F. H. Grey, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Major T. M. Jenkins, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Mr. T. C. Mitchell, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Mr. J. E. Bridges, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. Adamson, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. G. Batten, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. T. Hall, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Captain G. S. Eyre, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. G. W. Shaw, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. L. Eales, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleeson, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. C. Gates, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. G. L. Rice, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. E. Hurry, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. S. Fleming, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. H. S. Hartnoll, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr. N. G. Cholemely, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant T. G. Johnson, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 55.—The services of Captain J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 20th October, 1886.

No. 537.—The services of Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st November, 1886.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 541.—The services of the undermentioned Commissioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department :—

Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, M.B.
Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys.

POLICE.—UPPER BURMA.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 135.—The following promotions in the Police Department are ordered, with effect from the 1st August, the date of the reorganization of the Police in Upper Burma :—

Mr. B. H. Davidson, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.
Mr. T. D. Jameson, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. W. Wood, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. W. Olive, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.
Mr. T. F Fforde, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.
Mr. J. C Perreau, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.
Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade,
Mr. B. K. S. McDermott, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.
Mr. R. B. Hawkes, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.
Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade
Mr. J. D. Mercer, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.
Maung Shwe Kyi, C.I.E., to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.
Mr. E. H. Molloy, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.
Mr. G. C. Serres, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.
Mr. W. G. Snadden, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade
Mr. R. Martin, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.
Mr. J. C. Fanshawe, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.
Mr. J. M. Law, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.
Mr. F. S. Stowell, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.
Mr. M. J Chisholm, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.
Mr. P. J Porter, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.
Mr. C. H. Serres, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.
Mr. C. M. Prendergast, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

PATENTS.

The 18th October, 1886.

No. 1271.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 27 of 1886.—Arthur Rigg, of 42, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in Engines worked by elastic or non-elastic fluids or the explosions of mixed gases applicable also to apparatus for pumping

No. 97 of 1886.—George Vincent Fosbery, V.C., of London, England, for improvements in gun-barrels.

No. 100 of 1886.—Ross W. Hayter, of Sylhet, for the prevention of the shrinking of flannel shirt collars by washing.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1886.

No. 1934 *G.*—Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Hiraoti and Tonk Agency, is granted twenty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th October, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1937 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Bartels as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

No. 1990 *G.*—The following Notification which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 10th September, 1886, is republished for general information:—

India Office, August 24th, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Georgiana, Viscountess Cross, wife of the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 1995 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Stewart R. Turnbull as Consul for the Netherlands at Madras.

No. 2000 *G.*—Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Indian Medical Service, in officiating medical charge, 19th Regiment (Punjab), Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 2013 *G.*—The services of Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, B.S.C., lately Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 2016 *G.*—The following reversion in the Political Department is made, with effect from the 8th October, 1886, consequent upon a reduction in the number of appointments in the 1st Class of Political Assistants:—

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The 18th October, 1886.

No. 2362 *E.*—Under Section 1 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall extend to the Island of Perim, and shall come into force in the Island of Perim on the date of this Notification.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 3753 *I.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign

Department, Nos. 286 I. and 287 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, and No. 2490 I., dated 23rd July, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant A F. Pinhey, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 28th September, 1886.

No. 3755 *I.*—Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Magistrate of Abu, is appointed to be Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Lower Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 28th September, 1886.

No. 3765 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the Gwalior Darbar have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within the Gwalior State.

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 3766 *I.*—Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the Berar Forest Law, 1886, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(*2*) This Law extends to the whole of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Provided that the Resident may, by notification in the Residency Orders, exempt any place in those districts from the operation of the whole or any part of it, but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, in that place before the exemption; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Resident may, by notification in the Residency Orders, direct.

Repeal.

2. On and from that day the rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 520, dated the 25th October, 1871, shall be repealed, but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before that day.

Definitions

3. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad :

(*2*) "Deputy Commissioner" means the chief executive revenue-officer of the district :

(*3*) "State-forest" means—

(*a*) a forest which, under rule 8 of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 520, dated the 25th October, 1871, was declared to be, and at the time of this Law coming into force was, a State-forest; and

(*b*) any land which may be constituted a State-forest under section 4 of this Law :

(*4*) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed by name, or as holding an office, by or under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Resident, to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester, or Forest-guard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Law or any rule thereunder :

(*5*) "tree" includes also bamboos, stumps and brushwood :

(*6*) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not :

(7) "forest-produce" includes the following things when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say :—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface-soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, fibres, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey, wax, skins, tusks, bones and horns;

but it does not include tari or the juice of the sendhi tree:

(8) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Law :

(9) "cattle" includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids: and

(10) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Resident to try forest-offences.

CHAPTER II.

STATE-FORESTS.

Constitution of State forests.

4. (1) The Resident may, by notification in the Residency Orders, declare any woodland, ramna, permanent grazing ground or other land which is the property of Government and is not already a State-forest, to be a State-forest from a date to be fixed in the notification.

(2) The notification shall describe the situation, and specify the limits, of the land in respect of which the declaration is made, and from the date fixed therein the land shall be deemed to be a State-forest.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall, before that date, cause a translation of the notification in the language of the country to be published in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the land.

Demarcation of State forests

5. Whenever a State-forest is not bounded by a road, stream or other existing well-defined boundary-mark, it shall be demarcated by cleared lines, or in such other manner as the Resident may direct.

Bar of acquisition of rights

6. No right of any description adverse to Government shall be acquired in or over a State-forest by lapse of time or otherwise than under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government.

Power to close roads and pathways

7. (1) In any State-forest the Conservator may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Resident, determine what roads and pathways shall be authorized for public traffic, and cause all other roads and pathways to be closed either permanently or for a time only.

(2) The Conservator shall cause public notice to be given of the closing of any existing road or pathway.

Penalties for trespass or damage in State forests

8. Any person who in a State-forest—

(a) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass off any road or pathway authorized for public traffic, or

(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, or

(c) lops, notches, strips off the leaves from or otherwise damages, any tree, or

(*d*) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in State-forests.

9. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a State-forest, or

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire, or leaves burning any fire kindled by him, in such manner as to endanger a State-forest,

or who in a State-forest—

(*c*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons, and in such manner, as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or

(*d*) fells, girdles, marks, taps, strips off the bark from, or uproots or burns any tree, or

(*e*) quarries stone or mooram, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes any forest-produce, or

(*f*) makes any ilhya, or clears, cultivates or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall also be liable to pay such sum as compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct.

Acts excepted from prohibitions contained in sections 8 and 9.

10. (*1*) Nothing in section 8 or section 9 shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

(*a*) with the permission of a Forest-officer specially empowered to give such permission ; or

(*b*) in pursuance of any permission granted by the Resident ; or

(*c*) in accordance with any rules made by the Resident with the previous sanction of the Governort-General in Council.

(*2*) The permission of the Forest-officer referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be in writing, and shall only authorize the doing of some particular act on some particular occasion.

(*3*) The permission referred to in clause (*b*) of that sub-section may be a general permission to a person to pasture his cattle, or to collect and remove any forest-produce for the use of himself and his family but not for the purposes of trade.

(*4*) The rules referred to in clause (*c*) of that sub-section may be applied by the Resident, by notification in the Residency Orders, to all or any State-forests or to any part of a State-forest, and may, with respect thereto,—

(i) regulate the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and the collection and removal of forest-produce ;

(ii) regulate the quarrying of stone or mooram, the boiling of cutch and the burning of lime or charcoal ;

(iii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares ;

(iv) prescribe, or authorize any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Resident, the fees, royalties or other payments for timber or other forest-produce, and the mode in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit or partly in transit, or otherwise.

(5) The Resident may cancel any permission given by a Forest-officer or withdraw any privilege granted by himself, and may, by notification in the Residency Orders, cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, all or any rules made under this section.

Power to declare forest no longer State-forest.

11. (*1*) The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Residency Orders, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any State-forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be a State-forest.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be a State-forest.

CHAPTER III.

FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to establish forest-stations.

12. The Conservator may, subject to the control of the Resident, establish stations for the examination of timber and other forest-produce, and for the collection of dues leviable in respect of the same, within the limits of or outside any State-forest.

Power to prescribe routes for removal of timber and other forest-produce.

13. (*1*) No timber or other forest-produce shall be taken out of any State-forest, except by a route on which such a station has been established or of which the use for the removal of timber or other forest-produce has been specially authorized by the Conservator.

(2) A full description of every such route shall be fixed up by the Forest-officer in charge of the forest-division in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the forest served by the same.

Timber and other forest produce in transit to be covered by pass.

14. (*1*) No timber or other forest-produce, whether the produce of a State-forest or of other land, shall be taken along any route authorized for the removal of timber or other forest-produce under section 13, unless covered by a pass issued by a Forest-officer whom the Conservator has duly authorized in that behalf, or by the owner of the land, as the case may be.

(2) Such pass shall state the quantity and kind of timber or other forest-produce so taken, and the marks, if any, which it bears.

Penalties for breach of provisions of sections 13 and 14.

15. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 13 or section 14 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to exempt from operation of sections 13 and 14

16. A general exemption from the operation of section 13 or section 14, or both sections,—

(*a*) with respect to any class of timber or other forest-produce, or

(*b*) with respect to all timber or other forest-produce, in favour of the inhabitants of any specified locality,

may be granted by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER IV.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Application of Cattle trespass Act, 1871.

17. Cattle trespassing in a State-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the Cattle-trespass

1 of 1871. Act, 1871, section 11, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

18. The Resident may, by notification in the Residency Orders, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the aforesaid Act, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 17 of this Law such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each buffalo or camel	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	0	8

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation, and report thereof.

19. (*1*) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(*2*) Every officer seizing property under this section shall place thereon, or on the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the timber or other forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

20. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

21. (*1*) When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

(*2*) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for the offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of timber or produce in respect of which offence was committed.

22. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may, in any other case, be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.

23. (*1*) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to receive the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of the seizure of such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

(2) The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be interested in the property seized, or publish such notice in such manner as he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 19.

24. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 19 which is subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with the property itself if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 21, 22 and 23.

25. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section 19 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a Magistrate under section 21, section 22 or section 23, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the orders passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

26. When an order for the confiscation of property has been passed under section 21 or section 23, and no appeal from such order has been presented within the period prescribed by section 25, or when, on an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of the property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

27. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer specially empowered in this behalf from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 19, and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber, and for altering boundary-marks.

28. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,— XLV of 1860.

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers; or

(*c*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*d*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any State-forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

29. (*1*) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence, if such person refuses to give his name or residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

(*2*) Every officer making an arrest under sub-section (*1*) shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

30. (*1*) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation

under this Law, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct and the fine or portion be recovered, be given, subject to the direction of the last paragraph of section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure or arrest.

X of 1882.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

31. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

32. Nothing in this Law shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest-offence, or from being liable under such other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Law:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

33. (1) Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 28 or section 30, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed; and, where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Presumption that timber or forest-produce belongs to Government.

34. When, in any proceedings taken under this Law, or in consequence of anything done under this Law, a question arises as to whether any timber or other forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Penalties for offences in respect of which special penalties have not been prescribed.

35. Any person contravening any provision of this Law shall, if no special penalty is provided for the breach of the provision, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VI.

FOREST-OFFICERS.

Resident may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

36. (1) The Resident may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

X of 1882.

(b) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(c) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

(d) power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a State-forest;

(e) power to grant the permission referred to in section 10, sub-section (1), clause (a);

(f) power to grant general exemptions under section 16;

(g) power to take possession of property under sections 22, 23 and 43;

(*h*) power to direct the release of property and withdrawal of charges under section 27;

(*i*) power to accept compensation for forest-offences under section 33;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) Evidence recorded under clause (*c*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial of the alleged offender before a Magistrate:

Provided that the evidence has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882

Forest officers deemed public servants.

37. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

38. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted to be done by him in good faith under this Law.

Forest-officers not to trade.

39. Except with the permission, in writing, of the Resident, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Additional power to make rules.

40. The Resident may make rules consistent with this Law—

(*a*) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Law on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law, or from the public treasury; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Law.

Persons bound to give information and assistance to Forest-officer and Police-officer.

41. Every person who is permitted by a Forest-officer, or to whom the privilege has been granted by the Resident, to pasture cattle in, or to collect and remove any forest-produce from, a State-forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer, any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence; and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of fines and other money due to Government.

42. (1) The provisions of sections 63, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Penal Code, and of sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall apply to all fines imposed under this Law. XLV of 1860 X of 1882.

(2) All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Law, or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or other forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Law in respect of such timber or produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered, under the law for the time being in force, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

43. (1) When any such money is payable for, or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and the produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him until the amount has been paid.

(2) If the amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell the produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(3) The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain timber.

44. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a station established under section 12, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Law; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Land required under this Law to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act.

45. Whenever it appears to the Resident that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Law, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

X of 1870

Rules when to have force of law.

46. All rules made by the Resident under this Law shall be published in the Residency Orders, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Powers of Resident exercisable from time to time.

47. All powers conferred by this Law on the Resident may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1886.

No. 3709.—The following grade reversions among officers of the Account Department in September, 1886, are hereby notified:

With effect from the 11th September, 1886, in consequence of the return from leave on medical certificate of Mr. W. T. Piercy,—

Mr. W. H Egerton to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V, and revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr. K. B. Wagle to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class VI, and revert to his appointment as Probationer, Class VII.

CODES.

The 18th October, 1886.

No. 3710.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 69.

Section 128.

Example (1).

Insert the words "or puckalli's" *after* "water-carrier's" *in line 4 of this Example.*

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 3841.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 29.

Chapter IX.

Section 57.

Exception (1).

Insert after "Hospital Assistant" *in line 8 the words* "or Native Doctor as the case may be."

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 3840.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	5,71,89,760	1,30,69,049	12,66,951	1,52,36,000
Allahabad .	70,39,170	86,99,415	.	86,99,415
Lahore .	86,15,205	93,90,765	...	93,90,765
Bombay .	4,34,75,495	1,96,29,764	56,82,716	2,53,12,480
Kurrachee .	52,98,560	60,48,995	28,300	60,77,295
Madras .	1,61,00,070	96,91,815	2,20,000	99,11,815
Calicut .	17,67,495	12,70,790	22,500	12,93,290
Rangoon .	26,53,580	62,25,485	...	62,25,485
Total .	14,30,40,295	7,58,26,078	72,20,467	8,30,46,545
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,93,750
GRAND TOTAL				14,30,40,295

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 695.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. M. E. Brunker, Scottish Rifles, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major J. E. Goodwyn, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 9th October, 1886.

No. 696.—BURMA FIELD FORCE—

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service with the Mounted Infantry:—

Captain R. E. Golightly, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant G. B. Stevens, 4th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Sladen, East Yorkshire Regiment.

No. 697.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, to be Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal S. C., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Dated 15th October, 1886.

No. 698.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant W. A. L. Cowie, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

No. 699.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Charles Hastings Mackie to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 700.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel C. A. Munro, Bengal S. C., District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Burma, (m. c.) for one year,—228 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

No. 701.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Colonel R. Smith, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—over thirty years.

Major W. O. Thompson, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twenty-three years and 218 days.

Major W. J. A. Birch, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 6th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—twenty years and 325 days.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year. Pension-service,—fourteen years and 296 days.

No. 702.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D., (m. c.) for one month.

Sub-Conductor J. Owens, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 703.—Captain G. A. Collins, Bengal S. C., Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted leave in India for the 23rd July, 1886, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 704.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st September, 1886, page 4627.

"INDIA OFFICE;
21st September, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

Colonel Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1886.

Colonel Harry de Brett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1886.

Colonel William Stafford Bailey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1886.

Major John Macclesfield Heath, C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th August, 1886.

Brigade-Surgeon James Browne, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 18th August, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Charles Robert George Parker, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 3rd July, 1886.

The Queen has also approved of the undermentioned officer being placed upon the Retired List:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1886.

Colonel Harry de Brett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1886.

Colonel William Stafford Bailey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1886.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Macclesfield Heath, C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th August, 1886.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Charles Robert George Parker, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 3rd July, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Theophilus Bolton Wright Plunkett Johnston, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 16th April, 1886."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 705.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Gellie, Bengal S. C.,—20th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Trueman, Bombay S. C.,—20th October, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Jopp, Bombay S. C., —20th October, 1880.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Edward Lloyd,—16th October, 1886.

Captain Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury,—16th October, 1886.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major John Duncan, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon R. S. Bateson, retired. Dated 1st September, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Edward Ord Tandy, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell, promoted. Dated 2nd September, 1886.

No. 706.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Kedár Dichhit to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Banwári Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 22nd July, 1886.

Jemadar Bákir Khán to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Akbar Khán, invalided,—with effect from the 20th August, 1886.

Havildar Bisheshar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kedár Dichhit, promoted,—with effect from the 22nd July, 1886.

Havildar Jiwán Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bákir Khan, promoted,—with effect from the 20th August, 1886.

Havildar Gokal Pershád Dúbé to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hanúmán Dúbé, invalided,—with effect from the 20th August, 1886.

30th Bengal Infantry.

Pay-Havildar Rám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gúrdit Singh, transferred to the Burmah Police,—with effect from the 1st October, 1886.

No. 707.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor George Henry Ashby, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade,—with effect from the 1st April, 1886.

No. 708.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Temporary 2nd Grade Apothecary Julius Brown is confirmed from 27th March, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Apothecary D. Duffy, pensioned.

Temporary 2nd Grade Apothecary Henry Holmes is confirmed from 14th August, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Apothecary J. Parnham, pensioned.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary Benjamin S. Mullins is confirmed from 27th March, 1886, *vice* temporary 2nd Grade Apothecary Julius Brown.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary Frederick Francis Bedell is confirmed from 19th April, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary T. Chamberlain, dismissed.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary Charles Arthur Owen is confirmed from 5th June, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary R. L. Smyth, discharged.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary Arthur Robert Paterson is confirmed from 6th August, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary W. Hutton, pensioned.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary Donald Smith Ollenback is confirmed from 14th August, 1886, *vice* temporary 2nd Grade Apothecary Henry Holmes.

Temporary 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary William John Alexander Hogan is confirmed from 29th August, 1886, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary H. R. W. Ewan, deceased.

REWARDS.

No. 709.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Mahomed Bég, 4th Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Hússáin Khan, *Bahadur*, promoted,—8th May, 1886.

Subadar Saiad Gaffúr, 1st Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Sáiad Kháder, *Bahadur*, deceased,—31st May, 1886.

Subadar Venket Ráo, 2nd Madras Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Goláb Khán, *Bahadur*, promoted,—18th June, 1886.

Subadar Timiáh, 4th Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar Rajáhlingam, *Bahadur*, promoted,—1st July, 1886.

Subadar-Major Annajee Ráo, 23rd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Venkatachellam, *Bahadur*, deceased,—2nd July, 1886.

No. 710.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Rámandhar Awasthí, 11th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in having near Kaundoung, Burmah, with a party of twenty sepoys only, successfully resisted, for twenty-four hours, until relieved, the attack of a very superior force of the enemy.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1886.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 22nd October, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Hibbert Sullivan Parker (a)	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff	1st August, 1886.	Intestate	2,523 8 1	...	22nd December, 1886.
Philip Anderson Watson (b)	Lieutenant ..	Bombay Staff Corps.	28th May, 1886	Intestate	47 11 0	...	22nd December, 1886.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father,*—Major Parker, Retired List, Hamdon Lodge, Wester Road, Putney, London
(b) *Widow*—Emma Fliza.
Next-of-kin—Father,—Revd. Watson,—address not known.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1886.

No. 272.—Mr. G. Deuchars, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 20th October, 1886.

No. 273.—The services of Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

No. 274.—The services of Mr. D. Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company.

The 21st October, 1886.

No. 275.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. D C. Gordon .	Examiner, 1st Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	20th September, 1886.
Major F. G. Oldham, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. A. R. Becher ..	Examiner, 3rd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem*	
Captain C. R Hoskyn, R.E	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. E. A. Dennys	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, Permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	
Mr. F. G. Heaven ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, Permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	

No. 276.—The services of Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company, with effect from the 1st October, 1886.

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 278.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 21st September, 1886, which relates to Mr. Campbell.

No. 279.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Director-General of Railways.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 245, dated 27th September, 1885.

TELEGRAPH.

The 16th October, 1886.

No. 270.—The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 22nd September, 1886, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Superintendent, 2nd Grade :

Names.	From	To
Mr. R Boteler	Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. Hullah	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.
Mr J Brind ...	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade	Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade.
Mr. E. Hand .. .	Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

The 18th October, 1886.

No. 271.—The following is published for general information :

No. 126 T E., dated 13th October, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Admission of Telegraph Officers to the Provident Fund.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 195 G., dated 4th February, 1885.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 1886 (Financial), dated 22nd June, 1886.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 17 (Telegraph), dated 19th August, 1886.

RESOLUTION.—With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the admission of Superior Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefits of the Provident Fund, which are now enjoyed by Civil members of the Engineer and Superior Accounts Establishments of the Public Works Department, on the same terms and conditions.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 18 E.T., dated 3rd May, 1886; and to the Financial Department for information. Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 22nd October, 1886.

No. 280.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs :

Colonel H. A. Mallock, R.S C., Deputy Director General, as Director-General, and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Director of Construction, as Deputy Director-General, of Telegraphs.

No 281.—Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, on 26th September, 1886, the following Officers reverted to their former appointments from that date

Names	From	To
Mr M R Trower	Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, 3rd Grade
Mr G J Hare	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October 1886.

No. 15.—Mr. T. R. G. Cadiz, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, in extension, for nine months, under Section 53 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

nt of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th September 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,42,100	2,23,28,800	91,92,000	2,64,24,200	2,29,33,300	8,50,00,987	44,37,000	74,53,000	9,95,43,500	11,14,33,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,66,54,587
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1886 . .	...	...	3,400	36,800	6,200	12,600	23,000	82,000	...	18,000	64,000	82,000	...	...	1,64,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September 1886 . .	...	...	2,000	35,000	1,500	3,64,000	11,000	4,13,500	...	31,000	2,13,000	2,44,000	...	...	6,57,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1886 . .	...	...	...	46,800	...	37,100	11,500	95,400	...	25,000	8,85,100	9,10,100	...	...	10,05,500
	54,100	13,80,587	27,47,500	2,24,47,400	91,99,700	2,68,37,900	2,29,78,800	8,55,91,887	44,37,000	75,27,000	10,07,05,600	11,26,69,600	1,33,800	32,200	19,84,81,587
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	7,700	2,34,700	16,700	10,65,100	88,900	14,13,100	...	36,000	1,30,600	1,66,600	...	...	15,79,700
Balance on 30th September 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,39,800	2,22,12,700	91,83,000	2,57,72,800	2,28,89,900	8,41,78,787	44,37,000	74,91,000	10,05,75,000	11,25,03,000	1,33,800	32,200	19,69,01,887

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1886 enfaced from India 5,284 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,703 lakhs.
" 1st Aug. 1886 to 15th Aug. " " " 14 " " " 11 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 25 " " " 9 "
" 1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 15 "

5,351 lakhs. 4,740 lakhs.
4,740 "

Balance against India . 611 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 14th October 1886.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th September 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,39,800	2,22,12,700	91,83,000	2,57,72,800	2,28,89,900	8,41,78,787	44,37,000	74,91,000	10,05,75,000	11,25,03,000	1,33,800	32,200	19,69,01,887
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1886 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1886 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1886 . . .	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	2,500	...	18,000	1,69,700	1,87,700	...	...	1,90,200
	54,100	13,80,587	27,39,800	2,22,13,700	91,83,000	2,57,74,300	2,28,89,900	8,41,81,287	44,37,000	75,09,000	10,07,44,700	11,26,90,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,70,92,087
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Balance on 15th October 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,39,800	2,22,12,700	91,83,000	2,57,73,300	2,28,89,900	8,41,79,287	44,37,000	75,09,000	10,07,44,700	11,26,90,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,70,90,087

NOTE.—From 9th June 1857 to 15th Aug. 1886 enfaced from India 5,298 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,714 lakhs.
" 16th Aug. 1886 to 31st " " " " 25 " " " 9 "
" 1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 15 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " 1 " " " ... "

5,352 lakhs. 4,740 lakhs.
4,740 "

Balance against India . 612

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th October 1886.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,09,60,916 a. 14 p. 11)	2,56,16,101	7	0
Public Deposits at Branches (1,46,55,184 8 1)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,92,30,914	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,35,021	12	1
Sundries	19,48,531	8	7
RUPEES	8,15,87,233	12	7

ASSETS.	R	a	p
Government Securities	51,38,892	8	0
Other authorized Investments	57,03,995	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,06,94,850	13	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	90,19,313	12	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,07,07,792	1	8
Balances with other Banks	10,49,612	13	11
Bullion	1,721	2	6
Dead Stock	11,29,129	10	8
Stamps	9,080	6	3
Sundries	7,69,927	1	10
	5,42,24,315	11	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,20,28,445 a. 11 p. 2)	2,73,62,918	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,53,34,472 5 10)			
RUPEES	8,15,87,233	12	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st October 1886.

J GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 47·8

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 20th October 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th October 1886	14,94,728	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,47,958	19,42,686
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...
		19,42,686
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	.	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,196	1,196
Balance on the evening of the 20th October 1886		19,41,490
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	14,94,728	
Ditto ditto Government	4,46,762	19,41,490
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,66,695	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,66,695

J. SCULLY, *Surgeon-Major,*
In charge of the current duties of the Office of the Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st October 1886.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 19th October 1886.

No. 3.—The Mhow Fort Division, which was formed as a separate Executive Division, *vide* Notification No. 9, dated 1st October 1884, has now been abolished, on completion of the Mhow Fort work, with effect from 1st October 1886.

By order,

C S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th October 1886.

No. 2575 *G*—First Class Hospital Assistant No 88, Mahomed Fakur (1st), attached to the Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' leave of absence on full pay, with effect from the 2nd October 1886.

No. 2576 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 354, Syud Sujjad Hossein, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' leave of absence on full pay, with effect from 1st October 1886.

The 16th October 1886.

No. 2600 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, Ulwar, availed himself on the forenoon of the 13th September 1886 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2292 G, dated 10th September 1886, and returned from it on the forenoon of 9th October 1886.

No. 2602 *G.*—With the concurrence of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall, of the Rajputana Circle, and 1st Class Hospital Assistant Hafeezoollah, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are permitted to exchange provinces, with effect from the 2nd September 1886.

No. 2603 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2602G., dated 16th October 1886, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Hafeezoollah took charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Abu on the afternoon of the 4th October 1886, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, who proceeded on fifteen days' privilege leave.

No. 2605 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Imdad Hossein, attached to the Residency Hospital at Oodeypore, held charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon, Oodeypore, in addition to his own, from the 17th June to the 5th July 1886, both days inclusive.

No. 2606 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Luchmun Dass, attached to the Bikaneer Raj Dispensary, assumed charge of the duties of the Agency Surgeon, Bikaneer, in addition to his own, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th September 1886.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 15th October 1886.

No. 1199-375 *II.*—The leave granted to Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Ajmere Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, by this Office Notification No 971-75 III., dated 30th August 1886, is converted to six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from 4th August 1886, under the provisions of Section 141, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1202-388.—In supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2, Clause *b*, of Ajmere Regulation II of 1877 (Land and Revenue), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara for the time being to discharge the functions of a Collector under the said Regulation within their respective districts.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere will, however, continue, until further orders, to exercise for both districts the powers conferred on him in this Office Notification No. 1161-136 II, dated 23rd October 1885, in respect of Excise

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th October 1886.

No. 93.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the leave notified in Director General's Notification No. 41 of 30th April 1886.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Camp Kailana, Chakrata, this 13th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. L'pool.—671, Private William Gibbons.	At what Place Enlisted,—Thames Police Court.
Age,—26 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Bermondsey, London, Middlesex.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	
Colour of— Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—No record.
Date of Desertion or Absence—1st October 1886.	Marks,—Mole in front of chest.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rest Camp, Allahabad.	Trade,—Labourer.
	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—12th February 1884.	REMARKS,— Under 3 years' service.

C. H. NEWINGTON, *Major,*

Comdg. Depôt, 2nd Battn., L'pool. Regt.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Camp Kailana, Chakrata, this 13th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. L'pool.—1058, Private George Fitch.	At what Place Enlisted,—Reading
Age,—19 years 11 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Clewer, Windsor, Berks.
Height,—5 feet 4¼ inches.	
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—No record.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st October 1886	Marks,—Star on left forearm.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rest Camp, Allahabad.	Trade,—Tailor.
	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—6th January 1885.	REMARKS,— Under 2 years' service.

C. H. NEWINGTON, *Major,*

Comdg. Depôt, 2nd Battn., L'pool. Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about October 1885, treasure, consisting of sovereigns, &c., was found in the debris of an out-house near the Perambur Barracks Road, in the village of Perambore, in the taluk and district of Madras, in the Presidency of Fort St. George. A part of the said treasure was under conversion by the finder into jewels at the time of the recovery of the treasure.

2. The following are the particulars of the treasure found and recovered :—

10 Full sovereigns with loops attached.

2 Thick pieces of gold of 21 pagodas weight.

1 Small piece of gold $\frac{17}{32}$ pagodas weight.

2 Pieces of gold saradoo with a roll of wire attached to one of them of $12\frac{5}{16}$ pagodas weight.

1 Ten-rupee Currency Note, No. B 88—25765 of Madras Circle, and 60 Rupees in cash.

3. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras, at his office, on the Beach, on the 13th January 1887, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. F. MACCARTIE,
Acting Collector.

MADRAS COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th August 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
20	D 17—99740 D 20—70887	50 100	Haji Abdul Ghaffar Imam Elahi, Fyzabad.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th October 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
18	B 93—60498	100	S. Venkatasaiyer, Salem.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 14th October 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st October 1886.

Besson, J. & Co.
Brault & Co.
Browne, James.
Campbell, Mrs.
Crepps, J. R.
Gabbon, J. B.
Hazell, C.
Helm, F. A. & Co.
Helm, F. P.
Kenyon, E. A.
McGanagall, J.
Nicoll, Francis.
Thomson, C. H.
Williams, P.
Wiseman, T., & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ahmed, H. R.
Anderson, Mrs.
Anderson, Professor.
Andrews, Mrs.
Baron of Warsdorf.
Baskett, A. H. S. S.
Basu, S. & Co.
Berrill, Charles D.
Bessie, Louis.
Biermann, V.
Bole, S. L.
Bose, P N.
Box, Esq.
Brown, S.
Butterwick, Miss.
Cameron, Miss.
Caws, Capt. A.
Chatterton, Jack.
Clark, R
Creek, Col.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W. B.
Dempsey, Dr. W.
Don, W.
Dowling, G. A.
D'Silva, T. H.
Dundas, P A. C.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.
Easton, Percy H.
Evezord, Mrs. J. D'Arcy.
Fraser, Bernard.
Funks, S.
Giles, G. M.
Glazier, E. G., Mrs.
Gorman, D A. O.
Grainger, R. H.
Greer, R. T.
Halsey, S.
Hegarty, Miss M.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Horne, James S.
Hughes, R. J.
Innes, F.
Johnson, H. M.
Jones, R. H. Wynn.
Jones, Tom.
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Knight, Mr.
Landsut, C.
Laye, Frank J.
Lloyd, Chas.
Louidor, R.
Lynch, H.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Maneckjee, N.
Mann, G.
"Mary."
McCreery, James.
Medland, W.
Miley, Dr. W. K.
Monier, J. A.
Monro, H T.
Morgan, W.
Mullan, H. M.
Musgrave, James.
Norman, Lucy.
Okeden, Herbert.
Piado, E.
Pollock, John.
Protestant, G.
Reading, B.
Reid W. A. M.
Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Roberts, H. S.
Rochussey, S. E.
Sanpin, A.
Scotland, W. A.
Scott, J. D.
Senior, J. H.
Serra, P.
Simpson, Capt. J. M.
Smith, C. W. T.
Smith, J. S.
Sim, R. B.
Spencer, Mrs. C.
Staunton, Mrs. R. S.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
Stern, Adolph.
Stevens, T.
Sugget, Thomas.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
Underwood, C. A.
Vere, Miss Clara.
Virgo, E. G.
Walker, P. C.
Weinberg, Mrs.
Williams, C.
Young, James.
Young, Miss Florence.

Registered Letters.

Brown, J.
McKing, J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th October 1886.

Arrakiel, M.
Crossman, J.
Chatterjee, Jadub Chunder.
Campbell, Sir F. T.
Campbell, Col. J. C.
Cress, T.
Douglas, S. R.
Downey, Miss.
Fry, Mrs.
Galloway, D.
Hendrickson, Charles.
Hogan, A.
Maseyk, C. B.
Maxwell, W. B.
Novel, Mr.
Owen, M. S.
Powell, C. W. C.
Thomas, C. F.
Zacheriah, H. C.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 23rd October 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	26th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	25th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	26th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	26th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	30th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Rosetta.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	27th "	Per Str. *Bhundara.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	27th "	Ditto *Medma.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon	27th "	Ditto *Bhundara.*

N B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., except on Foreign mail day the letter box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديشي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8, per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلين سنکونا دوائي بخار ،

لال سنکونا بارک کي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مين تيار هوئي هی معمولی بے صاف کی هوئی دوائی بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هی اور سب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاری کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سکتے هين يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه —

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سکتا هی يعنے چار آونس ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کا آسوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين کا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑی ولايتي اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کی ٹين کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه اونس کی ٹين کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ کي ٹين کے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی ،

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

COVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIII OF 1886.

An Act to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in manner hereinafter appearing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1886; and it and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, may be cited collectively as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886.

(2) This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"section" means a section, and "chapter" a chapter, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1882.

XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881. XXII of 1882.

Addition to section 1.

3. To section 1 the following shall be added after the word "Ahmadnagar", namely :—

"but may, from time to time be extended wholly or in part by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

Addition to section 2.

4. To section 2 the following shall be added, namely :—

"*5th.*—'Lease' shall be deemed to include a counterpart, kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease.

"*6th.*—'Standing crops' shall be deemed to include garden-produce attached to trees or to the soil."

Amendment of section 3.

5. In section 3, clause (*y*), the word "and" shall be substituted for the word "or" where the latter word occurs between the word "foreclosure" and the word "sale".

Amendment of section 12.

6. In section 12, for the words "the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire".

Amendment of section 22.

7. In section 22, for the words "No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist, other than his standing crops, shall not be attached or sold".

Addition to section 40.

8. To section 40 the following shall be added, namely :—

"A Conciliator empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, instead of inviting, direct the person against whom the application is made to attend at the time and place either first or subsequently fixed.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 171 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Addition to proviso to section 56.

9. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely:—

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act." III of 1877.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

10. (1) The last twenty-two words of the second paragraph of section 58, from "and a certified copy" to "more than one", are repealed.

(2) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(3) After the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

11. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 17 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

"63A. (1) When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

"(2) An instrument to which sub-section (1) applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 49 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section.

Amendment of section 72.

12. (1) In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)," shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(3) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist, or

"(ii) revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

Limitation of certain suits.

13. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section of this Act, the period of limitation for any suit which may be instituted within two years from the coming into force of this Act, and to which, if this Act had not been passed, section 72 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, would have applied, shall be the period prescribed by that section. XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 30th August, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
Memorandum by Mr P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 9th September, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 61P., dated 7th October, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

2. We, have, on the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay in Council, defined the expression "standing crops," and so amended section 58 that, while the whole of an instrument will be copied by the Village-Registrar into his register, it will not be incumbent on him to deliver a certified copy of the instrument, or of the copy of it in the register, to the parties except on their application.

3. We have corrected, in section 3, clause (y), a misprint which has been brought to our notice by the Officiating Special Judge.

4. We have added to the Bill a section in the terms of section 19, Act XXII, 1882 in order that persons having claims of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*x*) may not be prejudiced by the application of the special rules of limitation prescribed in section 72 being restricted to suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*).

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st and 28th August, and 4th September, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th August, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi ...	16th September, 1886.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. C. HOPE,

The 19th October, 1886. C. P. ILBERT,

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIV OF 1886.

An Act to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

No. 26 of 1886.

A Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Electricity Supply Act, 1887.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "electricity" includes galvanism, magnetism, magneto-electricity and electro-magnetism:

(2) "telegraph", "message", "telegraph line", "post", "telegraph authority" and "local authority" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885: and XIII of 1885

(3) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message or the use of electricity in medical treatment.

Prohibition of supply of electricity without license.

3. Save as provided in this Act, electricity shall not be supplied for a price by any person for any purpose without a license from the Governor-General in Council authorizing the person in that behalf.

Grant and contents of license.

4. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time license any person to supply electricity for any purpose, and in any local area, specified in the license.

(2) The license may prescribe the duties of the licensee and provide for the revocation of the license on his failure to perform any of those duties, and generally may contain such regulations and conditions as the Governor-General in Council thinks expedient.

(3) By a license granted under this section the Governor-General in Council may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained. XIII of 1885.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time amend, add to or cancel any of the regulations and conditions contained in a license, and withdraw any of the powers conferred by a license or impose amended or additional conditions with respect to the exercise of those powers.

Supply of electricity by certain persons without license.

5. (1) Section 3 shall not apply to any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act so far as regards the supply of electricity for that purpose within that area.

(2) If any question arises with respect to the purpose or the local area for or in which electricity was being supplied at that time, it shall be decided by an authority to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

Grant of licenses to those persons.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, the Governor-General in Council may, on the application of any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act, grant to the person a license for that purpose in that area under the provisions of section 4.

(2) Where a license is granted under sub-section (1), it shall supersede any engagement between the person to whom it is granted and any local authority with respect to the conditions on which electricity may be supplied by that person for the purpose, and in the local area, specified in the license.

Penalty for supplying electricity without license or contravening license.

7. If a person does either of the following things, namely,—

(a) being a person to whom section 3 is applicable, supplies electricity for a price without a license, or,

(b) having a license under this Act, commits or suffers to be committed a breach of any duty prescribed in the license or of any regulation or condition contained therein,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the electricity is supplied or the breach of the duty, regulation or condition continues.

Power to make rules.

8. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make such rules as he thinks expedient for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity, and for preventing telegraph lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

(2) A rule under this section may apply to the appliances and apparatus of a person not having a license under this Act as well as to those of a person having a license thereunder.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the Governor-General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the breach continues.

Procedure for making rules.

9. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall, before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish, in such manner as he deems sufficient, a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor-General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) The publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

(5) Rules under that section may from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Governor-General in Council.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

10. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under section 7 or against a rule under section 8, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by section 7 or a rule under section 8:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE primary object of this Bill is to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules (a) for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity for lighting, and (b) for preventing telegraph-lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

2. The danger to the public from electric light connections arises from the fact that currents of great strength are used in the production of the light, the currents being powerful enough to cause death to any person, or set fire to any inflammable material, coming in contact with the wires while the currents are passing, that is to say, while the lamps are being used. Protection may be afforded either by placing these wires or connections in such a position that contact with them is impossible, or by so covering them with insulating material that contact with them is innocuous.

Interference with telegraph and telephone signals is caused by obstructive currents being induced in the telegraph and telephone wires when the electric light wires pass within a certain distance of them. The remedy is to arrange that the electric light wires shall be placed sufficiently far off. It is impossible of course to determine what the safe distance is without knowing the strength of the current employed for the electric light, which again varies with the number of lamps in circuit, but the distance can be determined from time to time with reference to the maximum current to be used in any particular local area.

3. A company desiring to supply electricity in any local area for any purpose must, if the company was not supplying it in that area for that purpose at the time of the passing of the Act, obtain a license from the Governor-General in Council. By this license the

Governor-General in Council may impose such regulations and conditions as he thinks expedient, and confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Companies which were supplying electricity in any local area for any purpose at the time of the passing of the Act may elect to continue supplying it without a license, and therefore without the obligations which may be imposed, or the privileges which may be conferred, by a license.

The 21st October, 1886.

T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886 :—

Preliminary Report on the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1881.

THE Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General by the Hon'ble Mr Stokes in 1881, was referred to a Select Committee and was circulated for opinion, but its further progress was suspended in consequence of a proposal to establish appellate benches in Bengal. That proposal having been abandoned for the present, the opinions on the Bill of 1881 have been examined, and most of the recommendations in them incorporated in the amended copy of the Bill which accompanies this Report.

The few recommendations which have not been adopted have reference to the relation of Courts of Small Causes to District Courts, and will be best considered in connection with the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885. I propose therefore to move at the next meeting of Council that all members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on that Bill who are residents of, or are or have been officially connected with, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces or Assam be added to the Select Committee on the Courts Bill to which this Preliminary Report relates.

2. The following portions of the amended Bill seem to call for remark :—

(*a*) *Section 5.*—A sub-section has been added on the advice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of removing any doubt there may be as to the competence of a Local Government to appoint a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be a Subordinate Judge, or to appoint a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge temporarily the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the performance of his own duties.

(*b*) *Section 7.*—The powers vested in the High Courts at Fort William and Allahabad by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, section 15, seem to render it unnecessary to provide in this and other sections of the Bill that a District Judge is in all matters connected with the administration of the Courts to act under the control of the High Court, the District Judge being already in those matters under the obligation of obeying any instructions which the High Court may be pleased to issue.

(*c*) *Section 8*—It has been objected that the provision of the Act of 1871 which requires an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge to discharge "such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions," is too indefinite, and has in practice resulted in inconvenience and loss to parties. An attempt is made in sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the revised Bill to define more particularly the powers which an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge may exercise.

(*d*) *Section 9.*—Objection has been taken by the High Court for the North-Western Provinces to the words "on leave" in section 9 of the Act of 1871, and to the words in the same section which empower the District Judge to transfer cases only to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge. The High Court points out that a Subordinate Judge may be absent from his district otherwise than on leave, as, for instance, on deputation to another district, and that, where, as occasionally happens, the Court of a Subordinate Judge is for any tract of country the Court of lowest jurisdiction, it may be convenient to transfer cases from his Court to that of a Munsif. The section has in these respects been amended, and two sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) have been added, the former being supplementary to the amendment of sub-section (*1*), and the latter designed to remove a difficulty which has been felt in the North-Western Provinces.

(*e*) *Section 10.*—The expression of this section, which was inaccurate in the Act of 1871, has been amended in the manner proposed by Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(*f*) *Section 11.*—This section has been modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(g) *Section 16.*—A sub-section has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been added to meet the case of officers in the territories referred to in section 11 who dispose of civil business while on tour at any place within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

(h) *Section 17.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, a sub-section has been added to the effect that a judicial act shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on a holiday.

(i) *Section 18.*—This section has been so drawn as to remove difficulties experienced in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam in the working of the corresponding section of the Act of 1871.

(j) *Section 21.*—A sub-section has been added with reference to the cases at 13 B. L. R. 376; 10 B. L. R., App., 30; 19 W. R. 201; and 8 C. L. R. 6.

(k) *Section 22.*—Sub-section (*2*) of this section has been re-drawn with advertence to the cases at 18 W. R. (F. B.) 261; 18 W. R. 316; and 19 W. R. 131.

Sub-section (*3*) has been added on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(l) *Section 23.*—The case at I. L. R. 7 All. 775 suggests an expansion of this section.

(m) *Section 25.*—Sub-section (*1*) will empower the District Judge to transfer appeals from orders of Munsifs, as well as from their decrees, to Subordinate Judges.

Sub-section (*2*) has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been so drawn as to enable the District Judge to transfer to any other competent Court under his control an appeal withdrawn from the Court of a Subordinate Judge.

Sub-section (*3*) is suggested by the cases at 16 W. R. 235 and 18 W. R. 292.

(n) *Section 26.*—This section has been amended in several particulars. It is proposed, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, that the order of the High Court may be either general or special; on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, that the High Court may authorise a Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of the proceedings mentioned in the section; on the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure should be added to the list of proceedings; and on the suggestion of the same Government and of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Maclean, that several of the proceedings specified in section 26 of the Bill of 1881 should be excluded therefrom.

(o) *Section 27.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, it is proposed that appeals from orders passed by Subordinate Judges in proceedings mentioned in section 26 shall, when appeals are permitted, lie to the High Court.

(p) *Section 34.*—With respect to section 35 of the Bill of 1881, Mr. C. J. Daniell, District Judge of Moradabad, recorded the following remarks :—

"I consider it essential to the efficiency of the ministerial officers of the subordinate Civil Courts in a judgeship that a stream of promotion should be maintained from the lowest to the highest grade of these officials throughout the judgeship. If this is secured, every hard-working man knows that there are several appointments to which he can aspire, the field for his promotion is widened, and he is more encouraged to do his work well than if he had only to look to the rare vacancies in a single munsifi for advancement. On the other hand, the Judge can promote any man from any one of several situations to any other that he may be qualified for in the whole judgeship, and a stimulus is provided to efficient and industrious work which is entirely absent if the Judge can promote no one but the officials of his own office, or if, in order to promote a deserving man in a munsifi, he is obliged to place him over the heads of other men in his own office, without being at the same time able to provide any of his own officials with a step on promotion in any of the munsifis subordinate to him.

"There can, I think, be no doubt that better men are obtainable and better work done in a wide than in a narrow field of work; but this section (35), as it stands, reduces the area over which a subordinate official's career extends within the most confined limits.

* * * * * * * * * *

"In former times, when the subordinate Civil Courts were never inspected, something might be said in favour of allowing Munsifs to nominate and promote the officials of their own Courts; but in these days Munsifs are frequently changed, while Judges are seldom changed, and a judgeship is becoming more and more the unit of judicial administration. It is as well that this should be so, for such a condition is an incentive to a more careful supervision on the part of a Judge over his subordinates, and consequently to better work on the part of all below him. This incentive, however, will fail to act if the area of nomination and selection in a judgeship is confined to single munsifis instead of extending to all the Courts in the judgeship."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces expressed concurrence in Mr. Daniell's remarks, as the Government of Bengal did in similar remarks recorded by Mr. Justice Field.

(q) *Section 35.*—This section provides for the case of Civil Court amins and the joint process-serving establishments now maintained throughout Bengal and the North-Western Provinces under the superintendence of central nazirs and the control of the District Judge.

(r) *Section 38.*—The addition to this section was suggested by Mr. Justice Oldfield.

(s) *Section 40.*—This section seems to be required for the purposes of applications under section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure and other proceedings not referred to in sections 623 and 649 of that Code.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd October, 1881.
Calcutta Gazette	19th and 26th October, and 2nd November, 1881.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th October, 1881.
Assam Gazette	5th, 12th and 19th November, 1881.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	26th November, and 3rd and 10th December, 1881.

4. I am of opinion that the Bill as amended should be re-published.

The 19th October, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

No. II.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 3-8.)

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 1.] Short title, local extent, commencement and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1887.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, except such portions of those territories as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhánsí Division; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1887.

(*4*) Except this section and sections 17, 23, 28, 40 and 41, nothing in this Act applies to Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

VI of 1871. Repeal.

2. (*1*) The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed:

(*2*) But all appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, jurisdiction and powers conferred, and lists published under the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and published under this Act; and

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

[Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.] Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

3. The Local Government may reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, increase, the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 4.] Number of Munsifs.

4. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, alter the number of Munsifs now fixed:

Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, an increase of the number of Munsifs now fixed shall not be made by the Local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Coun-

[Act VI of 1871, s. 5.] Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

5. (*1*) Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant by reason of the death, resignation or removal of the Judge or other cause, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the Local Government shall fill up the vacancy or appoint the additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges, as the case may be.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a Local Government from appointing any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be also a Subordinate Judge, or from appointing a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge, for such period as it thinks fit, in addition to the functions devolving on him as such District Judge or Subordinate Judge, all or any of the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 6.] Vacancies in Munsifships.

6. (*1*) Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the Local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the Local Government shall appoint him accordingly.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif.

(*3*) When rules have been made under sub-section (*2*), a person shall not be nominated under sub-section (*1*) unless he possesses the qualifications required by the rules.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 7.] Additional Judges.

7. (*1*) When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

(*2*) Additional Judges so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a District Judge which the District Judge may assign to them, and, in the discharge of those functions, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 8.] Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

8. (*1*) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if an Additional Judge is not attached to the Court, the senior Subordinate Judge present at the place where the office of the District Judge is situate, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of that office, and shall continue in charge thereof until the office is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

(*2*) While in charge of the office of the District Judge, the Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, may, subject to any rules which the High Court may make in this behalf, exercise any of the powers of the District

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 9-17.)
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Section 18.)

Judge with respect to the admission of plaints, applications and appeals, the issue and stay of process before judgment or in execution of a decree or order, and the transfer of suits and other proceedings.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 9.]

Transfer of proceedings on vacation of office of Subordinate Judge.

9. (1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to any Court under his control competent to dispose of them.

(2) Proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, if a suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds fifty rupees is transferred to the Court of a Munsif under this section from the Court of a Subordinate Judge exercising with respect thereto the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, the Court of the Munsif shall not, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes. XIV of 1882.

(4) For the purposes of applications which are not pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge on the occurrence of an event referred to in sub-section (1), and with respect to which that Court has exclusive jurisdiction, the District Judge may exercise all or any of the jurisdiction of that Court.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 9.]

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

10. (1) A District Judge, on the occurrence within the local limits of his jurisdiction of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in the office until that person is relieved by a Munsif appointed under section 6 or his appointment is cancelled by the District Judge.

(2) The District Judge shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and the making and cancelling of every such appointment.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 10.]

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpúr, Jalpaigori, Darjiling and Assam

11. (1) The Local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, or in the Jalpaigori or Darjiling Division, or in any part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam except the district of Silhat, or in any other part of the territories to which this Act extends, and to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the official Gazette, declared this section to apply.

(2) Nothing in sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) or sections 30 to 39 (both inclusive) applies to any officer so invested, but all the other provisions of this Act shall apply to him so far as those provisions can be made applicable.

Control of Civil Courts.

12. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge shall control all the Civil Courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction. [Act VI of 1871, s. 11.]

Present Judges to be deemed duly appointed.

13. Appointments of District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs made before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law. [Act VI of 1871, s. 12.]

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. [Act VI of 1871, s. 14.]

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act. [Act VI of 1871, s. 15.] XIV of 1882.

Place of sitting of Courts.

16. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix and alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held. [Act VI of 1871, s. 16.]

(2) All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

(3) Where the place at which a Court under this Act is to be held has not been fixed, the Court may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

Vacation.

17. (1) Subject to such orders as may be issued by the Governor-General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto. [Act VI of 1871, s. 17.]

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(3) A judicial act done by a Civil Court on a day specified in the list shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. (1) The Local Government shall fix, and may vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act. [Act VI of 1871, s. 18.]

(2) If the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more Subordinate Judges or to two or more Munsifs, the District Judge may assign to each of them such civil business cognizable by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, as he thinks fit.

(3) Where, in the territories mentioned in section 11, the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more officers invested with the powers of a Munsif, the officer invested with the powers of a District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate his functions under sub-section (2) to an officer invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge or to one of the officers invested with the powers of a Munsif.

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Sections 19-24.)
(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 25-26.)

(4) A Judge of a Court of Small Causes appointed to be also a Subordinate Judge or Munsif is a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, within the meaning of this section.

(5) The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 19.]

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

XIV of 1882.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 20.]

Extent of jurisdiction of Munsif.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 21.] XIV of 1882.

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. (1) Save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a District Judge or Additional Judge shall lie to the High Court.

(2) An appeal shall not lie to the High Court from a decree or order of an Additional Judge in any case in which, if the decree or order had been made by a District Judge, an appeal would not lie to that Court.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 22.] XIV of 1882.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. (1) Save as otherwise provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a Munsif shall lie to the District Judge.

(2) Save as aforesaid, an appeal from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge shall lie—

(a) to the District Judge where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the original suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made did not exceed five thousand rupees, and

(b) to the High Court in any other case.

(3) Where the function of receiving any appeals which lie to the District Judge under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) has been assigned to an Additional Judge, the appeals may be preferred to the Additional Judge.

(4) The High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, order, by notification in the official Gazette, that appeals lying to the District Judge under sub-section (1) from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 24.]

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. (1) Where in any suit or other proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has by legislative enactment been altered or abolished.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section (1) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 25.]

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. (1) A Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try any suit to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of any such suit.

(2) A Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try an appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

(3) When any such suit, proceeding or appeal as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(4) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

(6) For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge, and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

[Act VI of 1871, ss. 26 & 27.]

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. (1) A District Judge may transfer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from decrees or orders of Munsifs.

(2) The District Judge may withdraw any appeal so transferred, and either hear and dispose of it himself or transfer it for disposal to another competent Court under his control.

(3) Appeals transferred under this section shall be disposed of subject to the rules applicable to like appeals when disposed of by the District Judge.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 27.]

Exercise by Subordinate Judge or Munsif of jurisdiction of District Court in certain proceedings.

26. (1) The High Court may, by general or special order, authorise any Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control, any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned or any class of those proceedings specified in the order.

(2) The proceedings referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely :—

(a) proceedings under Bengal Regulation V 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah*

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.

(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 27-28.—Chapter V.—Misfeazance.—Sections 29-32.—Chapter VI.—Ministerial Officers.—Sections 33-36.)

and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate);

(*b*) applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*); and

(*c*) references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The District Judge may withdraw any such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, and may either himself dispose of them, or transfer them for disposal to any other competent Court under his control.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 28.] Disposal of proceedings referred to in last foregoing section.

27. (*1*) Proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, under the last foregoing section shall be disposed of by him subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings when disposed of by the District Judge:

Provided that an appeal from an order of a Munsif in any such proceeding shall lie to the District Judge.

(*2*) An appeal from the order of the District Judge on the appeal from the order of the Munsif under this section shall lie to the High Court if a further appeal from the order of the District Judge is allowed by the law for the time being in force.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 29.] Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, confer, within such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any Subordinate Judge or Munsif the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees in the case of a Subordinate Judge or fifty rupees in the case of a Munsif, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

CHAPTER V.

MISFEAZANCE.

Act VI of 1871, s. 31.] Suspension or removal of Judges by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Act VI of 1871, s. 32.] Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

30. (*1*) The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

(*2*) Whenever the High Court suspends a Subordinate Judge under sub-section (*1*), it shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

Act VI of 871, s. 33.] Suspension or removal of Munsif by High Court.

31. (*1*) The High Court may appoint a Commission for inquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

(*2*) On receiving the report of the result of any such inquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

(*3*) The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

(*4*) The High Court may, previous to the appointment of a Commission under this section, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

(*5*) The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Suspension of Munsif by District Judge. [Act VI of 1871, s. 34.]

32. (*1*) Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

(*2*) Whenever a District Judge suspends a Munsif under sub-section (*1*), he shall forthwith report to the High Court the circumstances of the suspension, and the High Court shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Judges and Additional Judges. [Act VI of 1871, s. 35.]

33. District Judges and Additional Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts, and, subject only to the control of the Local Government, may remove or suspend those officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. [Act VI of 1871, s. 36.]

34. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed—

(*a*) in the case of a vacancy not likely to last, and not lasting, longer than one month, by those Courts respectively, and

(*b*) in any other case, by the District Judge.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers on joint establishments. [New.]

35. Ministerial officers ordinarily employed in the service or execution of the processes of more than one Court shall be appointed, and may be removed or suspended, by the Court of highest grade by which they are employed; and any Court by which they are employed may, by order, fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

General powers of District Judge. [Act XIX of 1871, s. 1.]

36. (*1*) The District Judge may, by order, suspend or remove any ministerial officer to whom section 34 or section 35 appiles,

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made :—

Accounts of	Auditing Officer.	Date of report.	Period under audit.
Calcutta . .	Deputy Auditor General.	14th April 1886 .	1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.
Allahabad . .	Ditto ditto .	December 1885 .	April 1882 to November 1885.
Madras . .	Ditto ditto .	6th February 1886	1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.
Rangoon . .	Ditto ditto .	7th November 1885	1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.
Bombay . .	Ditto ditto .	. . . .	1884-85 and 1885-86.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Officers.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1885 . . .	14,94,58,675	36,89,635	14,57,69,040
31st March 1886 . . .	14,49,39,940	32,07,215	14,17,32,725

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 31st, 1886, are as follow :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										R
Calcutta	287,395	1,503,517	66,145	50,737	119,210	13,826	16,825	298	2,057,953	5,89,70,895
Allahabad	13,616	27,999	16,876	15,026	16,951	1,708	2,542	4	94,722	65,87,990
Lahore	10,768	46,246	22,897	15,226	18,758	3,488	2,198	29	119,610	78,43,340
Bombay	169,330	560,791	104,513	60,651	68,874	5,242	12,164	1,024	983,189	4,34,92,770
Kurrachee	3,904	26,443	8,770	3,576	5,560	532	1,165	265	50,215	52,75,150
Madras	36,138	73,590	31,507	24,673	78,842	3,747	1,483	303	250,283	1,70,51,080
Calicut	8,688	6,371	3,313	2,535	4,076	116	54	8	25,761	9,59,760
Rangoon	5,554	7,710	2,476	2,321	3,728	301	218	56	22,364	15,71,740
Total for 31st March 1886 .	535,993	2,252,667	256,497	174,745	316,599	28,960	36,649	1,987	3,604,097	14,17,32,725
Total for 31st March 1885 .	557,474	2,143,282	266,420	176,183	309,870	28,489	41,760	2,042	3,525,500	14,57,69,040
Total for 31st March 1884 .	532,508	2,010,682	249,265	167,931	279,767	25,815	34,090	1,644	3,301,702	12,75,65,410

The figures under Bombay include the outstanding circulation of the abolished Sub-Circles of Nagpur and Akola.

6. There is on the whole a falling-off in circulation of about 50 lakhs; the fluctuations in the lower denominations are not important; the increase of ten rupee notes more than balances the decrease of fives and twenties, showing that though little change has taken place in the use of notes for current circulation there is a small improvement, but there is a decrease of more than 50 lakhs in the notes of R1,000, which are chiefly used by Banks and others as convenient for

reserve balances, the decrease here is probably due to the economy of balances made imperative by a gradually falling exchange.

7. From these figures it will be found that the average value of each Note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was —

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86
Calcutta Circle .	30	32	28	Kurrachee Circle .	61	84	105
Allahabad " .	60	67	69	Madras " .	63	58	62
Lahore " .	73	69	65	Calicut " .	32	33	37
Bombay " .	41	47	44	Rangoon " .	167	102	70

The average value, which decreased in the larger circles, rose considerably in Kurrachee. This is due to the ten thousand-rupee Notes of that circle being much in excess of last year's figures.

8. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1885 . .	652·26	62·15	82·64	554·24	41·90	143·43	7·79	13·28	14,57·69
April " . .	568·06	50·98	75·89	397·84	46·74	134·75	7·92	19·60	13,01·78
May " . .	562·02	52·50	75·46	453·85	42·00	144·29	8·56	15·11	13,53·79
June " . .	572·22	63·86	77·26	565·36	43·50	137·78	12·48	13·83	14,86·29
July " . .	608·14	60·06	76·97	499·65	43·04	131·85	15·89	14·75	14,50·35
August " . .	603·43	51·92	73·07	497·73	46·29	123·38	50·09	25·49	14,36·40
September " . .	640·94	58·07	74·60	563·05	49·09	118·13	17 76	33·16	15,54·80
October " . .	643·13	59·32	74·33	545·61	48·89	130·42	14·73	54·91	15,71·34
November " . .	657·90	56·80	80·03	534·51	43·95	118·53	14·07	57·95	15,63·74
December " . .	605·12	60·70	79·54	524·76	46·94	138·45	9·88	54·29	15,19·68
January 1886 . .	631·99	68·87	80·95	513·42	45·63	154·18	9·91	36·19	15,41·14
February " . .	593·40	73·12	80·85	458·00	43·28	186·63	9·56	10·73	14,55·57
March " . .	589·71	65·68	78 43	434·93	52·75	170·51	9·59	15·72	14,17·32
Average of last 12 figures .	606·34	60·16	77·28	499·06	46·01	140·74	12·12	29·31	14,71·02
" of 1884-85 .	657·3	75 99	87·32	444·12	30·90	133·49	12·59	20·56	14,62·40
" of 1883-84 .	612·93	69·21	76·70	390·17	29·99	139·22	10·44	10 03	13,38·69

9. On these the following remarks are offered :—

First, for Calcutta I show for the last three years the figures of the net circulation (in lakhs of rupees), excluding the Reserve Treasury of Government—

Last day of	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Last day of	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
April . .	576	506	562	October .	539	603	610
May . .	574	496	548	November .	575	621	627
June . .	548	490	572	December .	555	607	599
July . .	569	497	605	January .	552	573	622
August . .	547	548	579	February .	536	594	593
September .	520	545	628	March .	552	633	582

These figures almost throughout this year have been larger than last year. As usual, there was considerable fluctuation during the shipping season, but nothing to call for any special remark.

10. The same figures for Bombay and Madras are :—

Months.	Bombay.			Madras.		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	330	324	377	130	120	131
May	334	342	419	121	116	113
June	311	349	448	111	118	111
July	338	408	451	106	111	112
August	331	408	450	106	112	116
September	351	404	480	106	118	113
October	373	427	500	110	122	118
November	381	482	521	108	130	118
December	344	466	510	116	127	138
January	316	412	441	117	125	144
February	319	398	377	122	125	148
March	332	445	403	118	136	140

The circulation at Bombay, which had been increasing during the first 9 months of the year, fell off considerably in the last three, and was at the end 40 lakhs below 1885; this is, however, not an unusually large fluctuation, and probably arose from trade demand for silver. The Madras circulation was on the whole above that of last year.

11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the "Gross circulation" in the Presidency Circles, of Notes not exceeding R 100 each. It will be seen that in these lower denominations the circulation is well maintained :—

Last day of	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	296 00	172·84	85·54	316·97	192·46	96 88
May	289·32	174·69	82·55	302 84	192·54	83·54
June	287·02	170 89	80·98	289·91	185 15	79·21
July	285 86	175·74	79 67	289·39	187 64	75·20
August	288·22	176 67	80 74	294·61	189 72	75·78
September	314·18	182·40	81·28	295 27	190 84	79·42
October	299·78	186·36	81 93	304·24	192·46	84·97
November	298·56	182·16	84 33	302·07	195·07	88 39
December	307·09	184·24	91·94	310·36	196·65	96·29
January	318·62	176·27	92·74	324·73	189·75	100·71
February	321 68	179 68	98·21	324 44	187·93	109 25
March	325·46	188·04	100 54	324·99	185·98	108 59

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

12. As explained last year a system of record is now introduced by which it will be possible hereafter to verify the outstanding balance of the circulation account with the details obtained from the issue registers, the system is based on that adopted at the Bank of England, and it will remove a great defect of our previous system of record. Its extension to past years is a work of much labour and is not yet completed.

THE RESERVE.

13. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1886 was as follows :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
SILVER COIN—						
At Calcutta	1,07,38,078	2	1			
„ Allahabad	54,15,125	0	0			
„ Lahore	56,92,700	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,84,15,537	8	8			
„ Kurrachee	57,09,485	0	0			
„ Madras	1,39,66,935	0	0			
„ Calicut	6,95,465	0	0			
„ Rangoon	18,18,305	0	0			
				7,24,51,630	10	9
SMALL SILVER COIN—						
At Bombay	1,50,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	29,700	0	0			
„ Madras	4,00,000	0	0			
				5,79,700	0	0
SILVER BULLION—						
At Calcutta	8,01,586	13	11			
„ Bombay	79,04,807	7	4			
				87,06,394	5	3
Invested in Government Securities				5,99,95,000	0	0
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION				14,17,32,725	0	0

As usual, the receipts of Bullion for coinage were largest at Bombay, and towards the close of the year the amount expected was so considerable that it was thought desirable to transfer 51 lakhs for coinage in Calcutta; this transfer was not, however, completed until after the expiration of the year under review.

14. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held as follows :—

	1st half.	2nd half.
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30, 1885	April 1, 1886
Allahabad	„ 30, „	March 31, „
Lahore	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
BOMBAY	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Kurrachee	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
MADRAS	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Calicut	Jany. 15, 1886	April 1, 1886
RANGOON	„ 30, „	March 31, „

The balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject. The delay in the verification of Calicut Currency balances is due to the Local Government not having communicated to the Collector of Malabar, as usual, their order appointing an officer for that purpose.

Investments.

15. No alteration has been made since the last report in the amount of the invested reserve, which is held in book debt certificates as below—

	R
No 59 of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,00,00,000
„ 72 „ „ „	1,00,00 000
„ 115 „ „ „	20,21,700
„ 166 of 4½ per cent loan (Transfer), 1879	5,00,000
	6,25,21,700

Taking the two loans together, the average rate is 95·96 per cent.

16. Its book value, *i.e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced from ₹5,99,97,500 at which it was taken last year, to ₹5,99,95,000, thus—

	Nominal Value.		Book Value.	
	4%	4½%	4%	4½%
	₹	₹		₹
1st April 1885.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,07,470 15 8
Deduct— A year's interest @ ½% on 4½% securities to reduce cost of its purchase, *vide* letter No. 1885 of 17th December 1883.	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
31st March 1886.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,04,970 15 8
	Net Book Value .		5,99,95,000 0 0	

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	₹	₹
On 4% paper of the loan of 1842-43 for .	6,20,21,700 =	24,80,868
„ 4½% „ 1879 „ ..	5,00,000 =	22,500
		25,03,368
Deduct—		
The ½% interest taken as above		2,500
Balance		25,00,868

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

17. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

	₹	₹
Gross circulation, 1st April 1885 . . .		14,94,58,675
ISSUES—		
a. Over the counter	70,40,68,210	
b. At Agencies	44,63,715	
c. In remittance transactions . . .	5,24,93,805	
		76,10,25,730
TOTAL .		91,04,84,405
RECEIPTS—		
d. Over the counter	55,19,95,940	
e. At Agencies	16,85,090	
f. From Currency Circles	5,41,94,765	
g. In remittance transactions . . .	15,76,68,670	
		76,55,44,465
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1886 (*vide* paragraph 4)		14,49,39,940

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e*.—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1885, to March 15th, 1886, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.	Issues. R	Receipts. R
1885-86	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465
1884-85	73,99,22,010	72,12,80,855
1883-84	67,02,69,925	68,93,02,090
1882-83	73,71,65,755	73,16,24,485

18. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and Agencies during the year, were as follow:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										R
Issues	870,718	3,645,022	503,021	371,862	824,854	127,758	236,404	30,880	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
Receipts	892,263	3,534,988	513,061	373,551	817,400	127,525	241,582	30,971	6,531,341	76,55,44,46
More issues	..	110,034	...	..	7,454	233	.	...	117,721	19,62,240
More receipts	21,545		10,040	1,689	...	...	5,178	91	38,543	64,80,975
NET DECREASE OF CIRCULATION										45,18,735

19. The average number of Notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1883-84	1884-85.	1885-86	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.
At Calcutta	13,480	12,812	11,807	14,116	13,547	12,545	9,667	10,091	9,466
„ Bombay	5,311	5,395	5,909	5,668	6,028	6,313	3,271	3,967	3,654
„ Madras	2,157	2,326	2,403	2,170	2,427	2,421	1,848	1,996	1,716
„ Rangoon	84	105	151	157	133	203	6	24	63

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

20. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate:—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st	...	36,89,635
Received over the counter	5,30,22,295	
From other circles	73,17,175	
At Agencies	15,980	
		6,03,55,450
TOTAL		6,40,45,085
Remitted to circles concerned	...	6,08,37,870
Balance on March 31st	...	32,07,215
TOTAL		6,40,45,085

21. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total, as just mentioned, of ₹5,30,22,295 :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1885-86.

CASHED BY	Calcutta	Allahabad	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola	Nagpur.	Kurrachee	Madras	Calicut	Coconada	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	...	(c) 33,63,445	(c) 58,41,705	1,67,86,665	170	1,015	2,23,050	15,41,510	28,475	630	12,06,995	2,89,93,660
Allahabad .	33,67,785	...	4,19,445	4,88,205	520	185	21,650	4,12,130	4,820	40	1,245	47,16,025
Lahore .	20,03,240	5,35,560	...	7,30,815	65	1,200	4,68,060	5,09,825	9,635	...	1,065	42,59,465
Bombay .	34,02,815	11,17,400	20,32,280	...	...	..	(c) 8,76,515	22,94,515	1,82,425	290	61,410	99,67,650
Kurrachee .	885	130	920	28,975	...	..	...	220	100	...	..	31,230
Madras .	3,02,085	27,380	46,860	14,59,810	140	280	27,455	...	(c) 18,86,400	..	43,135	37,93,545
Calicut .	5,175	530	820	5,68,520	5	..	6,580	6,68,765	...	110	140	12,50,645
Rangoon .	7,045	...	780	1,120	...		...	1,130	...	..	..	10,075
	90,89,030	50,44,445	83,42,810	2,00,64,110	900	2,680	16,23,310	54,28,095	21,11,855	1,070	13,13,990	5,30,22,295

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign Notes are legally encashable, *i.e.*, shows the amounts of Sub-Circle Notes cashed by their respective Head Circle, aggregating R1,19,68,065.

22. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

NOTES CASHED AT—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R	R
Calcutta	4,34,11,200	4,64,47,100	2,89,93,660
Allahabad . . .	59,97,630	18,99 490	47,16,025
Lahore	27,89,085	26,03,310	42,59,465
Bombay	1,20,70,825	1,33,80,985	99,67,650
Kurrachee . . .	1,32,635	31,215	31,230
Madras	65,23,660	75,71,185	37,93,545
Calicut	20,40,075	18,51,445	12,50,645
Rangoon	300	1,41,070	10,075
	7,29,65,410	7,39,25,800	5,30,22,295

23. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office, was in—

	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.
	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	2,21,82,940	2,28,15,540	92,05,150
Bombay . . .	15,24,555	12,40,810	8,76,515
Madras . . .	25,90,675	27,41,990	18,86,400
	2,62,98,170	2,67,98,340	1,19,68,065

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

24. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin.			Small Coin.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a	p
Balance, April 1st, 1885	6,87,42,076	3	1	8,15,900	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	16,18,38,305	0	0			
From small coin account	10,67,100	0	0			
At Agencies	40,88,525	0	0			
In remittance transactions	9,73,47,826	5	6			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates	1,79,50,297	7	11			
Interest to reduce cost of securities	2,500	0	0			
From coin account	.....			8,30,900	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	28,22,94,553	13	5	8,30,900	0	0
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	35,10,36,630	0	6	16,46,800	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	14,82,29,815	0	0			
At Agencies	13,09,900	0	0			
In remittance transactions	12,68,82,391	5	6			
For bullion and for melting fees	13,31,993	0	3			
To small coin account	8,30,900	0	0			
To coin account	.....			10,67,100	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES	27,85,84,999	5	9	10,67,100	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST, 1886 (SEE PARAGRAPH 13)	7,24,51,630	10	9	5,79,700	0	0

	Receipts. R	Issues. R
Comparison, 1885-86	28,22,94,553	27,85,84,999
1884-85	22,30,88,176	21,47,00,956
1883-84	18,72,07,323	20,81,51,949

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

25. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1st.	Receipts from the public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
	R			
India Treasuries	53	28,94	29,22	25
Central Provinces	11	26	27	10
Burma	2	3	5	..
Assam	14	4	17	1
Bengal	31	28	41	18
North-Western Provinces	8,45	12,56	13,49	7,52
Punjab	82	12,77	6,42	7,17
Madras	48	178	1,98	28
Bombay	13	239	2,45	7
TOTAL	10,99	59,05	54,46	15,58

26. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1884:—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1885.

Name of Province.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause			
		R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R
Government of India	6	5,287	4,597	...		777	11	25	11	4,064	1,191	...	.	8	...	19	...
Central Provinces .	11	4,227	782	334	1	39	4	...		154	10	.	...		..		...
Burma . . .	...	26	...	..	..	1,656	17	5	3	24		..	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	6	44	...		1	105	...	.	1	118	3	...	.	...	...		...
Bengal . . .	.	1,675	195	22	16	1,308	113	64	16	2,409	157	12		...	..	...	
N.-W. P. and Oudh .	43	42,220	318	...	...	255	1	2		3,023	16	1		...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	18	6,217	32	...	...	311	22	..	...	5,058	...		...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .		37,640	..	...	...	553		.		43	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
Bombay . . .	25	70,951	23	28	304	543	28	33	9	96,455	3	1	6	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . .	...	1	...	...	...	7	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
Total .		1,68,288	5,947	384	322	5,554	196	129	40	1,11,348	1,380	14	6	8	.	19	...

The chief noticeable point in the above table is the considerable reduction as compared with last year, *viz.*, from 1,47,700 to 1,11,348, in the number of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear: it is hoped that the special attention given to the examination of coin has had the effect of improving the character of the circulation.

27. I give below statements similar to those given last year of the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1885, and the proportions of each of those issued found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of 2,000 rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the district.

I can only repeat the remarks made last year that there is considerable difficulty in drawing any general conclusions from the movement of coin which these statements indicate. New coin being largely used for melting into ornaments the coinage of a prosperous year, or perhaps of the year preceding, is likely to disappear comparatively quickly. The large remittances of coin to the Punjab from Bombay in 1879 to provide for war expenditure account for the high proportion of coin of that year circulating in the Province. Very large specie remittances are made to Burma at the commencement of the rice season, but whether it is in new or old coin depends on whether it is found convenient to obtain the actual coin from Calcutta or Bombay, where it would probably be freshly minted, or from Madras, where it would be accumulated from general circulation.

28. Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1885 :—

	Coined in Calcutta	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria 1840—1st issue . . .	17,99,34,670	2 18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue . . .	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
TOTAL .	1,17,03,31,759	10,76,07,395	1,42,67,02,424	2,70,46,41,488

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William IV.	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
1875	117	227	635	962	38	21	..
1876	103	251	620	944	36	41	5
1877	103	219	594	892	40	65	59
1878	106	180	509	760	35	54	59
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	57
1881	65	149	430	685	29	44	53
1882	62	143	414	678	28	44	52
1883	61	156	388	662	26	40	48
1884	55	141	375	610	23	36	47
1885	53	136	372	588	23	34	44
1886	44	114	317	557	20	33	40

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William IV.	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
							IN
1875	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	.
1880	70	161	489	831	23	51	58
1884	49	159	293	555	15	37	50
1885	60	198	342	513	19	25	34
1886	36	96	264	465	18	28	33
							CENTRAL
1875	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	..
1880	23	97	412	862	31	69	100
1884	21	74	351	707	27	48	71
1885	16	62	363	709	26	45	72
1886	24	91	332	669	21	41	57
							BUR
1875	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...
1880	29	88	317	655	62	103	39
1884	27	94	234	446	27	47	30
1885	29	09	235	453	33	46	32
1886	25	68	230	365	20	34	26
							AS
1875	164	254	646	924	12	...	..
1880	108	223	431	743	31	32	28
1884	77	143	396	608	29	30	29
1885	80	164	374	570	24	28	30
1886	75	137	368	576	25	31	27
							BEN
1875	133	223	655	954	23	12	...
1880	87	146	435	637	41	54	56
1884	72	150	379	597	27	38	40
1885	68	152	378	559	28	37	41
1886	67	133	358	540	25	31	34
							NORTH-WESTERN
1875	184	332	761	716	6	1	...
1880	101	222	558	628	23	37	48
1884	98	220	486	614	18	30	43
1885	94	204	455	606	20	28	41
1886	80	198	421	582	18	29	42
							PUN
1875	201	410	872	516	1		...
1880	86	219	554	435	12	12	31
1884	82	203	474	459	14	18	44
1885	74	178	472	468	14	18	34
1886	73	152	406	404	11	17	28
							MA
1875	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...
1880	53	144	537	927	18	46	71
1884	43	162	491	845	21	38	61
1885	37	118	471	810	20	40	53
1886	45	131	410	782	19	41	55
							BOM
1875	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	.
1880	21	60	306	763	33	62	81
1884	25	65	270	660	24	42	58
1885	17	50	259	600	23	39	54
1886	11	91	199	579	19	36	47
							HYDERABAD
1886	4	42	182	614	21	43	51

British India in the years 1875 to 1886, as ascertained by the examination, each in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
229	140	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
199	131	163	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	2,000
182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	2,000
164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	2,000
155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	2,000
135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	2,000

Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1884, 1885 and 1886 as ascertained by the examination, in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	TOTAL.
DIA.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
156	125	166	154	23	199	13	5	...	...	1	...	2,000
122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	2,000
113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	1	2,000
PROVINCES.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
147	99	73	133	15	141	31	62	...	...	...	...	2,000
142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	2,000
141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	2,000
MAH												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
174	108	83	138	59	405	43	85	...	..	...	...	2,000
177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	2,000
133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	2,000
SAM.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
243	125	65	52	25	159	14	5	...	...	...	...	2,000
218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	2,000
202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	2,000
GAL.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
215	133	72	69	14	121	43	30	...	...	...	...	2,000
204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	2 000
181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	2,000
PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
172	128	78	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
158	111	107	48	2	34	21	10	...	...	...	...	2,000
155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	2,000
148	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	2,000
JAB.												
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2,000
189	146	294	21	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	2,000
169	146	277	94	1	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	2,000
142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	2,000
DRAS.												
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,000
87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
101	71	42	69	4	39	9	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
164	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	2,000
105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	2,000
BAY.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
152	166	194	162	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
115	96	140	204	11	184	59	40	.	..	...	...	2,000
107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	2,000
93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	2,000
(BERAR).												
98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

29. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net issues.		
	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p
Half Rupees	4,99,876	8	0	8,60,899	8	0	3,61,023	0	0
Quarter Rupees	1,83,564	4	0	12,40,840	8	0	10,57,276	4	0
One-eighth Rupees	1,26,399	6	0	8,28,457	12	0	7,02,058	6	0
Copper	49,094	2	0	3,11,986	14	0	2,62,892	12	0
TOTAL	8,58,934	4	0	32,42,184	10	0	23,83,250	6	0
TOTAL, 1884-85	8,17,447	0	0	28,56,681	8	0	20,39,234	8	0

BULLION.

30. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1885	98,79,900	1	1	63,33,663	11	10
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1885	15,83,328	12	0	57,07,950	0	1
May "	13,58,416	0	0	93,31,582	14	4
June "	22,90,053	15	0	1,21,14,478	4	5
July "	4,81,670	12	0	55,62,651	15	7
August "	2,69,664	0	0	7,91,594	12	5
September "	58,15,886	13	0	46,37,970	0	2
October "	16,91,633	9	0	20,46,771	3	9
November "	10,05,567	1	0	31,56,813	5	9
December "	6,87,579	7	0	36,20,073	1	4
January 1886	35,16,813	6	0	71,07 533	9	10
February "	11,821	10	0	63,83,480	9	1
March "	6,73,778	8	0	70,42,628	0	6
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,93,86,213	13	0	6,75,03,527	13	3
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve	19,984	11	2	71,576	10	10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,94,06,198	8	2	6,75,75,104	8	1
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	2,92,86,098	9	3	7,39,08,768	3	11
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	2,84,84,511	11	4	6,60,03,960	12	7
Balance of bullion on 31st March 1886 (see para. 13)	8,01,586	13	11	79,04,807	7	4

31. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	R	R	R
1881-82	59,87,643	1,53,84,809	2,13,72,452
1882-83	79,40,334	4,25,24,213	5,04,64,547
1883-84	89,36,643	2,40,52,521	3,29,89,164
1884-85	1,77,38,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302

Thus it appears that the receipts were higher than for any year since 1879-80, when the total was R9,31,22,111, and of the whole Bombay received more than three times as much as Calcutta.

32. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in further detail in the following figures :—

Thousands of Rupees.

	Receipts at the Mint of bullion on account of the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL.	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL.	Calcutta	Bombay	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 1885 . .	37,16	58,31	95,47	1,03,23	69,71	1,72,94	3,09	—6,73	—3,64
May „ . .	20,87	95,31	1,16,18	84,72	88,62	1,73,34	—8 37	—15,78	—24,15
June „ . .	23,42	1,32,03	1,55,45	50,89	1,16,61	1,67,50	17,34	—22,67	—5,33
July „ . .	4,90	53,12	58,02	23,91	87,55	1,11,46	3,23	—3,75	—52
August „ .	5,06	10,22	15,28	8,32	49,97	58,29	4,30	7,91	12,21
September „ . .	60,00	45,44	1,05,44	57,63	64,96	1,22,59	—2,48	—3,14	—5,62
October „ . .	16,52	16,11	32,63	40,60	32,81	73,41	13,02	—7,31	5,71
November „ . .	8,12	34,97	43,09	37,44	31,60	69,04	—4,24	—5.94	—10,18
December „ . .	7,02	52,56	59,58	17,25	17,72	34,97	4,66	7,12	11,78
January 1886 . .	35,92	78,52	1,14,44	33,34	59 29	92,63	—12,29	—7,42	—19,71
February „ . .	13	55,94	56,07	1,28	71,28	72,56	8 38	—13,70	—5,32
March „ . .	6,88	66,91	73,79	8,02	79,05	87,07	5,27	—9,63	—4,36
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS .	22,6,00	6,99,44	9,25,44	..	...	...	...	...	

AGENCIES.

33. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	No. of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle . . .	12	434,070	376,000
„ Allahabad „ . . .	1	4,500	1,500
„ Lahore „ . . .	5	2,757,500	344,500
„ Bombay „ . . .	2	333,325	172,000
„ Madras „ . . .	2	934,320	781,020
	22	4,463,715	1,675,020

34. The following are the Agencies enumerated in the above figures :—

Calcutta Circle.	Allahabad Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Bombay Circle.	Madras Circle.
1. Backergunge.	1. Meerut.	1. Rawal Pindee.	1. Nagpore.	1. Cocanada.
2. Darjeeling.		2. Amballa.	2. Akola.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Moorshedabad.		3. Peshawar.		
4 Lohardagga.		4. Simla.		
5. Rajshahye.		5. Multan.		
6. Cachar.				
7. Shillong.				
8 Sibsagar.				
9. Hazareebaugh.				
10. Sylhet.				
11. Gya.				
12. Lakhimpore.				

Calcutta Circle.	Closed during the year.	Sarun.
	Opened " "	Sibsagar.
		Gya.
		Lakhimpore.
Lahore Circle.	Closed " "	Delhi.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

35. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of Loss.		Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
											R
Half Notes	Lost by Post	19	84	38	54	144	1	6	...	346	25,295
	Lost accidentally	17	80	16	61	95	7	2	...	278	19,255
	Mutilated	...	2	1	3	5	2	...	...	13	1,690
		36	166	55	118	244	10	8	...	637	46,240
Whole Notes	Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutilated	12	71	8	3	13	...	...	...	107	2,380
		12	71	8	3	13	...	...	...	107	2,380
Mismatched Notes		1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	9	495
Total	1885-86	49	239	64	122	261	10	8	...	753	49,115
	1884-85	80	221	81	98	209	16	22	...	727	60,030
	1883-84	73	233	122	86	233	21	18	...	786	61,235

FORGERY AND FRAUD.

36. The following were the cases of forged notes of the Calcutta Circle during the year under review. In no other circle were any forged notes presented. No important series of forgeries has appeared :—

5-rupee	6 pieces
10 "	2 "
50 "	1 "

37. These were very clumsy attempts at forgery, the medallions being thick and coarse the words in the body of the note very rough. The paper of one out of the two 10-rupee notes however is perhaps a little more than usually like that of genuine notes, and bears an imitation of the water-mark "Government of India".

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

38. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

	R
Calcutta to Allahabad	13,50,000
Calcutta to Lahore	40,00,000
Calcutta to Rangoon	50,00,000
Allahabad to Calcutta	13,48,675
Lahore to Calcutta	27,96,389
Bombay to Allahabad	54,00,000
Bombay to Lahore	1,00,00,000
Bombay to Kurrachee	1,50,75,000
Bombay to Rangoon	20,00,000
Kurrachee to Bombay	4,000
Kurrachee to Lahore	20,00,000
Madras to Rangoon	30,00,000

39. The remittances from Lahore and Allahabad one in shroff-marked coin sent for recoinage to the Calcutta Mint. The remittances from Bombay were as usual to disperse a part of the large sums tendered in Bullion for coinage.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

40. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86 have been as follow :—

	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	7,43,06,260	8,70,85,960	9,08,26,615
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,49,36,510	2,96,53,600	3,19,78,560
Receipts from the public for other notes	18,17,815	18,76,485	26,38,745
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,10,60,585	11,86,16,045	12,54,43,920
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,41,97,260	3,41,81,990	3,61,91,125
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,46,51,510	3,45,13,420	3,08,36,800
Issues to the public for other notes	18,17,815	18,76,435	26,38,745
TOTAL ISSUES	7,06,66,585	7,05,71,845	6,96,66,670

41. The total treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R	R
Government of India	286	319	285
Central Provinces	39	44	40
Burma	10	14	16
Assam	57	58	64
Bengal	530	526	555
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	191	173	187
Punjab	243	262	303
Madras	272	247	252
Bombay	178	237	235
Hyderabad	11	12	14
	1,817	1,892	1,951

42. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	170	140	155
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	30	50	33
Where notes were not usually cashable	23	35	33
TOTAL	223	225	221

43. Statement V shows the proportions of Treasury and Bank balances, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was—

	1885.	1884.
Calcutta Circle	19	31
Bombay "	20	30
Madras "	11	11

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1885. Balance in		1884. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1885.	1884.
Calcutta Circle	12,12	61,56	38,26	1,52,34	16	20
Bombay "	8,01	89,68	14,75	94,72	8	13
Madras "	11,05	87,28	9,54	86,41	11	9

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Allahabad. Value of Notes in circulation.	Allahabad. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	R	R	R	R
March 1885	6,52,26,445	.....	62,15,390	... ..
April "	5,68 05,795	—84,20,650	50,97,815†	—11,17,575
May "	5,62,01,725†	— 6 04,070	52,50,200	+ 1,52,385
June "	5,72,22,360	+ 10,20 635	63,85 515	+ 11,35,315
July "	6,08 14,325	+ 35,91,965	60 05,760	— 3,79,755
August "	6,03,43,590	— 4,70,735	51 91,500	— 8 14,260
September "	6,40,93,640	+ 37,50,050	58,07 360	+ 6,15,860
October "	6,43,13,380	+ 2,19 740	59,31 855	+ 1,24,490
November "	6 57,90,095*	+ 14 76,715	56,80,580	— 2,51,275
December "	6 05,12,040	—52 78 055	60,70,430	+ 3,89,850
January 1886	6,31 99,460	+ 26,87 420	68 86,930	+ 8,16,500
February "	5 93,39,655	—38,59,805	73,12,300*	+ 4,25,370
March "	5,89,70,895	— 3,80,760	65,67 990	— 7,44 310
Total	72,76,06,960	.....	7,21,88,235	.....
				Average for each
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	... ..
1864-65	2,80 55,141	.....	11,39,468	... ..
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2 83,01,438	.....	25,93,184	.....
1867-68	2,93 11 382	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,96,45 643	.....	33,74,186	.. ...
1869-70	4,14,57 428	.....	30 97,881	.....
1870-71	3 50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18 260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84 38,619	.....	62,57,664	... ..
1875-76	4,93,96 846	.....	69,97,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	. ...	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13 25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	....
1880-81	6,54 05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,43,82,370	... ..	72,10,658	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15 813	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	... ..
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	... ..
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.. ..
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885 86, as compared with 1884-85	—51,09,308	.....	—15,83,363	... .
Percentage on average circulation, 1884-85	—7·772	... ..	—20 836	.....

Date.	Madras. Value of Notes in circulation.	Madras. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Calicut. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calicut. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
March 1885	1,43,42,85	.....	7,78,525	...
April "	1,34,74,825	— 8,67,960	7,91,780†	+ 13,255
May "	1,44,29,060	+ 9,54 235	8,56,135	+ 64,355
June "	1,37,77,855	— 6,51,205	12,48,050	+ 3,91,915
July "	1,31 85,285	— 5,92,570	15,88,960*	+ 3,40,910
August "	1,23,38,100	— 8,47,185	15,00,105	— 79,855
September "	1,18,13,515†	— 5,24,585	17,76 080	+ 2,66,975
October "	1,30,42,370	+ 12,28,855	14 72 900	— 3,03,180
November "	1,18,52,880	—11,89,490	14,06,835	— 66,065
December "	,38,44,525	+ 19,91,645	9 88 240	— 4,18,595
January 1886	1 54,18,420	+ 15,73,895	9,90 885	+ 2,645
February "	1,86,63,210*	+ 32,44,790	9,56,365	— 34,520
March "	1,70,51,080	—16,12,130	9,59,760	+ 3,395
Total	16,88,91,125	.. ...	1,45,45,095	.....
				Average for each
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....
1863 64	66,50,000	.....		.....
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	...
1865-66	63,07 003	.....	4,21,160	. ...
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5 54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19 398	.....	5 56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	... ..	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	87,56,321	.. ...	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96 533	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	... ..	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14 342	.....	22,08 618	.....
1874-75	90,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83 331	... ..	25,38,768	.....
1876-77	1,36,59 999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	1,67,54 482	.....	21,89,267	. ...
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	... ..
1879-80	1,29 92 638	.....	18,00 536	.....
1880-81	1,35,26,530	....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	... .	15 35,584	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	... ..
1885-86	1,40,74,261	... .	12,12,091	...
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86, as compared with 1884-85	+ 7,25,587	.....	—47,167	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1884-85	+ 5 435	... .	— 3·746	... .

I.

circulation throughout India during 1885-86 and previous years.

Lahore.		Bombay.		Kurrachee.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
R	R	R	R	R	R
82,63,735	.....	4,54,23,980	.....	41,89,880	.....
75,89,235	— 6,74,500	3,97,84,425†	— 56,39,555	46,73,950	+ 4,84,070
75,46,160	— 43,075	4,53,84,520	+ 56,00,095	42,00,045†	— 4,73,905
77,26,380	+ 1,80,220	5,65,35,545	+ 1,11,51,025	43,49,775	+ 1,49,730
76,96,615	— 29,765	4,99,65,520	— 65,70,025	43,04,170	— 45,605
73,06,940†	— 3,89,675	4,97,73,255	— 1,92,265	46,28,735	+ 3,24,565
74,59,705	+ 1,52,765	5,63,04,645*	+ 65,31,390	49,08,840	+ 2,80,105
74,33,355	— 26,350	5,45,61,250	— 17,43,395	48,88,735	— 20,105
80,02,610	+ 5,69,255	5,34,51,325	— 11,09,925	43,95,330	— 4,93,405
79,54,350	— 48,260	5,24,76,280	— 9,75,045	40,93,625	+ 2,98,295
80,95,370*	+ 1,41,020	5,13,41,560	— 11,34,720	45,62,575	— 1,31,050
80,84,705	— 10,665	4,58,00,420	— 55,41,140	43,27,555	— 2,35,020
78,43,340	— 2,41,365	4,34,92,770	— 23,07,650	52,75,150*	+ 9,47,595
9,27,38,765	.....	59,88,71,515	.....	5,52,08,485	.....
year from 1862-63.					
.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	
7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	
29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	
25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	
62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	
48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	
92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
— 1,71,001	.....	+ 54,93,431	.....	+ 15,11,137	
— 2,165	.....	+ 12,369	.....	+ 48,911	

Rangoon.		Total.	
13,28,300	.....	14,57,69,040	...
19,60,645	+ 6,32,345	13,01,78,470†	— 1,55,90,570
15,11,475	— 4,49,170	13,53,79,320	+ 52,00,850
13,83,255	— 1,28,220	14,86,28,735	+ 1,32,49,410
14,75,230	+ 91,975	14,50,35,865	— 35,92,860
25,48,710	+ 10,73,480	14,36,39,935	— 13,95,930
33,16,295	+ 7,67,585	15,54,80,080	+ 1,13,40,145
54,90,960	+ 21,74,665	15,71,34,805*	+ 16,54,715
57,94,625*	+ 3,03,665	15,63,74,280	— 7,60,525
54,29,185	— 3,65,440	15,19,68,675	— 44,05,605
36,19,440	— 18,09,745	15,41,14,640	+ 21,45,965
10,72,650†	— 25,46,790	14,55,56,860	— 85,57,780
15,71,740	+ 4,99,090	14,17,32,725	— 38,36,135
3,51,74,210	.....	1,76,52,24,390	.....
year from 1862-63.			
.....	.....	4,41,94,385	
.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
.....	.....	7,72,57,983	
.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
.....	.....	10,14,55,327	
.....	.....	10,66,90,777	
.....	.....	9,81,32,240	
.....	.....	11,41,57,442	
.....	.....	12,86,40,367	
.....	.....	11,14,51,907	
.....	.....	10,67,04,071	
.....	.....	11,35,26,621	
.....	.....	11,64,16,538	
.....	.....	13,25,02,472*	
.....	.....	13,19,05,084	
.....	.....	12,79,83,033	
.....	.....	13,66,29,354	
.....	.....	13,50,46,242	
.....	.....	15,18,07,113	
[illegible]	.....	13,38,69,257	
20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	
29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,032	
+ 8,75,441	.....	+ 16,94,757	
+ 42,585	.....	+ 1,165	

No.

Statement of Notes Issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	393,821	19,69,105	2,290,312	2,29,03,120	168,420	33,68,400	142,570
Allahabad	"	11,666	58,330	39,275	3,92,750	24,547	4,90,940	17 638
Lahore	"	11,134	55,670	57,825	5,78,250	33,270	6,65,400	22,459
Bombay	"	337,587	16,87,935	993,682	99,36,820	159,669	31,93,380	101,241
Kurrachee	"	3,648	18,240	26,706	2,67,060	9,838	1,96,760	4,571
Madras	"	82,632	4,13,160	208,022	20,80,220	94,361	18,87,220	71,648
Calicut	"	12,589	62,945	10,679	1,06,790	6,187	1,23,740	6,176
Rangoon	"	17,641	8205	18,521	1,85,210	6,729	1,34,580	5,559
Total		870,718	43,53,590	36,45,022	3,64,50,220	503,021	1,00,60,420	371,862
Percentage on Total Issues		13·17	...	55·13	...	7·61	...	5·63
		...	·57	...	4·80	...	1·32	
Calcutta	Notes received	422,737	21,13,685	2,199,199	2,19,91,990	1,78,061	35,61,220	147,033
Allahabad	"	12,244	61,220	38,567	3,85,670	24,756	4,95,120	17,424
Lahore	"	10,440	52,200	62,255	6,22,550	32,355	6,47,100	22,063
Bombay	"	331,871	16,59,35	979,387	97,93,870	156,776	31,35,520	99,245
Kurrachee	"	4,694	23,470	23,743	2,37,430	10,538	2,10,760	5,084
Madras	"	84,207	4,21,035	206,317	20,63,170	97,805	19,56,100	72,073
Calicut	"	10,752	53,760	10,617	1,06,170	6,630	1,32,600	6,220
Rangoon	"	15,318	76,590	14,903	1,49,030	6,140	1,22,800	4,409
Total		892,263	44,61,315	3,534,988	3,53,49,880	513,061	1,02,61,220	373,551
Percentage on Total Receipts		13·66	...	54·12	...	7·86	...	5·72
		...	·58	...	4·62	...	1·35	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	344,657	17,23,285	1,647,658	164,76,580	119,828	23,96,560	105,286
Allahabad	"	10,935	54,675	33,457	3,34,570	21,911	4,38,220	16,410
Lahore	"	10,483	52,415	55,525	5,55,250	30,923	6,18,460	22,107
Bombay	"	195,918	9,79,590	626,466	62,64,660	111,522	22,30,440	71,247
Kurrachee	"	4,395	21,975	20,363	2,03,630	9,179	1,83,580	4,491
Madras	"	54,728	2,73,640	154,447	15,44,470	65,511	13,10,220	47,878
Calicut	"	10,332	51,660	10,157	1,01,570	6,359	1,27,180	5,673
Rangoon	"	7,037	35,185	7,693	76,930	3,373	67,460	2,050
Total		638,485	31,92,425	2,555,766	2,55,57,660	368,606	73,72,120	275,142
Percentage on Total Cancellations		13·43	...	53·73	...	7·75	...	5·78
		...	·75	...	5·98	...	1·73	...
Percentage on Total Cancellation on Receipts		71·56	...	72·29	...	71·85	...	73·66

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes Issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6 828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,914,915	73,99,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730

II.

Received, and Cancelled during 188 5-86.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.
71,28,500	367,433	3,67,43,300	70,307	3,51,53,500	132,168	13,21,68,000	8,661	8,66,10,000	3,573,692	32,60,43,925
8,81,900	22,493	22,49,300	2,782	13,91,000	5,682	56,82,000	707	70,70,000	124,790	1,82,16,220
11,22,950	30,073	30,07,300	8,453	42,26,500	9,564	95,64,000	647	64,70,000	173,425	2,56,90,070
50,62,050	172,580	1,72,58,000	11,569	57,84,500	62,542	6,25,42,000	16,508	16,50,80,000	1,855,378	27,05,44,685
2,28,550	8,388	8,38,800	1,266	6,33,000	5,256	52,56,000	243	24,30,000	59,916	98,68,410
35,82,400	200,504	2,00,50,400	31,951	1,59,75,500	19,783	1,97,83,000	2,784	2,78,40,000	711,685	9,16,11,900
3,08,800	14,800	14,80,000	559	2,79,500	303	3 03,000	221	22,10,000	51,514	48,74,775
2,77,950	8,583	8,58,300	871	4,35,500	1,106	11,06,000	1,109	1,10,90,000	60,119	1,41,75,745
1,85,93,100	824,854	8,24,85,400	127,758	6,38,79,000	236,404	23,64,04,000	30,880	30,88,00,000	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
...	12·48	...	1·94	...	3·57	...	·47	...	100	...
2·44	...	10·84	...	8·39	...	31·06	...	40·58	...	100
73,51,650	371,409	3,71,40,900	70,052	3,50,26,000	134,601	13,46,01,000	9,052	9,05,20,000	3,532,144	33,23,06,445
8,71,200	21,410	21,41,000	2,297	11,48,500	5,897	58,97,000	695	69,50,000	123,290	1,79,49,710
11,03,150	26,249	26,24,900	8,233	41,16,500	9,617	96,17,000	731	73,10,000	171,943	2,60,93,400
49,62,250	177,931	1,77,93,100	12,498	62,49,000	64,410	6,44,10,000	16,495	16,49,50,000	1,838,613	27,29,53,095
2,54,200	8,483	8,48,300	1,273	6,36,500	5,283	52,83,000	129	12,90,000	59,227	87,83,660
36,03,650	191,652	1,91,65,200	31,734	1,58,67,000	20,244	2,02,44,000	2,555	2,55,50,000	706,587	8,88,70,155
3,11,000	13,648	13,64,800	536	2,68,000	296	2,96,000	213	21,30,000	48,912	46,62,330
2,20,450	6,618	6,61,800	902	4,51,000	1,234	12,34,000	1,101	1,10,10,000	50,625	1,39,25,670
1,86,77,550	817,400	8,17,40,000	127,525	6,37,62,500	241,582	24,15,82,000	30,971	30,97,10,000	6,531,341	76,55,44,465
...	12·51	...	1·95	...	3·7	...	·48	...	100	...
2·44	...	10·66	...	8·33	...	31·56	...	40·46	...	100
52,64,300	287,486	2,87,48,600	62,286	3,11,43,000	117,624	11,76,24,000	3,723	3,72,30,000	2,688,548	24,06,06,325
8,20,500	20,073	20,07,300	2,047	10,23,500	4,415	44,15,000	183	18,30,000	109 431	1,09,23,765
11,05,350	26,199	26,19,900	8,062	40,31,000	6,762	67,62,000	266	26,60,000	160,327	1,84,04,375
35,62,350	116,645	1,16,64,500	10,508	52,54,000	38,908	3,89,08,000	2,788	2,78,80,000	1,174,002	9,67,43,540
2,24,550	7,659	7,65,900	1,148	5,74,000	2,365	23,65,000	83	8,30,000	49,683	51,68,635
23,93,900	152,400	1,52,40,000	18,895	94,47,500	9,666	96,66,000	978	97,80,000	504,503	4,96,55,730
2,83,650	12,276	12,27,600	467	2,33,500	212	2,12,000	146	14,60,000	45,622	36,97,160
1,02,500	3,133	3,13,300	419	2,09,500	519	5,19,000	140	14,00,000	24,364	27,23,875
1,37,57,100	625,871	6,25,87,100	103,832	5,19,16,000	180,471	18,04,71,000	8,307	8,30,70,000	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
...	13·16	...	2 18	...	3·79	...	·18	..	100	...
3·22	...	14·63	...	12·16	...	42·11	...	19·42	...	
...	76 57	...	81·42	...	78·85	...	26·82	...	72·83	55·89

from 1861-62 to 1885-86.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	..
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,06,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.									
1885-86. Interest realized on Government Securities	11,13,125	0	0	1,00,967	0	0	1,44,720	0	0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS									
Miscellaneous	188	12	0	120	11	0	374	8	6
Premium realized on Bills	.....			.....			.....		
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....			.....			95	0	0
	11,13,313	12	0	1,01,087	11	0	1,45,189	8	6
DISBURSEMENTS									
Salaries	23,400	3	9	.....			7,853	0	10
Establishment	69,396	0	6	10,301	4	8	9,687	9	5
Temporary Establishment	2,544	10	3	436	0	0	.....		
Charges for Remittance	261	15	0	3,399	11	3	.....		
Stationery	1,359	11	3	9	4	0	285	15	0
Printing Charges	1,958	13	9	771	7	11	730	9	6
Service Telegrams	216	0	0	18	2	0	235	5	0
Purchase of Service Stamps	556	3	6	350	13	0	461	4	6
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate	4,500	0	0	.....			166	12	8
Cost of Note forms	1,56,836	2	8	.....			.....		
One-third freight on Europe Stores	41	5	3	.....			.....		
Pensions and Gratuities	7,736	5	10	2,507	12	10	344	1	4
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	2,482	0	0				165	1	5
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	40	2	6	560	0	0	478	6	0
Contingencies	5,575	6	3	710	12	2	1,251	8	5
Travelling Allowances	121	4	6	.....			.....		
Dead Stock, cost of Office Furniture	970	6	3	387	4	6	193	1	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1885-86	2,77,996	11	3	10,452	6	4	21,852	11	1
PROFIT	8,35,317	0	9	81,635	4	8	1,23,336	13	5

ABST

	Calcutta			Allahabad			Lahore.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS									
1861-62	.....			.....			.....		
1862-63	1,52,316	10	2	.....			.....		
1863-64	3,27,731	5	4	.....			.....		
1864-65	9,69,318	4	4	.....			.....		
1865-66	6,05,285	1	8	46,281	6	0	31,484	2	0
1866-67	6,91,286	13	6	49,784	0	0	31,517	0	0
1867-68	5,32,863	9	9	45,617	9	4	28,944	4	9
1868-69	5,81,265	0	9	49,442	8	3	37,827	13	5
1869-70	6,50,218	12	3	48,310	9	8	35,133	4	11
1870-71	5,36,277	7	6	62,787	2	7	40,616	1	1
1871-72	5,38,378	2	9	45,512	7	6	65,087	5	3
1872-73	8,91,423	8	3	96,879	10	9	88,368	10	6
1873-74	10,04,194	6	0	1,56,749	4	0	1,01,370	14	0
1874-75	11,87,241	11	6	89,036	0	0	1,10,593	7	3
1875-76	10,92,800	4	6	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,291	10	9
1876-77	10,74,581	8	0	1,09,322	0	0	1,34,781	10	9
1877-78	11,80,679	7	8	1,12,726	0	0	1,11,997	10	9
1878-79	12,35,775	6	10	85,487	2	0	94,621	11	0
1879-80	13,94,856	3	11	99,873	6	0	1,31,198	12	3
1880-81	12,55,051	0	0	89,304	0	0	1,69,020	0	0
1881-82	12,65,842	12	2	85,948	4	0	1,55,632	3	6
1882-83	12,99,622	0	0	1,11,111	10	0	1,24,487	8	6
1883-84	12,21,167	2	7	1,11,402	4	0	1,56,363	0	0
1884-85	11,41,524	9	3	1,11,237	9	3	1,53,062	0	0
1885-86	11,13,313	12	0	1,01,087	11	0	1,45,189	8	6
TOTAL	2,19,42,085	0	8	18,21,666	8	4	20,75,588	10	5
DISBURSEMENTS.									
1861-62	2,639	2	7	.....			.....		
1862-63	3,06,205	8	3	.....			.....		
1863-64	1,40,049	4	11	.....			.....		
1864-65	34,145	8	6	20,329	12	2	17,539	13	0
1865-66	4,00,080	5	2	17,824	12	9	21,500	13	3
1866-67	5,27,735	4	11	13,488	3	2	16,999	6	3
1867-68	90,086	0	0	17,230	12	10	20,862	13	7
1868-69	5,71,781	12	9	14,792	14	4	15,085	6	4
1869-70	99,909	12	7	14,991	8	11	16,687	14	6
1870-71	1,30,679	3	7	15,505	1	4	13,726	6	9
1871-72	1,02,321	6	2	14,457	12	6	19,870	1	1
1872-73	1,27,751	14	3	20,576	5	10	11,243	6	6
1873-74	1,65,462	14	5	51,683	12	7	14,189	4	7
1874-75	1,36,395	6	10	21,920	7	4	22,072	3	8
1875-76	1,26,771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13,937	10	8
1876-77	1,47,884	0	11	19,322	1	0	10,443	14	9
1877-78	1,82,693	11	4	13,346	14	3	18,445	5	1
1878-79	2,38,041	1[illegible]	0	10,616	9	5	14,376	5	0
1879-80	1,41,472	1	5	14,744	12	3	15,044	15	6
1880-81	1,21,867	0	0	14,910	0	0	14,851	0	0
1881-82	1,48,717	0	3	21,755	1	10	17,482	14	9
1882-83	2,61,461	7	4	19,251	9	5	14,632	14	8
1883-84	2,-3,388	9	8	18,552	10	7	14,967	6	10
1884-85	1,28,143	10	8	22,857	10	11	15,118	12	5
1885-86	2,77,996	11	3	19,452	6	4	21,852	11	1
TOTAL	48,33,681	1	5	4,48,057	9	1	3,61,131	2	3
PROFIT	1,71,08,403	15	3	13,73,608	15	3	17,14,457	8	2

III.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1885-86.

Bombay.			Kurrachee			Madras.			Calicut.			Rangoon			TOTAL.		
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.	R	a.	p.
7,87,966	0	0	83,186	0	0	2,33,977	0	0	15,682	0	0	21,245	0	0	25,00,868	0	0
408	2	7	587	13	4	173	5	9	.....			.....			1,853	5	2
.....			.....			.....			.. ...			.....			.. ..		
.....			45	0	0	880	0	0	120	0	0	. ...			1,140	0	0
7,88,374	2	7	83,818	13	4	2,35,030	5	9	15,802	0	0	21,245	0	0	25,03,861	5	2
15,000	0	0	1,098	11	9	... .			1,200	0	0	... ..			48,552	0	4
51,643	13	3	4,439	0	0	17,827	1	10	3,250	12	0	14 531	1	7	1,81,076	11	3
1,212	8	0	... ..			.			.....			.. ...			4,193	2	3
7,058	8	6	2,691	7	0	1,398	12	1	.....			.....			14,810	5	10
910	15	4	173	13	10	367	4	8	39	9	6	. ...			3,146	9	7
1,762	10	5	174	5	0	548	9	3	.....			...			5,946	7	10
231	9	0	64	5	0	96	3	0	38	1	0	159	8	0	1,059	1	0
775	0	0	85	0	0	205	9	0	75	0	0	30	1	0	2,538	15	0
52	0	0	.....			. .			.....			.....			4,718	12	8
.....			.....			18,387	7	1	1,135	5	7	.....			1,76,358	15	4
11	1	3	.....			3	12	8	....			.....			56	3	2
1,150	0	0	.....			1,961	15	8	498	0	0	.....			14 198	1	8
384	5	0	.....			205	7	0	.....			.. ...			3,236	13	5
.. ...			... ..			1,274	0	11	.. ..			... .			2,352	9	5
2,381	12	5	180	10	6	547	15	5	121	1	3	112	4	6	10,881	6	11
617	13	0	76	10	0	271	12	9	.....			74	0	0	1,161	8	3
20	8	0	...			46	3	0	.....			.....			1,617	6	9
83,212	8	2	8,983	15	1	43,142	2	4	6,357	13	4	14,906	15	1	4,75,905	2	8
7,05,161	10	5	74,834	14	3	1,91,888	3	5	9,444	2	8	6,338	0	11	20,27,956	2	6

RACTS.

Bombay.			Kurrachee.			Madras.			Calicut.			Rangoon.			TOTAL.		
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			...		
.....			.....			.....			.....			... .			1,52,316	10	2
... ..			.....			... .			.....			.....			3 27,731	5	4
5,11,746	13	6	...			1,73,913	14	10	.....			.....			16,54,979	0	8
8,19,518	4	3	4,637	7	9	1,67 917	2	10	3,268	2	0	.....			16,78 391	10	6
7,43 596	2	1	23,870	0	0	1,18,395	11	4	4,400	0	0	.. ...			16 62,849	10	11
5,92,489	15	5	20,677	12	5	1,21,084	15	9	4,137	1	3	... .			13 45,815	4	8
6,73,293	8	10	28,822	15	1	1,04,357	0	5	11,963	12	11	.....			14,86,972	11	8
7,69,001	5	11	38,566	11	1	1,14,559	2	3	12,011	10	11	.....			16 67,871	9	0
6,73,769	3	4	34,317	10	3	1,32,986	14	7	13,113	3	5	.....			14,93,867	10	9
5,93,668	4	7	27,765	4	9	1,40,676	4	1	14,877	11	0	.....			14,25,965	7	11
10,45,520	1	7	37,693	12	6	1,98 729	6	9	33,612	4	0	.....			23,92,227	6	4
7,56,230	12	9	46,985	0	3	2,59,187	1	3	46 866	10	3	.....			23,71,584	0	6
6,77,999	6	4	35,660	12	0	2,19,693	3	0	49,770	0	0	.....			23 69,994	8	1
6,87,503	6	6	30,340	0	0	2,53,336	8	8	55,570	0	0	.....			23,67,517	14	5
7,01,084	13	8	40,050	1	6	2 69,536	3	6	39,443	0	0	.....			23,68,799	4	8
6,59,869	12	10	35,533	13	0	3,10,976	0	0	37,865	0	0	.....			24,49,647	12	3
6,52 369	0	4	47,607	0	0	2,51,697	8	0	27,938	0	0	.....			23,95,495	12	2
7,72,780	3	3	54,105	0	0	3,09,420	0	8	35,592	0	0	.....			27,90,825	10	1
6,96,539	0	0	62,088	0	0	2 20,031	0	0	22,785	0	0	.....			25,14,818	0	0
6,64,791	11	11	60,126	0	0	2,46,642	15	5	24,016	0	0	.....			25,02,999	15	0
6,82,831	3	0	54,736	0	0	2,14,922	14	10	14,854	0	0	... .			25,02,565	4	4
6,93,775	7	1	50,446	12	0	2,39,524	7	10	18 828	0	0	17,260	0	0	25,08,857	1	6
7,65,661	1	9	55,927	9	6	2,43,696	15	0	16,324	0	0	23,476	0	0	25 10 909	12	9
7,88,374	2	7	83,818	13	4	2,35,030	5	9	15,802	0	0	21,245	0	0	25,03,861	5	2
1,56,22,413	13	6	8,79,776	7	5	45,46,315	12	9	5,03,037	7	9	61,981	0	0	4,74 52,864	12	10
2,494	10	0	.....			751	9	3	.....			.....			5,885	5	10
1,73,996	6	6	.....			50,610	10	1	.....			.. ...			5,30,812	8	10
1,66,720	11	11	.....			58,638	9	6	.....			.....			3,65,408	10	4
2,61,955	7	8	.....			59 511	2	3	3,112	11	4	.....			3,96,594	6	11
3,06,084	4	8	9,596	11	8	78,872	13	10	11,132	8	5	.....			8,45,092	5	9
3,58,829	8	3	8,632	0	0	61,950	15	6	4,667	12	8	.....			9,92,303	8	9
1,29,160	8	5	10,509	12	11	36,798	8	6	4,657	14	4	.....			3,09,306	6	7
1,12,952	8	4	10,517	15	3	30,912	2	6	4,695	15	6	.....			7,60,938	11	0
1,12,816	11	10	7,711	15	0	33,335	4	5	4,407	0	1	.....			2,89,860	3	4
1,21,404	7	7	5,922	4	1	44,446	15	1	4,546	11	2	.....			3,36,231	1	7
1,02,736	7	5	6,038	0	2	34,553	0	1	5,417	14	0	.....			2,85,394	9	5
99,551	13	8	7,225	11	5	39,798	3	9	7,367	15	0	.....			3,13,515	6	5
1,64,282	3	4	9,157	11	10	45,101	5	3	6,098	14	0	.....			4,55 976	2	0
1,50,860	9	2	6,097	0	2	43,460	9	0	9,037	5	6	. ....			3,89,843	9	8
1,02,627	5	0	6,670	11	3	35 306	1	0	5,568	2	3	.....			3,35 327	11	2
86,264	8	2	7,635	7	6	35 215	10	6	6,891	3	11	.....			3,13,656	14	9
2,23,222	6	1	7,100	7	0	33,239	12	8	6 944	7	0	.....			4,84,992	15	5
1,92,575	6	9	8,534	5	8	41,871	7	1	6,894	5	5	.....			5,18,910	3	4
1,00,247	4	8	7,456	6	8	39,214	6	8	5,621	13	11	.....			3,23 801	13	1
82,161	0	0	5,716	0	0	33,697	0	0	4 914	0	0	.....			2,79,136	0	0
78,796	0	4	7,703	4	4	42,480	1	4	7,828	4	1	.....			3,24 762	10	11
83,441	8	11	7,553	3	2	32,512	5	11	6,451	9	11	.... .			4,25,304	11	4
98,933	12	7	6,335	4	9	49 448	0	10	5,643	2	2	10,638	4	4	4,27,906	13	9
94,890	6	5	7,126	11	7	29,430	11	9	5,390	5	6	14,234	8	4	3,17,172	13	7
83,212	8	2	8,983	15	1	43,142	2	4	6,357	13	4	14,906	15	1	4,75,905	2	8
34,90,218	9	10	1,62,204	15	6	10,34,299	9	1	1,33,667	13	6	39,779	11	9	1,05,03,040	8	5
1,21,32,195	3	8	7,17,571	7	11	35,12,016	3	8	3,69,369	10	3	22,201	4	3	3,69,49,824	4	5

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A		B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.		Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		India.				
Ajmere.		Bhopal.	Khatmandu.			
Beluchistan.		Nowgong-Bundelkhand.				
Coorg.		Sambhur.				
Gwalior.*						
Indore.						
				5	3	1
		Central Provinces.				
Balaghat.		Chhindwara.	Saugor.			
Betul.		Jubbulpur.				
Bhandara.		Raipur.				
Bilaspur.		Seoni.				
Chanda.		Wardha.				
Damoh.		Hoshangabad.				
Mandla.						
Narsinghpur.						
Nimar.						
Sambalpur						
		Burma.		10	6	1
Kyouk-Phyoo.	Tharawaddy.	Thayetmyo.				
Bassein.	Prome	Shoagyeen.				
Maoobeng.	Mergui.	Tounghoo				
Sandoway	Tavoy					
Henzada.	Pegu					
				10	3	...
			Carried over .	25	12	2

* This Treasury was closed with effect from 3rd March 1886.

A		B	C			
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.		Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
			Brought forward	25	12	2
		Assam.				
			Cachar.			
			Darrang.			
			Garo Hills.			
			Goalpara.			
			Kamrup.			
			Khasi Hills.			
			Lakhimpur.			
			Manipur.			
			Naga Hills.			
			Nowgong.			
			Sibsagar.			
			Sylhet.			
				...	...	12
		Bengal.				
Burdwan.	Nuddea	Rungpore.	Darjeeling.			
Bankura.	Jessore.	Puri.				
Beerbhoom.	Khulna.	Singhbhoom.				
Midnapore.	Moorshedabad.					
Hooghly.	Dinagepore.					
Howrah	Rajshahye.					
24-Pergunnahs.	Bogra.					
	Pubna.					
			Carried over .	15	3	1
			Carried over .	25	12	14

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	25	12	14
	Bengal—*contd.*				
Jalpaiguri.		Brought forward	15	3	1
Dacca.					
Furreedpore.					
Backergunge.					
Mymensingh.					
Tipperah.					
Chittagong.					
Noakholly.					
Patna.					
Gya.					
Shahabad.					
Durbhunga.					
Sarun.					
Chumparun.					
Monghyr.					
Bhagalpore.					
Purneah.					
Nya-Doomka.					
Cuttack.					
Mozufferpore.					
Balasore.					
Hazaribagh.					
Lohardugga.					
Manbhoom.					
Maldah.				3	1
	N.-W. P. & Oudh.				
Aligarh.	Allahabad.	Agra.			
Basti.	Bareilly.	Benares.			
Cawnpore.		Carried over .	3	2	2
		Carried over .	65	15	15

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	65	15	15
	N.-W.P. & Oudh— *contd.*	Brought forward	3	2	2
Farukhabad.	Badaun.	Bulandshahr.			
Gonda.	Bara Banki.	Dehra Dun.			
Lalitpur.	Bahraich.	Kumaun.			
Muzaffarnagar.	Etah.	Pilibhit.			
Partabgarh.	Faizabad.				
Rae Bareli.	Jalaun.				
Rurki.	Mathura.				
Sultanpur.	Moradabad.				
Azamgarh.	Sitapur.				
Banda.	Unao.				
Bijnor.					
Etawah.					
Fatehpur.					
Ghazipore.					
Gorakhpur.					
Hamirpur.					
Jaunpore.					
Jhansi.					
Meerut.					
Mirzapore.					
Mainpuri.					
Saharanpur.					
Shahjahanpur.					
Ballia.					
Hardoi.					
Kheri.					
Lucknow.					
			30	12	6
	Punjab.				
Amritsar.					
Bannu.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan.					
		Carried over .	4	...	...
		Carried over .	95	27	21

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	95	27	21
	Punjab—*contd.*	Brought forward	4	...	...
Ferozepur.					
Gujranwala.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Multan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawal Pindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sialkot.					
Shahpur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.*					
			29	...	...
	Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Kistna.†			
Nellore.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
		Carried over .	2	2	2
		Carried over .	124	27	21

* The Umballa Treasury was not able to cash notes in December 1885 owing to extraordinary demand for silver on account of the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

† In consequence of an arrangement under which the Bank of Madras takes over the entire surplus whole rupees for the Guntur Branch.

A	B	C			
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A	B	C
		Brought forward	124	27	21
	Madras—*contd.*	Brought forward	2	2	2
	Bellary.	Nilgiris			
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.				
Anuntapur.	Malabar.				
Cuddapah.	South Canara.				
Chingleput.					
North Arcot.					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Travancore.					
			14	6	
	Bombay.				
Ahmednagar.		Bijapur.			
Belgaum.		Kutch.			
Colaba.		Dharwar			
Hyderabad (Sind)					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
		Carried over	14	...	3
		Carried over	138	33	24

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	95	27	21
	Punjab—*contd.*	Brought forward	4	...	...
Ferozepur.					
Gujranwala.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Multan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawal Pindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sialkot.					
Shahpur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.*					
			29	...	...
	Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Kistna †			
Nellore.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
		Carried over	2	2	2
		Carried over	124	27	21

* The Umballa Treasury was not able to cash notes in December 1885 owing to extraordinary demand for silver on account of the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

† In consequence of an arrangement under which the Bank of Madras takes over the entire surplus whole rupees for the Guntur Branch.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	124	27	27
	Madras—*contd.*	Brought forward	2	2	2
	Bellary.	Nilgiris			
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.				
Anuntapur.	Malabar.				
Cuddapah.	South Canara.				
Chingleput.					
North Arcot.					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Travancore.					
			14	6	
	Bombay.				
Ahmednagar.		Bijapur.			
Belgaum.		Kutch.			
Colaba.		Dharwar.			
Hyderabad (Sind).					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
		Carried over	14	...	3
		Carried over	138	33	24

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	95	27	21
	Punjab—*contd.*	Brought forward	4	...	...
Ferozepur					
Gujranwala.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Multan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawal Pindi					
Rohtak.					
Sialkot					
Shahpur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.*					
			29	...	...
	Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Kistna †			
Nellore.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
		Carried over .	2	2	2
		Carried over .	124	27	21

* The Umballa Treasury was not able to cash notes in December 1885 owing to extraordinary demand for silver on account of the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

† In consequence of an arrangement under which the Bank of Madras takes over the entire surplus whole rupees for the Guntur Branch.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	124	27	27
	Madras—*contd.*	Brought forward	2	2	2
Kurnool.	Bellary.	Nilgiris			
Anuntapur.	Coimbatore.				
Cuddapah.	Malabar				
Chingleput.	South Canara				
North Arcot.					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Travancore.					
			14	6	
	Bombay.				
Ahmednagar.		Bijapur.			
Belgaum.		Kutch.			
Colaba.		Dharwar			
Hyderabad (Sind)					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
		Carried over .	14	...	3
		Carried over .	138	33	24

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	138	33	24
	Bombay—*contd.*	Brought forward	14	...	3
Kathiawar.					
Aned.					
Baroda.					
Ahmedabad.					
Broach.					
Kurrachi.					
Poona			17	...	3
	Hyderabad.				
		Akola			
		Amraoti.			
		Basim.			
		Buldana.			
		Ellichpur.			
		Wun.			6
		TOTAL .	155	33	33
		TOTAL OF A, B, C . . .	225		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1885.

	Denomination of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500	R1,000.	R10,000	Foreign Circle Notes	Notes.	Cash.		Dec 1885	Dec. 1884.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	24,570	70,950	20,300	1,76 000	3,21,600	29,500	1,15 000	4,50,000	5,86,050	17,93,970	77,34,336	95,28 306	19	31
Allahabad	17,260	41,600	53,080	1,12,250	1,68,200	1,24,000	3 36,000	...	6,63,195	15,15 585	1,40,02,089	1,55 17,674	10	7
Lahore	12,355	83,940	96,420	1,54,600	2,39 800	3 44,000	3,32,000	1,60,000	3,06,135	17,29,250	67,47,048	84,76,298	20	21
Bombay	25,780	98,410	57,520	98,950	2,41,300	1,13,500	1,41,000	15,00,000	22,465	22,98,925	89,68,588	1,12,67,513	20	30
Nagpore	2,295	32,320	8,840	30,450	1,00,700	32,000	96,000	...	46,135	3,48,740	25,90,100	29,38,840	12	9
Kurrachee	4,970	26,680	25,580	51,900	1,34 500	76,500	4,18 000	3,30,000	10,700	10,78,830	11,75,070	22,53,900	48	43
Madras	24,220	68,290	67 280	1,11,850	4,30,700	88,500	76,000	20,000	2,44 385	11,31,225	87,35,954	98,67,179	11	11
Calicut	2,160	6,350	6,100	11,600	99,000	5,000	18,000	60,000	1,50,095	3,58,305	21,00,821	24,59,126	15	22
Central India	7,495	22,350	19,600	28,850	82,100	48,500	19,000	...	33,510	2,61,405	18,34,388	20 95 793	12	9
Burma	14,490	16,000	9,040	22,500	40,300	1,62,500	1,99,000	40,20,000	85,600	45,69,430	30,74,701	76 44 131	59	8
	1,35,595	4,66,890	3,63,760	7,98,950	18,58,200	10,24,000	17,50,000	65,40,000	21,48,270	1,50,85,665	5,69,63 095	7 20,48,760	21	22
Presidency Banks Head Offices														
Bank of Bengal	28 685	2,41,550	59,340	1,55,400	6,53,700	3,74,500	7,27,000	10,000	13 320	22,63,495	59,16,541	81 80 036	27	89
Do. of Bombay	28,510	1,94,000	88,880	1,64,600	2,64 800	2 53,000	19,94,000	1,43,10,000	13,475	1,73,11,265	1,21,993	1,74,33 258	99	99
Do of Madras . . .	19,495	48,460	45,180	55,950	2,01,900	1,87,500	2,78,000	6,50,000	7,325	14 93,810	8,88,881	23,82,691	63	40
	76 690	4,84,010	1,93,400	3,75,950	11,20,400	8,15,000	29,99,000	1,49,70,000	34,120	2,10,68,570	69,27,415	2,79,95,985	75	89

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1885	6,58,48,210	67,29,345	89,78,935	4,68,95,120	42,49,355	1,45,87,985	8,33,020	13,36,705	14,94,58,675
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	31,02,09,855	1,51,61,720	1,33,40,310	26,10,79,815	95,18,410	8,15,07,580	48,74,775	83,75,745	70,40,68,210
At Agencies	4,34,070	4,500	27,57,500	3,33,325	...	9,34,320	...	...	44,63,715
In remittance transactions	1,54,00,000	30,50,000	95,92,260	91,31,545	3,50,000	91,70,000	...	58,00,000	5,24,93,805
Total Issues	32,60,43,925	1,82,16,220	2,56,90,070	27,05,44,685	98,68,410	9,16,11,900	48,74,775	1,41,75,745	76,10,25,730
Total of Balance and Issues	39,18,92,135	2,49,45,565	3,46,69,005	31,74,39,805	1,41,17,765	10,61,99,885	57,07,795	1,55,12,450	91,04,84,405
RECEIPTS.									
Over the counter	28,50,89,465	1,28,17,705	1,55,07,160	14,30,12,360	71,59,830	7,41,93,420	18,91,685	1,23,24,315	55,19,95,940
At Agencies	3,86,070	1,500	3,44,500	1,72,000	...	7,81,020	...	...	16,85,090
From other Currency Circles	90,96,080	51,30,505	83,25,745	2,05,44,890	16,23,830	53,95,715	27,70,645	13,07,355	5,41,94,765
In remittance transactions	3,77,34,830	...	19,15,995	10,92,23,845	...	85,00,000	...	2,94,000	15,76,68,670
Total Receipts	33,23,06,445	1,79,49,710	2,60,93,400	27,29,53,095	87,83,660	8,88,70,155	46,62,330	1,39,25,670	76,55,44,465
Balance in circulation on 31st March 1886	5,95,85,690	69,95,855	85,75,605	4,44,86,710	53,34,105	1,73,29,730	10,45,465	15,86,780	14,49,39,940

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	1,87,82,294 14 11	72,32,860 0 0	59,76,140 0 0	2,20,30,351 4 2	30,53,435 0 0	1,00,58,020 0 0	2,33,020 0 0	13,75,955 0 0	6,87,42,076 3 1
Receipts—Over the Counter	2,96,80,320 0 0	55,49,360 0 0	40,23,535 0 0	9,23,88,805 0 0	46,55,175 0 0	1,50,80,260 0 0	34,76,035 0 0	69,84,815 0 0	16,18,38,305 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	7,83,000 0 0	44,100 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	...	...	10,67,100 0 0
„ At Agencies	3,36,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	27,57,500 0 0	3,17,825 0 0	.	6,74,200 0 0	...	...	40,88,525 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,38,85,070 0 0	74,50,000 0 0	2,57,82,756 5 6	4,000 0 0	1,50,75,000 0 0	30,75,000 0 0	9,70,000 0 0	1,11,06,000 0 0	9,73,47,826 5 6
„ For Mint Certificates	1,79,49,681 11 4	...	...	615 12 7	...	...	...	...	1,79,50,297 7 11
„ Interest to reduce Cost of Securities	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
Total Receipts	8,18,53,571 11 4	1,30,02,360 0 0	3,25,63,791 5 6	9,34,94,245 12 7	1,97,74,275 0 0	1,90,69,460 0 0	44,46,035 0 0	1,80,90,815 0 0	28,22,94,553 13 5
Total of Balance and Receipts	10,06,35,866 10 3	2,02,35,220 0 0	3,85,39,931 5 6	11,55,24,597 0 9	2,28,27,710 0 0	2,91,27,480 0 0	46,79,055 0 0	1,94,66,770 0 0	35,10,36,630 0 6
Issues—Over the Counter	5,29,39,330 0 0	79,21,370 0 0	1,03,13,570 0 0	5,04,81,025 0 0	23,27,825 0 0	1,15,59,645 0 0	17,43,590 0 0	1,09,43,460 0 0	14,82,29,815 0 0
„ At Agencies	2,88,000 0 0	...	3,44,500 0 0	1,56,500 0 0	...	5,20,900 0 0	...	...	13,09,900 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,66,50,000 0 0	68,98,725 0 0	2,21,89,161 5 6	3,44,75,000 0 0	1,47,24,500 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	22,40,000 0 0	67,05,005 0 0	12,68,82,391 5 6
„ For Bullion delivered and for Melting Fees	20,458 8 2	..	...	13,11,534 8 1	...	...	...	...	13,31,993 0 3
„ To Small Coin Accounts	...	...	...	6,85,000 0 0	65,900 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...	8,30,900 0 0
Total Issues	8,98,97,788 8 2	1,48,20,095 0 0	3,28,47,231 5 6	8,71,09,059 8 1	1,71,18,225 0 0	1,51,60,545 0 0	39,83,590 0 0	1,76,48,465 0 0	27,85,84,999 5 9
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1886	1,07,38,078 2 1	54,15,125 0 0	56,92,700 0 0	2,84,15,537 8 8	57,09,485 0 0	1,39,66,935 0 0	6,95,465 0 0	18,18,305 0 0	7,24,51,630 10 9

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.
April	4,10	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02
May	4,13	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54
June	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86
July	4,26	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50
August	4,28	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36
September	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55
October	4,58	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	15,61	15,71
November	4,49	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64
December	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20
January	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41
February	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56
March	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17
Average	4,42	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,54	14,71
Net Imports of Silver	12,55	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48
Net Amount borrowed in India	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	..	...
Currency Investment on 31st March	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99
Profits of Paper Currency Department	—4	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees).

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1874.												
January	461·46	80·01	42·46	237·33	5·16	24·96	16·51	100·11	22·90	6·94	...	997·88
February	469·07	43·75	41·43	228·64	11·51	32·88	13·93	98·64	21·89	6·76	...	968·55
March	482·06	42·75	39·81	217·61	5·86	11·17	12·67	85·71	19·48	7·81	...	924·97
April	467·11	34·00	42·20	244·95	5·42	8·43	14·29	75·94	19·73	15·30	...	927·43
May	465·25	38·05	43·20	305·08	5·56	9·64	13·58	77·46	21·91	16·64	...	996·43
June	474·52	38·05	46·86	303·15	8·01	11·95	19·72	79·77	19·00	14·42	...	1015·49
July	538·74	43·71	46·58	294·71	6·72	15·57	17·42	77·71	19·27	12·91	...	1073·38
August	487·40	68·53	54·74	315·95	6·90	17·14	17·46	87·39	19·16	12·74		1087·45
September	451·82	71·29	56·34	319·65	8·45	16·56	17·60	86·36	20·09	11·76	...	1059·98
October	452·05	85·43	54·20	319·37	16·48	18·72	20·68	86·71	22·50	12·07	...	1088·26
November	460·83	80·23	59·17	329·13	17·10	15·07	17·23	91·68	23·56	7·87	...	1101·90
December	474·84	82·22	57·52	321·89	15·77	11·05	19·27	93·40	22·47	9·64	...	1108·12
1875.												
January	515·76	80·88	59·90	293·87	7·44	9·37	16·72	92·71	21·93	11·06	..	1109·69
February	505·51	67·84	59·29	304·31	5·80	19·84	16·70	95·94	22·73	14·65	...	1112·67
March	518·75	60·63	61·16	307·33	7·30	11·47	16·73	94·96	25·43	19·85	...	1123·64
April	484·64	49·01	57·79	390·27	13·18	10·65	20·12	100·39	25·52	23·82	...	1075·49
May	481·44	56·06	61·80	308·91	6·72	15·52	18·23	104·78	25·76	26·53	...	1105·71
June	488·88	64·26	58·01	309·15	12·31	16·70	17·78	107·57	25·16	28·62	...	1128·59
July	476·19	70·69	64·85	294·26	14·44	17·72	18·19	109·11	24·23	28·26	...	1117·91
August	488·57	70·70	71·11	279·20	14·03	24·73	17·10	100·07	25·44	28·21	...	1119·26
September	511·88	71·73	87·04	302·15	13·74	25·27	15·67	98·91	25·84	24·49	...	1176·73
October	510·03	81·36	79·85	330·68	15·09	27·34	17·86	95·37	23·96	21·45	..	1203·68
November	513·05	82·70	75·35	301·77	15·47	27·46	18·79	89·88	25·22	19·35	...	1169·08
December	494·77	76·16	60·23	297·53	15·39	18·94	19·03	92·38	27·42	19·70	...	1121·58
1876.												
January	511·47	76·75	60·04	329·15	12·53	19·24	17·76	101·61	24·07	24·35	...	1177·01
February	495·87	70·92	55·30	291·47	11·80	14·11	17·63	115·33	26·00	29·67	...	1128·15
March	470·17	69·36	63·12	281·20	7·29	10·51	16·29	120·64	25·96	35·40	...	1099·99
April	451·89	67·88	61·38	271·98	9·11	9·67	17·87	119·50	26·36	37·50	...	1073·19
May	438·33	72·20	63·65	283·49	9·31	10·76	18·94	113·12	24·71	35·83	...	1070·38
June	495·78	76·56	65·59	301·36	11·17	15·44	19·19	113·88	23·76	33·80	...	1158·58
July	478·89	76·81	64·85	315·20	15·22	15·18	17·16	113·47	23·96	33·03	...	1153·81
August	480·24	90·20	68·27	360·07	16·34	15·94	16·32	103·77	18·82	20·96	...	1190·98
September	504·96	83·10	69·87	320·46	18·68	18·31	17·40	102·22	24·62	15·44	...	1175·20
October	494·29	75·81	62·14	316·42	18·43	17·65	17·09	113·36	21·07	8·78	...	1145·07
November	494·07	72·86	62·68	354·73	12·21	15·04	18·96	133·62	20·42	8·45	...	1193·07
December	506·17	76·02	56·07	375·15	5·47	13·41	20·23	119·46	17·32	7·86	...	1197·19
1877.												
January	566·48	70·48	55·24	374·25	5·24	9·00	20·54	114·65	16·12	11·88	...	1243·62
February	540·01	58·18	63·99	356·84	5·26	13·94	20·32	116·56	17·02	14·91	...	1207·07
March	545·36	44·66	55·05	323·06	5·55	9·80	17·09	119·80	16·11	25·25	..	1161·78
April	478·19	49·57	57·43	323·54	5·17	8·00	14·39	134·44	18·79	23·48	...	1113·05
May	525·68	45·67	63·74	323·81	4·92	8·53	17·64	118·03	23·21	23·23	...	1154·52
June	576·24	47·88	57·41	861·03	16·08	10·86	19·33	138·65	21·12	18·79	...	1267·43
July	537·81	49·49	62·11	394·50	13·44	12·47	22·13	160·56	24·68	7·96	...	1285·20
August	531·67	60·06	60·67	325·86	7·89	10·34	24·92	154·87	29·90	8·69	...	1214·91
September	627·76	45·74	58·93	256·74	12·12	10·47	26·05	167·87	24·76	8·68	...	1239·17
October	584·24	63·42	58·58	344·45	14·11	10·27	24·72	184·54	25·16	9·36	...	1318·78
November	702·65	57·51	52·09	425·02	8·13	8·60	24·84	164·62	21·52	9·16		1474·21
December	705·61	57·55	46·18	482·45	4·11	6·28	22·04	149·91	18·09	12·35	...	1504·62
1878.												
January	730·40	62·42	46·16	498·15	4·10	6·93	22·88	152·96	21·24	18·28	...	1563·56
February	674·52	58·42	45·35	393·53	15·28	7·48	22·64	146·03	18·85	25·16	...	1047·31
March	684·18	58·10	47·86	344·71	5·57	6·70	22·19	144·27	15·34	28·51		1357·47
April	661·95	60·64	53·34	319·65	12·74	7·16	25·26	142·22	14·19	32·77	...	1320·94
May	641·18	74·61	46·31	326·39	12·25	11·03	23·26	141·89	12·84	19·31	...	1300·12
June	700·55	82·62	45·83	305·11	15·17	17·84	22·27	161·27	16·60	19·36	...	1386·68
July	724·76	77·81	43·50	304·94	16·65	25·57	22·97	146·45	20·70	23·64		1407·03
August	712·25	84·32	47·74	333·00	19·58	24·33	21·89	131·46	20·55	32·23	...	1427·40
September	629·05	73·60	63·01	386·22	22·65	23·32	22·23	131·91	21·63	32·40	...	1406·06
October	630·69	58·21	49·79	391·58	23·31	20·30	27·47	117·99	20·24	30·61	...	1370·23
November	618·11	38·83	47·19	411·34	23·30	19·89	30·60	106·21	19·21	31·16	...	1345·91
December	612·58	49·49	45·09	332·50	22·58	17·91	30·64	111·34	18·18	28·26	...	1268·61
1879.												
January	584·38	66·74	45·82	324·49	5·97	11·70	25·37	113·35	16·58	20·51	...	1214·97
February	643·83	51·10	48·53	282·91	5·92	11·07	26·59	111·98	16·31	21·92		1220·25
March	564·48	46·73	47·04	295·90	18·44	10·59	23·03	111·66	14·93	9·51	...	1142·36
April	537·92	47·99	48·59	318·62	7·71	10·92	20·06	109·36	17·63	8·31	...	1127·14
May	515·22	40·05	53·73	326·76	8·77	13·27	22·92	108·89	17·47	9·99	...	1117·12
June	555·94	52·00	69·30	309·18	19·98	19·58	23·86	105·95	17·32	8·95	...	1182·11
July	614·42	50·52	63·51	282·47	23·63	27·78	25·55	108·76	17·78	9·72	...	1224·19
August	660·47	48·92	68·04	264·58	26·74	28·11	26·59	121·88	19·68	9·01	...	1274·05
September	709·09	51·81	67·20	272·23	27·44	26·95	25·88	125·07	18·71	8·55	...	1332·96
October	701·04	36·76	65·63	301·33	27·85	26·31	27·90	137·70	25·99	8·37	...	1358·11
November	677·27	51·02	71·77	331·74	27·99	24·08	32·10	121·03	21·53	16·18	...	1374·75
December	667·84	49·16	70·79	368·55	27·00	20·60	28·55	118·68	18·69	9·25	..	1379·76

No. IX—*concld.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.		Total.
1880.												
January	710·12	50·71	64·83	391·22	14·99	16·05	26·24	123·32	14·11	11·29	...	1422·93
February	602·25	45·87	68·25	403·66	12·91	14·14	29·81	123·43	13·91	13·91	...	1328·19
March	567·08	50·14	74·24	333·97	11·93	12·63	31·15	123·99	13·19	17·41	...	1235·77
April	598·41	46·61	86·22	323·67	11·98	13·21	34·66	145·32	13·91	14·49	...	1288·32
May	594·13	45·59	84·26	338·32	14·69	23·53	29·12	149·72	14·72	15·55	...	1309·70
June	629·69	43·45	82·70	333·88	25·50	29·18	33·25	157·40	13·67	15·26	...	1364·03
July	642·81	43·01	78·98	346·46	28·26	30·96	33·79	156·02	14·45	16·40	...	1391·18
August	588·13	47·81	145·98	347·94	30·07	30·06	32·19	124·76	14·62	13·33	...	1374·94
September	626·31	50·78	86·64	355·86	29·72	29·44	35·05	103·03	16·43	13·60	...	1346·92
October	665·63	41·89	97·03	333·13	29·80	28·92	37·91	95·98	17·95	7·13	...	1355·43
November	747·71	52·26	94·69	332·28	29·81	32·15	38·26	98·53	17·12	6·95	...	1449·80
December	745·92	59·04	88·18	324·99	28·52	29·00	39·38	101·13	14·32	7·20	...	1437·68
1881.												
January	698·62	73·09	85·04	356·17	18·65	15·70	33·55	113·80	10·69	6·82	...	1412·13
February	654·75	71·46	94·25	299·09	16·98	15·64	33·81	116·60	11·69	10·70	...	1324·97
March	656·54	66·76	86·52	313·50	17·07	14·26	34·35	119·55	17·78	13·84	...	1340·17
April	597·25	49·02	96·02	309·53	17·27	13·62	33·63	136·10	16·06	17·02	...	1285·58
May	600·41	40·61	97·82	337·84	22·48	16·15	31·74	122·14	15·54	16·26	...	1300·99
June	639·19	51·34	91·85	365·36	22·46	19·72	34·13	113·29	17·27	17·42	...	1372·03
July	652·70	47·24	88·84	372·35	22·31	23·46	39·32	125·06	14·59	18·40	...	1404·27
August	673·68	67·38	77·80	397·17	9·73	15·63	31·66	128·87	12·67	7·96	...	1422·55
September	628·25	84·45	78·62	371·16	5·35	11·31	34·42	123·20	13·48	4·54	...	1354·77
October	639·25	68·82	74·08	377·93	4·54	8·44	32·40	118·97	11·35	3·33	...	1339·11
November	630·20	83·43	74·16	334·52	3·24	7·30	32·69	121·92	17·09	2·91	...	1307·46
December	635·57	82·04	75·23	322·32	2·57	4·60	40·07	129·42	20·12	2·79	...	1314·75
1882.												
January	654·53	98·69	74·11	337·68	2·07	3·17	30·44	199·08	16·90	2·45	...	1339·13
February	686·80	106·76	73·41	320·31	1·77	2·71	28·41	135·62	16·02	2·36	...	1374·16
March	688·04	86·58	73·95	345·89	1·64	2·62	30·73	146·04	13·17	2·07	...	1690·70
April	687·23	57·53	80·16	389·37	...	...	34·88	154·73	16·09	...	...	1419·99
May	672·87	61·98	77·01	452·00	...	...	34·15	156·43	12·81	...	...	1467·25
June	680·98	81·94	71·82	457·64	...	...	29·93	150·36	18·44	...	...	1491·11
July	691·22	93·22	74·59	475·13	...	...	29·15	143·61	21·96	...	...	1528·88
August	721·29	82·59	90·82	464·64	...	...	30·33	126·09	13·09	...	...	1528·85
September	693·16	79·83	96·16	490·15	...	...	31·42	117·37	19·85	...	...	1527·92
October	690·97	89·14	107·04	531·56	...	..	32·83	116·16	14·09	...	...	1581·79
November	759·74	81·35	69·97	560·14	...	...	28·34	110·86	15·04	...	...	1625·44
December	789·40	90·74	70·98	491·83	...	...	37·72	120·65	8·82	...	...	1616·14
1883.												
January	748·75	103·89	65·41	442·89	...	...	35·76	132·41	7·69	...	...	1536·80
February	701·01	99·95	64·35	399·34	...	...	32·77	136·83	7·78	...	...	1442·03
March	751·09	81·72	73·12	353·53	...	...	31·24	151·26	8·68	...	...	1450·64
April	635·97	65·81	74·27	361·85	...	...	30·83	154·04	12·10	...	...	1334·87
May	608·27	61·95	77·21	354·04	...	...	28·23	169·09	10·54	...	...	1309·33
June	619·73	81·71	73·53	318·93	...	...	34·20	160·96	11·98	...	...	1301·04
July	636·59	90·79	72·37	350·14	...	...	36·86	154·40	12·52	...	...	1353·67
											Rangoon.	
August	625·41	81·44	72·63	397·78	...	...	34·71	147·48	11·38	...	7·99	1378·82
September	628·30	78·16	75·47	459·24	...	...	32·97	137·90	10·97	...	16·79	1439·80
October	629·08	67·78	78·73	492·43	...	...	28·97	123·37	10·60	...	17·61	1448·57
November	638·47	61·71	84·35	497·87	...	...	27·38	110·46	9·63	...	17·62	1447·49
December	600·47	60·44	82·78	418·79	...	...	28·65	118·93	8·77	...	19·72	13[illegible]·55
1884												
January	573·92	66·96	76·78	331·54	...	...	24·06	119·16	8·72	...	9·77	1210·91
February	565·38	62·15	76·72	341·02	...	...	23·36	137·94	8·97	...	10·04	1225·58
March	593·58	51·61	75·52	358·47	...	...	29·62	136·92	9·08	...	20·85	1275·65
April	544·35	53·01	78·16	361·38	...	...	31·96	138·32	9·67	...	17·19	1234·24
May	604·86	62·32	74·84	371·39	...	...	31·56	137·80	10·82	...	30·54	1324·13
June	647·84	79·95	72·10	392·20	...	...	27·48	126·50	12·00	...	24·54	1382·63
July	679·14	75·86	74·27	430·53	...	...	29·35	120·09	17·83	...	28·98	1456·07
August	722·84	75·33	78·36	429·86	..	...	29·57	116·07	19·03	...	26·20	1497·26
September	706·01	86·31	78·28	448·10	...	...	29·03	120·63	18·67	...	19·52	1500·57
October	727·55	78·38	81·69	485·67	...	...	29·72	126·26	15·97	...	15·95	1561·20
November	723·68	72·45	83·56	499·70	...		27·73	134·34	12·95	...	21·82	1576·27
December	665·60	83·00	80·33	492·31	...	...	26·66	129·00	9·35	...	22·17	1508·49
1885												
January	621·30	107·29	82·78	484·29	...	...	31·11	146·10	8·81	...	15·30	1496·99
February	593·74	81·79	80·89	479·62	...	...	34·67	163·30	8·16	...	11·20	1453·39
March	652·26	62·15	82·64	454·24	...	...	41·90	143·43	7·79	...	13·28	1457·69
April	508·06	56·98	75·89	397·84	...	...	46·74	134·75	7·92	...	19·60	1301·79
May	562·02	52·50	75·46	453·85	..	...	42·00	144·29	8·56	..	15·11	1353·79
June	572·22	63·86	77·26	565·36	...	..	43·50	137·78	12·48	...	13·83	1486·29
July	608·14	60·06	76·97	499·65	...	...	43·04	131·85	15·89	...	14·75	1450·35
August	603·43	51·92	73·07	497·73	..	..	46·29	123·38	15·09	...	25·49	1436·40
September	640·94	58·07	74·60	563·05	...	...	49·09	118·13	17·76	...	33·16	1554·80
October	643·13	59·32	74·33	545·61	...	...	48·89	130·42	14·73	.	54·91	1571·34
November	657·90	56·80	80·03	534·51	...	...	43·95	118·53	14·07	...	57·95	1563·74
December	605·12	60·70	79·54	524·76	...	...	46·94	138·45	9·88	...	54·29	1519·68
1886.												
January	631·99	68·87	80·95	513·42	...	...	45·63	154·18	9·91	...	36·19	1541·14
February	593·40	73·12	80·85	458·00	...	...	43·28	186·63	9·56	...	10·73	1455·57
March	589·59	65·68	78·43	434·93	...	...	52·75	170·51	9·60	...	15·72	1417·21

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1216, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPUTANA.	Shahpoora	21 4	27 0	9 0	13 2	29 4	25 4	...	...	24 4	27 0	...	160 0	12 12	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	.	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	25 14	31 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	11 11	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	239 2	12 8	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	13 13	21 10	20 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	93 5	13 13	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	11 8	14 2	22 2	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	28 13	26 5	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	27 13	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	24 11	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	21 10	23 6	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	13 10		21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	14 0	14 8	31 14	...	31 10	..	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	15 5	...	30 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	16 3	18 6	.	37 11	36 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	...	15 8	16 0	25 3	25 6	28 13	...	.	...	...	109 6	15 0	
	Madura	10 2	...	14 5	15 3	34 0	29 6	37 3	...	...	...	...	109 6	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	13 2	13 10	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	12 10	13 10	24 6	31 13	26 3	...	...		.	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	17 11	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	25 8	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 10	14 13	..	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	16 3	
	Malabar	8 5	...	12 10	13 0	...	...	18 5	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	9 8	18 3	7 8	10 13	16 10	13 14	13 14	15 13	15 12	18 0	8 12	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	..	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 12	24 8	8 4	8 6	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	16 8	...	10 0	80 0	15 9	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	.	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	...	7 8	9 13	26 10	22 2	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	12 9	
	Nasik	12 6	12 8	10 3	11 9	23 12	16 8	20 4	...	16 8	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 3	...	8 0	9 5	25 2	19 12	...	...	15 4	...	11 0	91 0	12 13	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 12	8 9	9 13	23 15	17 4	16 6	..	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	11 11	
	Sholápur	14 0		9 8	10 6	30 12	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	12 0	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 2	14 10	7 1	9 12	32 1	27 3	...	...	16 2	...	11 3½	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	.	8 9	9 9	20 0	18 12		...	14 10	...	..	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	17 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	..	12 0	...	9 8	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0		16 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	8 9	11 5	15 10	14 1	17 10	..	15 6	...	10 4	90 0	11 10	

BOM.	Karwar	11 4	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	13 0	.	11 8	213 5¼	11 0	
	Pánch Mahâls (Godhra)	9 8		9 11	10 10	..	16 0	22 0	..	20 8	24 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	No return received.													
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 7		11 0	12 0	29 7	29 0	..	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	14 14	18 5	..	13 11	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	25 0	7 2	8 8	25 2	27 12	...	..	18 12	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	No return received.													
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 1¼	29 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 5¼	..	12 0	29 4¾	31 10¾	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 0		6 8	9 0	20 8	13 8	.		16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	21 4	10 0	16 0	22 0	21 4	..	..	17 12	...		160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0		.	19 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	21 8	8 8	19 8	21 8	18 8	.	.	17 8	...	.	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	18 0	9 8	14 0	8 0	21 0		.	17 0	..	11 0	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	14 0	22 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0			21 0	.	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 15			13 15		18 12	.	.	.		..	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
BENGAL.	Burdwan	14 8		16 0	22 0	...	..	...	...	21 0	...	26 0	120 0	13 0 *a*	
	Bankoora	18 12	25 0	21 0	25 0	.	.	..	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 8 *b*	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	21 0		...	...	.	22 8	...	15 0	160 0	12 12 *c*	
	Midnapore	18 0		15 0	22 0		.	.	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8 *d*	
	Hooghly	15 0		10 0	16 0	.	..		...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0 *e*	
	Howrah	15 0		12 8	16 8	.	.	..	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 0	9 12	16 10	18 4	13 0	...	18 4	19 0	24 0	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	20 0	8 0	14 8	.	..	...		20 0	23 0	21 4	80 0	12 5 *f*	
	Nuddea	15 14	26 5¼	15 0	17 0		.	..	..	22 14	...	20 0	..	11 10½ *g*	
	Khoolna			15 8	18 0	..	..	...	...	16 0	.	.	160 0	10 8 *h*	
	Jessore	16 0	..	13 4	20 0	...	..	.		20 0	.	20 0	120 0	10 12 *i*	
	Moorshedabad	17 0		13 4	20 0	..	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	19 0	120 0	. *j*	
	Dinagepore	15 4	20 8	18 0	21 8	...	..	.	.	22 0	...	.	160 0	11 8	
	Rajshahye	20 0	32 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	.	...	22 0	...	17 0	240 0	12 0 *k*	
	Rungpore	16 0		15 0	18 0	.	.	..	..	18 0	...	10 6	120 0	11 0 *l*	
	Bogra	16 8	..	13 8	20 4		...	...		16 8	..		90 0	.	
	Pubna	19 8	.	8 0	22 8	..	...	.	..	20 0	.	20 0	200 0	11 4 *m*	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	11 0	.	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	8 0	132 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	20 0	.	...	..	...	15 5	...	.	128 0	11 8 *n*	
	Eastern Districts														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	.	...	16 0	.	.	120 0	10 8 *o*	
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	17 8	..	.	..	..	19 8	...	16 0	120 0	*p*	
	Backergunge	.		14 0	16 0	...	...			16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8 *q*	
	Mymensingh	13 4	.	12 4	17 4	..	...	..		16 0	...	.	..	11 0 *r*	
	Chittagong	16 0		8 8	16 0	.	...		.	14 0	.	12 0	75 0	12 0 *s*	
	Noakholly	No return received													
	Tipperah	11 7		13 5	14 13	..	...	.		18 0	...	9 10	.	11 0 *t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tract	No return received.													
	Hill Tipperah	12 0		11 0	14 0	.	...	.	.	12 0		16 0	...	11 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers and Bagirhat 10 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-5 seers
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-10 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers, and Gaibanda 7-14 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-4 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Manickgunge 12-8 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 seers.
p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 11-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Behar.														
Bengal—*continued.*	Patna	21 12	34 0	11 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	27 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	23 0	160 0	11 0x	
	Shahabad	17 8	27 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	15 0	160 0	12 0v	
	Durbhunga	17 0	23 0	12 8	16 8	...	...	26 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	11 8w	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	30 0	...	26 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	12 0x	
	Sarun	18 0	28 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	10 12y	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	11 0z	
	Monghyr	19 10	35 10	13 13	16 12	33 10	...	...	31 8	27 12	42 0	24 2	126 0	12 9z1	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	31 9	14 8	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	40 8	21 7	137 0	12 0z2	
	Purneah	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 0	128 0	10 8z3	
	Maldah	18 0	...	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	26 10	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	10 0	21 0	200 0	11 8z4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	No return	received.												
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	13 0	80 0	10 8z5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	16 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	33 0	...	20 0	(new) 40 0	21 0	220 0	9 0z6	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	16 0	(old) 22 0 / (new) 32 0	...	...	40 0	...	18 0	40 0	19 0	120 0	9 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	15 8	..	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10z7	
Assam.	Sylhet	12 12	...	9 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 8	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	7 4½	13 5 3/16	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6⅝	64 0	10 5	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	5 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	8 12	...	11 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	4 0	10 8	160 0	9 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	7 0	90 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	64 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	24 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	10 8	
	Saharanpur	19 14	32 4	8 9½	12 14½	32 4	21 8	43 0	43 0	27 15	32 4	26 14	107 8	13 7	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	33 0	6 9	13 4	27 8	24 6	15 6	16 8	26 6	28 11	16 8	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	18 8	32 0	6 0	14 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	36 0	6 0	10 10	26 0	22 8	...	22 0	23 0	35 8	22 0	160 0	13 4	
	Aligarh	19 4	33 0	5 4	10 4	26 0	18 8	...	16 4	32 0	39 0	36 0	120 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	13 0	15 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	9 8	9 0	20 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	6 14	

N.-W. Provinces	Bijnor	18 4	32 1	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 10	...	...	135 0	11 13
	Moradabad	20 8	36 0	9 8	16 8	31 8	20 4	...	33 0	26 4	37 0	28 8	125 0	13 8
	Budaun	21 0	36 0	6 0	15 9½	14 6½	15 9½	...	28 12½	27 9½	36 0	30 0	144 0	12 0
	Bareilly	18 12	30 0	6 4	15 0	28 12	20 0	35 0	23 12	24 6	32 8	23 12	100 0	12 8
	Shahjahánpur	21 8	42 8	10 0	17 0	.	.	.	40 0	31 0	40 0	25 8	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 2	15 0	33 0	20 0	.	31 4	22 8	35 0	27 8	100 0	11 8
	Muttra	18 8	28 0	8 0	12 8	28 0	25 0	.	18 0	29 8	35 0	34 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	27 0	6 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	.		27 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	14 0
	Farukhabad	19 0	28 0	6 0	12 0	29 0	17 8	...	28 10	27 0	31 5	27 0	120 0	12 8
	Mainpuri	20 8	28 8	4 8	12 8			...		26 12	33 8	31 8	190 0	12 8
	Etáwah	19 12	26 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 4	34 0	33 0	80 0	12 0
	Etah	20 8	32 8	7 0	14 0	.	21 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	40 0	24 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	No return received												
	Lalitpur	23 4	32 0	11 8	13 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	34 8	35 0	13 0	160 0	10 4
	Cawnpore	20 8	33 0	10 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	...	34 0	30 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	14 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	24 8	13 0	15 0	..		...		27 12	...	28 12	160 0	11 0
	Banda	17 8	24 0	8 0	14 8	27 0	22 0	35 0	22 0	35 0	...	22 0	160 0	11 8
	Allahabad	17 0	28 0	8 0	13 8	22 0	25 0	...	...	30 0	..	20 4	120 0	11 4
	Hamirpur	19 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	.	..	35 0	32 0	32 0	46 0	140 0	12 0
	Jaunpur	19 8	26 8	7 0	15 8	.	.	.		33 8		30 12	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	18 14½	31 8	9 14½	18 0	..	...	30 9½	27 0	28 13	28 13	25 3	140 0	11 9½
	Basti	No return received												
	Azamgarh													
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	60 0	11 0
	Benares	18 2	26 9	10 5	17 14	19 0	17 14	25 0	22 12	26 0	31 7	25 8	110 0	11 8½
	Gházipur	18 0	29 10	7 8	15 7	.	21 4	38 10	20 9½	27 0½		25 1½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 8	28 4	10 4	14 0	...	20 8	..	15 8	29 0	20 0	27 0	100 0	12 0
	Philibhit	18 12	40 0	12 8	18 12	..	...	...	...	25 0	43 12	26 0	150 0	11 8
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 4	37 0	15 8	20 0	..	...	45 0	50 0	32 8	..	22 8	180 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	19 4	33 0	9 0	18 12	.	.	36 0	31 0	32 0	37 8	26 4	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 0	38 0	9 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	49 0	20 0	34 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 10	30 4	6 0	16 8	.	20 8	36 0	35 0	28 15	34 0	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 0	30 0	8 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	120 0	12 0
	Bahraich	23 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	..	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 4	28 0	7 0	18 8		..	40 0	36 0	31 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 0	40 0	8 0	18 0	.	14 0	32 0	22 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	140 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 8	35 8	15 2	19 2	24 8	28 4	32 0	21 0	37 8	29 8	33 8	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	20 0	30 0	9 8	15 0	25 0	16 0	...	32 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	160 0	13 0
	Hardui	21 8	40 0	7 0	14 0	..	..	...	[illegible]	32 0	...	28 4	160 0	11 8
Punjab.	Hissar	16 0	28 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
	Rohtak	16 0	27 0	...	11 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	26 0		120 0	12 4
	Gurgaon	18 0	26 0	..	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	23 0	35 0	145 0	12 0
	Delhi	18 0	30 0	.	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	80 0	12 0
	Karnál	20 0	35 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Umballa	22 0	32 0	...	11 0	32 0	20 0	...	16 0	32 0	33 0	22 0	120 0	13 8
	Simla	No return received.												
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	...	13 0	.	...	...	..	19 0	29 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiarpur	20 0	32 0	...	11 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	115 0	13 12
	Jullundur	21 0	31 0	..	8 0	28 0	16 0	..	20 0	31 0	32 0	.	90 0	14 0
	Ludhiana	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	27 0	20 0	..	16 0	33 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8

u At Jehanabad retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 10-8 seers
w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Hajeepore 12-4 seers, and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Sewan 11 8 seers, and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
z At Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z1 At Beguserai and Jamui retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z3 At Raneegunge in the Arrareah sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, and Deoghur 13 seers
z5 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee
z6 At Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z7 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)	Firewood	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued*	Ferozepore	18 0	33 0		11 0	28 0		..	12 0	32 0		.	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	22 0		10 0	22 0	14 0	..	16 0	22 0	16 0	..	80 0	14 0	
	Jhang	16 0	28 0		10 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	24 0		10 0	.		...		24 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	31 0	..	12 0	25 0	18 0	.	24 0	26 0	21 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	.	12 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	29 0	25 0	15 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	14 0	.	10 0	27 0	28 0		120 0	13 0	
	Sialkot	19 0	40 0	..	12 0	31 0			20 0	26 0	25 0	12 0	120 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	35 0	...	15 0	26 0	26 0		20 0	27 0	26 0	.	100 0	16 0	
	Gujranwála	20 0	35 0	.	13 0	26 0	20 0	.	.	25 0	25 0		100 0	14 8	
	Shahpur	19 0	28 0		12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	21 0	31 0		12 0	26 0	24 0		10 0	27 0	23 0	14 0	140 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	19 0	29 0	..	10 0		23 0	..	23 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	86 0	15 6	
	Hazára	16 0	23 0	.	11 0	.	20 0	..	.	18 0	20 0		100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	17 0	30 0	.	13 0	20 0	21 0	...	21 0	21 0	19 0	29 0	105 0	45 5	
	Kohat	16 0	27 0	..	16 0	..	18 0			22 0	18 0	..	127 0	60 0	
	Bannu	22 0	33 0		10 0	28 0	25 0		7 0	30 0	24 0	15 0	80 0	40 0	
	D. I. Khán	18 0	27 0	...	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	6 0	27 0			113 0	33 13	
	D. G. Khan	16 0	22 0	...	9 0	22 0		15 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	..	6 0	18 0	16 0	.	16 0	19 0		.	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	18 5	...	8 12	9 14	...	...	...	...	24 15	.	14 12	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	20 0	...	10 11	11 7	..	..	.	.	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	9 14	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	8 12	11 0	...	.	...	..	21 8	...	13 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	15 0	...	8 0	10 0	..	..	...	.	22 13	...	10 0	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	17 15	...	8 0	9 12	...	..	...	...	17 15	...	10 15	210 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	22 8		15 14	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	9 0	.	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 0	200 0	11 0	
	Nimár	16 0	..	7 8	10 15	24 13	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	9 10	12 5	20 3	...	.		22 0	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	12 11	...	6 11	8 14	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	9 0	120 0	9 2	
	Wardha	16 0	..	8 14	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	..	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nagpur	14 6	..	8 2	10 15	18 12	...	.		18 2	...	11 4	120 0	10 14	
	Chánda	16 3	...	...	12 13	17 13	.	.		17 13	...	12 11	675 0	9 11	
	Bhandára	13 12	...	8 12	11 4	...	..	...	...	17 8	...	11 4	180 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	13 2	...	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	..	14 6	...	13 2	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur	21 14	...	12 6	18 8	...	..	...	..	20 0	.	18 15	60 0	10 0	
	Biláspur	24 6	...	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	.	29 5	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	21 0	24 8					18 0		13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	.	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	.	...	10 0	.	...	160 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	1 0	16 8	..		..	...	5 0		...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	469 11	39 0	

	Pegu Division.														
British Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	10 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 4	..	...	320 *	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	11 13	...	..	...	...	11 13	...	..	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	..	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	..	535 11	22 5	
	Prome	11 3	.	11 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 7	23 9	..	209 8	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	12 14	14 11	...	..	...	...	10 4		...	341 4	30 0	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	.	.								...				
	Thayetmyo	10 15	...	9 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	.	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	..	...	13 0	17 15	...	...	...		...	.	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	16 10		...	...	...		...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	..	...		...	8 11	..	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	..	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200 0	14 2	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received.													
	Bolarum														
	Chadarghat														
	Amraoti	16 4	...	7 4	10 0	23 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	..	10 12	*	12 0	
	Akola	16 0	..	7 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	18 0	..	8 0	11 0	35 0	27 0	.	...	22 0		9 0	*	10 0	
	Wun	18 0		8 0	10 0	28 0		..	...	18 0	...		*	11 0	
	Básim	20 10	...	7 2	11 2	37 0	.	...	...	19 10	..	..	*	9 13	
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received													
	Kolar														
	Tumkúr														
	Mysore														
	Hassan														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
	Chitaldroog														
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	16 7	...	...	35 10	...	24 3	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 8	28 8	4 8	8 12	33 0	22 0	...	24 0	28 0	30 0	34 0	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	17 4	31 8	9 0	10 0	33 0	23 12	...	.	31 4	33 8	...		16 0	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	30 0	12 8	15 0	31 4	23 12	..	20 0	31 4	..	31 4	200 0	13 2	
	Ulwur	19 11	28 12	6 12	10 8	28 7	23 11	...	14 8	28 11	30 9	39 0	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 0	30 4	7 0	8 4	25 6	24 4	...	15 12	30 4	32 0	37 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	15 0	28 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 11	34 15	5 7	11 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	33 9	...	..	230 0	13 0	
	Erinpura	No return received.													
	Sirohee														
	Abu														
	Anadra														
	Bálmere														
	Jeysalmere														
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	22 0	...	15 0	.	...	.	.	22 0	32 0	..	†	11 8	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 7½	19 8½	9 6	10 2½	17 15½	12 8	...	14 13½	15 10	18 12	10 2½	200 0	11 5	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	25 0	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	27 8	...		12 8	
	Partabgarh (,,)	No return received.													
	Marwar (Jodhpore)														

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886 —*concluded*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penissetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sumaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 1	...	3 9	5 12	...	16 6	...	...	19 9	...	8 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	38 8	..	...	.	38 8	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 0	
	Tonk	18 1	32 12	8 8	11 12	37 12	...	...	...	37 12	.	..	100 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	22 9	24 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	17 11	37 8	35 11	11 13	175 0	10 14	
	Shahpoora	21 4	31 2	9 2	12 10	32 12	24 0	...		32 0	32 0	.	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	17 7	24 3	9 8	11 8	27 5	25 4	...	22 8	26 7	...	29 15	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	20 0	*	*	20 13	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	19 0	20 14	7 12	10 0	20 10	20 9	*	14 8	23 9	*	30 7	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	28 8	20 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	*	*	*	43 0	50 0	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	7,01	..	7,35	14,36	5,12	−1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	−98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	52,48	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,32	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24	1885-86.
1886-87 . . .	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	29	52	6,65	2,20	7	44	2,71	3,29	6	2,64	5,99	4,39	6	18,39	22,84	22,12	67	22,79	26,95	49,74	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 21st October 1886

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report the rainfall has been almost confined to Burma, Madras, Bombay, excluding Sind, Mysore, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central India rain fell in places, but the showers were light.

The *kharif* harvest is in active progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and Central India, where the harvest has not yet commenced, the prospects of the standing *kharif* are improving, the recent rain having been of benefit to the crops. In Mysore the crops are in good condition, and in Coorg the *ragi* has been harvested. In Madras prospects are good, but in some districts the harvest is yielding an outturn below the average.

In Bombay the rice crop is generally good, except in Ahmedabad, where rain is still urgently wanted; and in the Central Provinces the crop has improved by the recent rain. The early rice harvest in Bengal has been completed, and the winter rice generally looks well, though in Behar and East Bengal some injury has been caused to it by floods. Preparations for the winter crops still continue in Assam. In Burma the rice crop promises well.

Sowings for the *rabi* are generally in active progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces, though in the last-named province they have been retarded in places by rain. In Bengal, the Punjab, Hyderabad, and Berar sowing has also commenced. In the Punjab rain is needed.

The public health continues to be generally satisfactory everywhere.

Prices are rising in a few districts of the Punjab, fluctuating in the Central Provinces and in Mysore, and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 20th)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, 2·83; this week, 2·17.	Standing crops generally fair; harvest white *cholum*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, ·58; this week, 7·74.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 3·60; this week, 4·65.	Standing crops paddy and *ragi* in parts affected by excessive rain. Fever in two, slight small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Kistna . .	Average last week since revised, 2·35; this week, 1·96.	Standing crops in parts damaged by excessive rain; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 7·4 feet over anicut. Fever and cholera exist.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·83	Standing crops good; harvest *ragi*, outturn below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in all taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·17	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in one and slight small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore . .	Average 1·09	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·25; this week, ·21.	Fever in one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average 2·70	Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one taluk; slight small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	3·50	Second crop cultivation begun. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct 20th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather warm. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting progressing in eleven talukás. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Kotri 26 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad .	*Nil*	Harvesting general throughout the district. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in twelve talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 37½, *juari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* continues Rain urgently wanted for rice crops. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 45 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda .	2·25; total 39·29	Public health fair. Crops in fair condition; harvesting of *bajri* commenced in Kadi division. *Bajri* 30, wheat 20, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat . .	*Nil*	Standing crops much improved by rainfall during the week and *rabi* crops will also be much benefited. Slight fever in Bárdoli and Párdi talukas. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik . . .	Rain in all talukas, minimum at Peint, ·10; maximum at Nasik, 3·20.	Some damage done to crops in parts of Yeola, Nándgaon, and Málegaon. *Rabi* sowings continue. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36$\frac{18}{40}$, and rice 20$\frac{23}{40}$ pounds per rupee, respectively.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 14th and 15th; total of week ·48; total to date 98·91, being 29·19 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th, 1° cool on 26 and 19th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive on 14th and 15th; normal on all other days; wind normal from 13th to 15th; abnormal wind southerly from 15th to 19th, and strong from 17th to 19th; thunder on 14th; thunder and lightning on 15th and 16th; lightning on 17th.
Poona . . .	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Sirur, 7·60, minimum at Junnar, 1·55.	Crops good. Late rain has slightly injured *bajri* crops in Khed, Sirur, Bhimthari and Máwal talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indápur and Havéli talukas. *Bajri* 40 and *juari* 56 pounds in the district and *bajri* 34 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	Nagar, 2·92; Shrigonda, 2·42; Ráhuri 2·30; Sheogaon, 2·21; Karjat, 1·88; Sangamner, 1·58; Párner, 1·30; Newasa, 1·23; Akola, 1·09; Jámkhed, ·88; Kopargaon, ·70.	Reaping of *kharif* throughout the district; *bajri* crops likely to suffer from excessive wet; *rabi* sowing completed in six and commenced in five talukas. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 40 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	At Sholapur, 1·79; Bársi, 1·83; Mádha, 3·60; Karmála, 2·13; Pandharpur, 3·66; Sángola, 3·80; Málsiras, 5·29.	Standing crops good; *rabi* sowing retarded in parts of Bársi and Mádha talukas owing to excessive rain. *Juari* 69¼ and *bajri* 51¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain throughout the district, varying from 7·58 in Ron to ·35 in Kod.	Rice crops moderate; *juari* and other early crops in good condition; young cotton plants thriving; land being prepared for sowing late crops. Slight fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi taluka only. Rice 22 and *juari* 54 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, 1·59; Coompta, 5·69; Sirsi, 1·57; Haliyál, 1·23; total 142·45.	Harvest nearly completed in Karwar, progressing in other coast talukas and in Haliyál; rice crops good above Ghât. Slight fever in two talukas; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice at Karwar 13 and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·14; total rainfall 35·65.	Weather hot and cloudy. Fever prevailing in parts of Sorath, Hallar and Gohelwad. Harvesting of *bajri* commenced; sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Wheat 32, *bajri* 29, and *juari* 41 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the presidency, except Sind; more rain still wanted in parts of Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings progressing almost everywhere; standing crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of five districts. Fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten districts, and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Oct 20th)		
Chittagong (Oct. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry and oppressive. Prospects of crops generally fair, but rain wanted; caterpillars continue to cause damage. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; cultivation of winter crops going on Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory; ploughing for winter crops continues. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather dry and extremely sultry; an unexpected rise of the Bhagirathi has damaged young *kalai*, otherwise prospects good.
Rungpore . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* good; sugarcane promises well. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Some fever, but public health generally good.
Bhagalpur . .	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice good; *rabi* sowings retarded by excessive moisture. A little cholera in the Sadr Subdivision.
Purneah . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops excellent; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; *bhadoi* harvest over. Price of rice stationary. Health good.
Patna . .	0·36	Paddy in low lands injured by flood, but on high lands promises well; *rabi* sowings retarded owing to lands being wet and under water. Cholera in certain thanas.
Durbhunga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aghani* crops, where not destroyed by floods, continue favourable; *rabi* sowings commenced in places. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . .	1·9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice and other crops continue good. Cholera in Hazaribagh town and in two or three villages, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack .	1·20	Weather cloudy. Early *sarad* rice flowering, late *sarad* doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
Midnapore . .	*Nil*	Prospects of rice generally good, but more rain wanted. Fever very prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Harvesting of *aus* finished, with fair outturn; prospects of *amun* fair; slight damage from flood. Prices of rice stationary. Public health fair.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* and sugarcane good. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in various thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Health fair.
Gya	0·05	Rice prospects excellent. Irrigation embankments have suffered. *Rabi* cultivation has begun.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops nearly finished; paddy, where not destroyed by floods, looks promising. Cholera and small-pox reported from interior. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain in Hazaribagh, Cuttack and Patna, but none in the other reporting districts. *Amun* rice is generally promising, though some damage has been done to it by the late floods in Behar and East Bengal; sugarcane and other standing crops are also doing well; *rabi* cultivation is going on, but in Behar the soil is still too wet in many parts. Cholera and fever reported in some districts, but the general health is satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 20th)		
Benares (Sept. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well; *rabi* sowings in progress, prospects favourable. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating. Some cases of the usual autumnal fever are reported, otherwise the public health generally good; there is no cattle-disease in the district now.
Gorakhpore („ 18th)	70 at Sadr	Weather cloudy. Sowing of *rabi* stopped till the weather clears. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 19th)	Slight in two tahsils	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices steady. Markets well supplied. Health fairly good.
Lucknow („ 18th)	*Nil*	Fair weather. Wheat and barley being sown. Prospects of harvest crops good. New grain coming in plentifully into the market. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair. Prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ „)	On 16th ·50 at Dalmau, 1·0 at Salon and 1 10 at Sadr.	A very sudden and sharp storm passed over the district, coming first from the north-west. *Rabi* sowings stopped on account of wet and a good many fields will have to be resown. General health fair. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Gram and peas being generally sown; prospects good. Health of people and cattle good. Prices nearly stationary.
Allahabad („ 18th)	Slight in two tahsils	Harvesting of rice and ploughing for *rabi* sowings continue. Public health and condition of cattle good. Markets well stocked Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	In five tahsils from ·20 to 2 30.	Crops in good condition; ground being prepared for *rabi*. Prices steady. Fever in places; cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 18th)	Occasional heavy showers since 15th, rain still falling.	Rain has caused some damage to standing crops and seed where not germinating. Fever disappeared; no cattle-disease Prices stationary
Farakhabad („ 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair. *Rabi* sowing going on. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	The rains seem to have ceased now, and land is being ploughed for *rabi*. Prospects continue favourable, and sickness is on the decrease.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Tahsildars report crops good everywhere. Cholera still rather bad. Weather better than should be at this season.
Ballia („ 18th)	Slight rain	*Rabi* sowings commenced in some places; sugarcane has slightly suffered from excessive rain, prospects generally good. Fever continues; public health otherwise good.
Kumaon („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops not entirely cut; *rabi* operations commenced. Some *mahamari* cases in pargana Danpur. Cattle-disease decreasing. Prices falling slowly.
Agra („ 18th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested and *rabi* sowings going on. Prices steady. Fever somewhat prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Weeding of *kharif* going on; *rabi* sowing commenced in places. Cattle-disease continues. Prices almost steady.
Meerut („ 19th)	*Nil*	Easterly wind. *Kharif* harvest in full swing; wheat sowings commenced; gram and peas nearly finished; cotton being picked, outturn good; outturn of indigo much above last year's. Prices of wheat show slight upward tendency. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in six of the reporting districts during the week. Prospects are favourable. *Rabi* sowings are continued. Supplies ample and prices are generally steady. Some cases of *mahamari* in pargana Danpur in Kumaon, where cattle-disease is on the decrease; cholera rather bad in Bareilly; fever continues in a few districts, otherwise public health is generally good.
Punjab—(Oct 20th)		
Delhi (19th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of *kharif* good.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain very much needed for *rabi* sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices of wheat and gram rising, of other food-grains stationary. *Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; gram sowing in progress; land being prepared for wheat sowing.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped; prospects good; ploughing and sowing for *rabi* in progress.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops have ripened; *rabi* sowing in progress.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* average; *rabi* sowing in progress.
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. *Kharif* crops suffering for want of rain; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox. Price of wheat rising, of other food-grains stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. A few cases of small-pox in the Peshawar district, otherwise the health is generally good. Prices rising in the Ferozepore and Shahpur districts and partially so in the Umballa and Peshawar districts, elsewhere they are stationary. *Kharif* being harvested. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings, which are in progress.
Central Provinces— (Oct. 20th)		
Nagpur . .	2·01	Weather showery. Crops in good condition; sowings somewhat hindered by rain. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	1·59	Unseasonable rain. Sowings retarded; damage apprehended to seed sown on lower ground. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Oct. 19th)	·10	Weather cloudy and showery. Cotton and rice likely to suffer from more rain; *kharif* crops very favourable. Fever prevalent.
Seoni . . .	·59	Weather cloudy and hot. Slight damage to wheat sown but not germinated. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	Mungeli and Bilaspur no rain; Seorinarain, 24.	Except for clouds and anxiety to sow early, *rabi* prospects good except in south of Bilaspur Tahsil; rice has improved in the south and east of Seorinarain, but that on highland is entirely lost and from three-fifths to five-sixths of that on *matasi* soil; prospects better on black soil and in hollows. Malarious fever continues, with some cholera. Prices rising. Wheat exported towards Sambalpur and the railway.
Hoshangabad . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings stopped on account of rain. Health good. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . .	·16	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects favourable. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged.
Raipur . . .	·05	Weather cloudy, but seasonable. Existing rice and other crops good; *rabi* sowings progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Oct. 16th)	·76	Weather clear. Rain very beneficial to rice; cotton, pulse and oil seeds good. Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been generally rainy and *rabi* sowings have been retarded in some places, but rice has been benefited. Prospects on the whole favourable. Prices steady or falling.
Lower Burma— (Oct. 20th)		
Akyab (Oct. 16th)	*Nil*	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Crops healthy.
Bassein . . .	9·93; total rainfall 88·44.	Public health good. One fatal case of cholera in town; cattle healthy. Transplanting finished; plants strong and healthy.
Rangoon . .	0·68; total rainfall 91·04.	Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy considerable, but bad in quality.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	0·65; total rainfall 145·52.	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy . .	4·13; total rainfall 206·02.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu . (Oct. 9th)	0·14; total rainfall 110·15.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Do. („ 16th)	1·55; total rainfall 111·70.	Public health good. Cattle-disease in one circle. Crops in good condition.
Henzada . .	0·46; total rainfall 80·39.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome (Oct. 9th)	0·80; total rainfall 37·64.	Cholera in two townships. Cattle healthy. Crops are doing well.
Do. („ 16th)	0·58; total rainfall 38·22.	Cholera continues in two townships. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
Tounghoo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. General prospects of crops good. More rain is required for crops in one circle.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Lower Burma—*contd.*		
Thayetmayo (Oct. 9th)	0·64; total rainfall 35·54	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Do. („ 16th)	0·97; total rainfall 36·51.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera in three districts, otherwise public health satisfactory; slight cattle-disease in several districts. Crops progressing well. More rain needed in part of Tounghoo district.
Assam—(Oct. 20th)		
Gauhati . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings cool. General health of the station fair; cholera reported from Barpetá and Nalbari. *Matikalai* sowing commenced; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . .	*Nil*	State and prospects fair; distress to some extent still prevalent in parts of ten districts.
Cachar . .	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Ploughing and sowing of winter crops progressing. Want of rain felt. Common rice 13¼ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . .	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool. Land being prepared for mustard; prospects of *sali* crops good. Rain wanted. Tea season closing. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 20th)		
Bangalore . .	The rain has been good in Shemoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog, and in other parts fair.	Rain wanted in Kolar. Crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices fluctuating.
Mysore . .		
Mercara	·28	*Ragi* crops harvested. Prospects continue good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 20th)		
Amraoti .	2·95	Weather rainy; the fall during the week has been beneficial to the *kharif*, which is in good condition. *Rabi* sowing progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 25 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	·15	Weather warm and sultry. Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . .	Average 3·82; total rainfall 38·92.	Rainfall of week damaged *rabi* sowings and in some places the *abi* crops. Cholera and cattle-disease prevalent in Assufnagar taluk; fever and ague everywhere. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 23½, and *tur* 14 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct 20th)		
Indore . . .	·28; total rainfall 32·20.	Weather cloudy and oppressive.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Neemuch . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Prices stationary. Crops and public health good.
Goona . . .	·04	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	2·03	Weather cloudy. Crops likely to suffer from rain.
Agar . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good. Rice much injured from want of rain, otherwise prospects good.
Nowgong . .	·50; total rainfall 39·55.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* prospects fair. Health fair. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Sirdarpur) .	total rainfall 25·38	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Rajputana—(Oct. 20th)		
Abu (Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Heavy clouds occasionally; weather seasonable but warm. Fever very prevalent.
Sirohi („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks fairly full; wells good. Health good. Crops nearly all cut, except *til*. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks full. Fever abating. Crops being harvested. Weather clear, warm and close; nights cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Pertabgarh („ 16th)	·13	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Weather hot.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and windy. *Juari* crops injured by absence of rain. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	·31	*Juari* being cut. Prices good.
Kotah („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Preparations for *rabi* sowings progressing.
Ajmere („ 19th)	*Nil*	Crops being cut. *Rabi* operations about to commence. Slight fever prevalent throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Jeypore (Oct. 19th)	*Nil*	*Moth* crops seriously injured by want of rain.
Kerowlee („ 16th)	*Nil*	Small tanks dry; wells drying. *Dhan* crops considerably damaged; *moth* and *masina* suffering; *rabi* cultivation commenced. Fever continues. Prices rising. Days hot; nights cool.
Dholepore („ 13th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices steady. Days hot; nights cool.
Ulwur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Fever less prevalent. *Kharif* being harvested. Prices steady.
Bikanir („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Fever in five districts. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Oct. 19th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 16th)	·06	Rains apparently over. Prospects of rice fair. Weather fair and seasonable.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date.*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th Sept. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 26th Sept. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th Sept. 1886. Total	Receipts for week ending 25th Sept. 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th Sept. 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th Sept. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th Sept. 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th Sept. 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
25th September 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	86,556	142	683	98,214	144	27,65,775	178	32,12,268	185	4,46,493	...
2nd October 1886	Madras	861	1,68,638	196	831	1,68,496	203	36,56,654	166	38,05,931	176	1,49,277	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	85,784	131	654	96,364	147	22,47,581	134	25,55,646	154	3,08,065	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,32,800	423	1,497	5,39,561	361	1,64,21,075	421	1,86,59,118	490	22,38,043	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,42,862	527	461	1,86,000	403	62,45,730	530	66,97,003	571	4,51,273	...
	TOTAL	4,081	12,16,640	298	4,126	10,88,635	264	3,13,36,815	300	3,49,29,966	334	35,93,151	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
2nd October 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,62,676	569	1,515	8,04,736	531	2,24,51,676	579	2,22,99,496	575	...	1,52,180
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,352	391	57	22,730	397	2,31,754	158	2,62,023	180	30,269	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	570	48	12	589	49	23,675	77	25,702	84	2,027	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,018	80	75	6,506	87	1,63,185	85	1,72,772	91	9,587	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,97,335	211	1,411	2,78,000	197	75,15,928	208	82,82,051	231	7,66,123	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,562	65	315	36,040	114	4,24,422	63	8,64,702	108	4,40,280	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	..	...	42	2,713	65	...	...	49,306	46	49,306	...
	TOTAL	3,385	12,09,513	357	3,427	11,51,314	336	3,08,10,640	356	3,19,56,052	372	11,45,412	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
25th September 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	34,462	148	234	97,874	418	18,94,612	318	22,96,466	386	4,02,454	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	2,009	74	27	1,322	45	35,569	51	41,079	59	5,510	...
2nd October 1886	Northern Bengal	249	29,087	117	249	57,060	226	8,73,155	137	11,35,114	179	2,61,959	..
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,552	42	37	2,133	58	59,901	63	51,494	54	..	8,497
25th September 1886	Tirhoot	226	14,616	65	246	24,178	99	6,11,688	105	7,39,605	118	1,27,917	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,048	64	253	23,902	94	4,04,358	64	5,27,794	82	1,23,436	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,711	127	45	9,074	215	2,27,405	198	3,15,413	276	88,008	...
2nd October 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	20,747	139	149	14,138	95	6,50,488	171	6,29,246	166	...	21,242
Ditto	Burma	327	32,034	100	327	45,549	139	9,99,834	130	10,29,039	122	29,205	..
25th September 1886	Cherra-Companyganj	...	.	...	11	24	2	...	..	(a) 320	2	320	...
2nd October 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,52,765	307	1,803	4,76,365	264	1,41,17,071	306	1,23,80,732	270	...	17,37,239
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,018	76	66	4,760	72	1,43,296	85	1,30,644	81	...	6,652
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,095	30	36	1,385	38	34,049	37	44,761	49	10,712	.
25th September 1886	Dacca	86	2,985	35	86	4,636	54	42,120	35	1,25,109	57	82,989	.
Ditto	Jorhat	25	824	33	30	948	32	17,251	27	18,232	24	981	.
	TOTAL	3,558	7,19,553	202	3,599	7,63,848	212	2,01,11,187	221	1,94,71,048	215		6,40,139
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	31,45,706	285	11,152	30,03,797	269	8,22,58,642	292	8,63,57,066	306	40,98,424	..
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...		...	...	...	4,01,19,616	142	4,51,60,911	160	...	.
NET RECEIPTS		...		...	...	...		4,21,39,026	150	4,11,96,155	146	...	9,42,871
	Assisted Companies.												
25th September 1886	Bengal-Central	125	5,083	41	125	10,066	81	2,63,375	82	2,87,058	90	23,683	...
2nd October 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,713	56	67	4,986	74	1,15,410	67	1,53,894	90	38,484	...
25th September 1886	Assam	78	4,073	60	78	6,039	77	1,15,458	58	1,68,083	85	52,625	...
2nd October 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,701	65	303	28,540	94	5,90,824	69	9,88,763	128	3,97,939	.
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,915	178	22	3,733	169	1,24,324	221	1,23,544	218	...	780
	TOTAL	595	37,115	62	595	53,364	90	12,09,391	79	17,21,342	113	5,11,951	
	Native States.												
2nd October 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,241	69	193	12,718	66	4,95,016	100	4,97,903	102	2,887	...
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,550	55	64	4,780	75	80,928	50	98,258	60	17,330	...
25th September 1886	Nizam's	121	19,008	157	208	32,766	158	5,75,191	186	6,92,0[illegible]0	131	1,16,829	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	8,247	59	140	8,493	61	2,02,730	57	2,10,731	60	8,001	...
2nd October 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	825	52	16	1,047	66	19,297	47	27,709	68	8,412	...
Ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	322	13	...	...	20,956	34	20,956	...
	TOTAL	534	44,871	84	645	60,126	93	13,73,162	100	15,47,577	94	1,74,415	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September 1886.

SIMLA,
The 20th October, 1886

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 44

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1886.

No. 362.—Lord H Ulick Browne is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October, 1886.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th October, 1886.

No. 1560.—The services of Captain C. J. Robarts, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th September, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 25th October, 1886.

No. 1296.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 75 *of* 1886.—David E. Gostling, Architect, of 47 Apollo Street, and James Morris, of 1 Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, practising as architects at 1 Hummum Street, Bombay, under the name of Gostling and Morris, for coolers for the purpose of cooling the water used in lowering the temperature of, or condensing the ether or similar chemicals used in the manufacture of ice and cooling liquids, and for the purpose of cooling the injection water used in condensing the steam employed in working the steam engines of ice and other machines and of prime movers generally.

No. 86 *of* 1886.—William Gallon, Civil Engineer, Associate Member, Institute of Civil Engineers of Castle Chambers, High Street, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, for a Tea-Rolling Machine.

No. 146 *of* 1886.—George Garson, of Edinburgh, in the County of Midlothian, North Britain, Civil Engineer, for improvements in suspension bridges.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1886.

No. 2033 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Ferdinand Louis Foucar as Consul for Germany at Moulmein.

No. 2036 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Herman Hagens as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Bassein.

No. 2047 *G.*—Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., Resident of the 1st Class, and Governor-General's Agent for Central India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 13th September, 1886.

The 28th October, 1886.

No. 2050 *G.*—The following reversions and postings will take place in the Political Department consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Meywar:—

Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and officiating Resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade of Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, officiating Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of joining.

Major D. Robertson, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of joining.

The 29th October, 1886.

No. 2441 *E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act V of 1861, so far as applicable, to the bazaar at Quetta.

The 27th October, 1886.

No. 3802 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend W. E. Robbins of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Igatpuri, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend W. E. Robbins to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 29th October, 1886.

No. 3851 *I.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within the Gwalior State and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Sindia State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

1. The Resident for the time being at Gwalior shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the aforesaid lands: Provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Resident to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the said Resident within the aforesaid lands: Provided that the said Resident shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Agent to the Governor-General acting as a Court of Session.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the said Resident within the aforesaid lands.

4. In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred upon him by this Notification, the said Resident may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

5. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be vested in the person for the time being holding the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces, who, subject to the control of the Resident at Gwalior, shall exercise within the aforesaid lands all such police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory.

6. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall exercise within the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the Resident at Gwalior, the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, as described in Act X of 1882: Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon him.

7. The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860, the Whipping Act VI of 1864, and the Code of Criminal Procedure X of 1882, shall be in force in the aforesaid lands.

8. The provisions of this Notification apply to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

9. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department which is cited below is hereby cancelled:

Notification No. 426-G., dated the 10th February, 1883.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 26th October, 1886.

No. 3918.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

September 1886. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In September		To end of September		Whole year.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	Budget, 1886-87.	Actuals, Preliminary 1885-86.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	86	84	8,67	8,81	23,32	23,15
Opium	1,09	76	4,90	4,44	9,23	8,94
Salt	54	45	3,16	3,07	6,39	6,34
Stamps	29	28	1,95	1,92	3,69	3,66
Excise	36	34	2,16	2,06	4,14	4,15
Provincial Rates	14	13	1,22	1,22	2,91	2,98
Customs	6	6	51	53	1,17	1,20
Assessed Taxes	14	2	61	44	1,34	50
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	15	13	42	43
Registration	2	3	16	17	31	31
Tributes from Native States	1	1	19	19	71	70
Other Civil Revenue	23	23	1,50	1,49	3,20	3,13
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,77	3,18	25,18	24,47	56,83	55,49
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	— 28	— 21	— 1,85	— 1,92	— 3,82	— 3,81
Opium	— 42	— 41	— 2,43	— 2,71	— 2,65	— 3,05
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,61	— 1,56	— 9,88	— 10,06	— 22,45	— 20,99
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,31	— 2,18	— 14,16	— 14,69	— 28,92	— 27,85
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,17
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 12	+ 7	+ 1,69	+ 22	+ 49	+ 91
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 4	— 2	— 9	— 22	— 1	— 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 23	+ 31	+ 2,25	+ 2,45	+ 4,07	+ 4,99
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	— 2	— 4	— 3	— 42	— 47
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 12	+ 41	+ 45	+ 83	+ 1,13
Military Issues	— 1,14	— 1,06	— 6,60	— 7,55	— 12,99	— 14,78
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 42	+ 25	+ 2,61	+ 1,72	— 2,35	+ 4,28
" " Issues	— 58	— 38	— 4,18	— 2,93		— 5,97
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 31	+ 29	+ 2,16	+ 2,05	+ 2,80	+ 4,18
" " " Issues	— 15	— 10	— 67	— 62		— 1,35
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 9	+ 9	+ 99	+ 73	— 5,44	+ 1,70
" " Issues	— 49	— 54	— 3,10	— 3,60		— 7,58
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,18	— 99	— 4,57	— 7,33	— 13,02	— 13,29
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+ 63	...	— 46	— 6	— 2	— 48
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 12	+ 20	— 13	+ 20	...	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 53	— 24	— 1,72	— 87	— 4,55	— 3,34
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,42	— 25	— 5,00	— 3,59	— 13,33	— 11,16
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 4	— 2	— 27	+ 20	+ 1,23	— 1,50
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,16	— 31	— 7,58	— 4,12	— 16,67	— 16,31
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 88	— 30	— 1,13	— 1,67	— 1,78	+ 21
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,50	11,17	12,75	12,54	12,40	12,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,62	10,87	11,62	10,87	10,62	12,75

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
Mint.

No. 3977.

The 29th October, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

The following letters submitting Reports on the working of the Mints and the Assay Departments of Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1885-86:

From Colonel J. H. White, R.E., Mint Master, Bombay, No. 835, dated 16th August 1886.

From Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 839, dated 27th July 1886.

From Surgeon-Major J. Scully, Assay Master, Calcutta, No. 45, dated 26th July 1886.

From Captain G. Martin, Assay Master, Bombay, dated August 1886.

RESOLUTION.

Imports and Coinage: Gold.—The net imports of gold into India in 1885-86 amounted in value to Rs. 2,76,29,347 against Rs. 4,67,19,365 in the preceding year. No gold was tendered for coinage or coined in the Bombay Mint; in Calcutta the value of the gold received for coinage was only Rs. 95,875, being less by Rs. 51,192 than in the previous year. The value of the gold which was coined was Rs. 2,25,855.

The balance of gold held in the Bombay Mint which, at the beginning of 1885-86, was valued at Rs. 6,141, was at its close reduced to Rs. 4,602, the difference representing the value of gold medals struck for private parties and public departments. It may be said that practically none of the gold imported into this country is coined and circulated as money.

2. *Imports and Coinage: Silver.*—The net imports of silver into India and the coinage in each year in both the Mints from 1872-73 were—

	Net imports. Lakhs.	Coinage. Lakhs.
1872-73	72	398
1873-74	249	237
1874-75	464	490
1875-76	155	255
1876-77	720	627
1877-78	1,468	1,618
1878-79	397	721
1879-80	787	1,025
1880-81	389	425
1881-82	538	219
1882-83	748	651
1883-84	641	366
1884-85	725	579
1885-86	1,161	1,029
Total ...	8,514	8,640

The coinage therefore in these 14 years was 126 lakhs in excess of the quantity of silver imported, the difference representing the value of worn and defaced coin sent for recoinage, native uncurrent coin received as bullion, Indo-Portuguese silver coin, and ornaments, and also the loss in melting.

3. The coinage of silver at both Mints, during the year 1885-86, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 4,49,13,353. No silver coin has been struck for the Portuguese Indian Government since 1883-84.

4. *Total Coinage: Gold and Silver.*—The total coinage of gold and silver at each Mint is shewn below separately for the last five years:

	Calcutta.					Bombay.				
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Value—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ..	3,39,703	1,71,045	...	1,20,015	2,25,855	...	...	...		...
Silver	84,77,510	1,42,99,076	1,27,46,606	1,23,71,096	3,40,97,321	1,33,85,24	5,07,85,491	2,38,87,405	4,55,71,252	6,81,58,350
Total .	88,17,213	1,44,74,021	1,27,46,606	1,25,00,711	3,40,23,176	1,33,85,242	5,07,85,194	2,38,87,405	4,55,71,252	6,81,58,350

5. *Recoinage of old coin.*—Defaced and uncurrent coin of the value of Rs. 3,24,958 was remitted to the Bombay Mint for recoinage, and received at par at a cost of Rs. 4,605; the amount of such coin remitted to the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 43,02,166, principally from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, the cost of receipt at par being Rs. 63,329. The loss on this account represents the deficiency below standard weight of the coin received. The receipt of uncurrent coin during 1884-85 was Rs. 3.22,351 in Bombay and Rs. 22,07,584 in Calcutta. A coin ceases to be a legal tender when it loses more than 2 per cent. of its weight, and if all the coin brought to the Mints in 1885-86 were to this extent under weight, the loss on recoinage should have amounted to Rs. 92,542 instead of Rs. 67,934. The actual loss was equivalent to 1·472 per cent. in Calcutta and 1·417 per cent. in Bombay. A large proportion of these coins must therefore have been within the legal tender of weight, the reason being that defaced coins are sent for recoinage, although they have lost less than 2 per cent. in weight.

6. *Amount of Silver offered for coinage on tender on behalf of owner or of the Currency Department.*—In 1885-86, silver to the value of Rs. 1,97,46,701 was tendered by the public for coinage in the Calcutta Mint; in 1884-85 the amount was Rs. 1,81,45,995. The value of the silver transferred by the Paper Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 2,85,77,262 against Rs. 1,08,55,163 in the previous year.

In the Bombay Mint, all the silver tendered during 1885-86 was on behalf of the Currency Department, which ordered coinage of bullion weighing 68,639,140 tolas. This quantity included country silver and ornaments weighing 319,382 tolas, and native coins weighing 207,314 tolas. In 1884-85 the quantities received on similar accounts were tolas 1,867,751 and 1,637,234 respectively.

7. *Copper Coinage.*—The coinage of copper amounted to Rs. 8.13,610 in 1885-86, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 2,44,200. This included a coinage of 7,412,670 cent pieces of the value of Rs. 1,66,785 for the Government of the Straits Settlements. No copper was coined in the Bombay Mint during the year owing to the Mint having been fully engaged in coining silver.

8. The coinage of copper in each Mint for the last five years has been as follows:

	Calcutta. Value.	Bombay. Value.
	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	39,950	50,009
1882-83	8,62,580	2,14,214
1883-84	11,54,245	2,19,389
1884-85	7,02,560	3,55,250
1885-86	8,13,610	...

9. In the Bombay Mint 200 tons of copper cakes were received during the year 1885-86 from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India at an average rate of Rs. 33¼ per cwt. Uncurrent British Indian copper coin of the

nominal value of Rs. 21,635, old Indo-Portuguese copper coin valued at Rs. 10,197, and copper coins of native mintage amounting to Rs. 1,96,732 were remitted to the Bombay Mint for destruction.

10. The gain on copper coinage in both Mints for the last five years is shewn below:

	Rs.
1881-82	1,39,707
1882-83	3,50,091
1883-84	5,60,327
1884-85	5,69,684
1885-86	1,11,053

11. *Operative losses in Mints.*—The operative losses at Calcutta and Bombay during 1885-86 were Rs. 96,065 and Rs. 60,736 against Rs. 52,952 and Rs. 45,762 in the preceding year. These sums include a loss on account of melting and recoinage of Government remittances to the extent of Rs. 94,499 in Calcutta and Rs. 8,849 in Bombay.

12. The proportion of loss in the melting and coining of silver in the two Mints per 100 tolas has been as follows for the last five years:

	Melting.		Coining.	
	Calcutta.	Bombay	Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.	Pies.
1881-82	6·7	7	9	7
1882-83	7·8	7·5	9·1	6
1883-84	7·2	9·5	8·6	6
1884-85	6 9	6	4 2	3·5
1885-86	5·2	6	2·6	1

13. The rate of loss in coining for 1885-86 was the lowest on record, a satisfactory result mainly due to the adoption of the new process of annealing. This new procedure, among other advantages, renders it easier to trace a deficiency of standard metal in other branches of the Mechanical Department.

14. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total revenue and expenditure of each of the Mints from 1881-82 to 1885-86 are shewn separately below:

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	2,11,295	3,83,528	8,90,413	6,45,716
1882-83	2,70,213	11,57,658	10,51,988	9,42,708
1883-84	2,23,937	5,57,634	9,75,327	7,46,122
1884-85	2,[illegible]3,731	10,03,616	12,06,282	8,39,083
1885-86	6,52,755	15,40,263	10,56,864	9,66,728
Total ...	16,11,931	46,42,699	51,80,814	41,40,657

15. The total revenue of both Mints during the last five years amounts to Rs. 62,84,630 and the total expenditure to Rs. 93,21,531, shewing a loss for the period of Rs. 30,36,901, or an annual loss of Rs. 6,07,380. There was a gain last year of Rs. 1,69,426 against a loss of Rs. 7,58,018 in 1884-85.

16. The expenditure on account of Salaries and Establishments in the two Mints was as follows:

	Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Fixed Establishment	1,96,168	2,04,401	2,19,534	2,15,853
Extra Establishment	58,647	82,950	39,363	59,918
Total ...	2,55,115	2,87,351	2,58,897	2,75,771

The increase in both cases was due to the increase in coinage.

17. The expenditure on stores in Calcutta during 1885-86 was Rs. 86,792 against Rs. 1,10,853 in the previous year, and in Bombay Rs. 2,38,603 against Rs. 1,16,719 in 1884-85.

18. *Pro formâ charges.*—The *pro formâ* charges in the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 were calculated respectively in the Calcutta Mint at Rs. 7,69,328 and Rs. 5,37,874, and in the Bombay Mint at Rs. 3,65,798 and Rs. 3,15,992. The decrease in 1885-86 is mainly due to a smaller interest charge on the average silver working balance, which was lower than in 1884-85 on account of the larger coinage. The decrease in the Calcutta Mint is also due to the cost of pension and furlough allowances of superior servants having been calculated at one-seventh of the salary instead of one-fifth as formerly: the calculation should be at one-sixth of salary.

19. *Capital Account.*—An addition of Rs. 14,714 and Rs. 1,12,714 was made to the Capital Accounts of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay respectively during the year on account of buildings and plant; Rs. 1,499 and Rs. 3,241 were written off to profit and loss in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints. The total at debit of Capital Account to end of 1885-86 was Rs. 76,35,773 in Calcutta and Rs. 35,52,942 in Bombay, as detailed below:

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.
Land	20,09,200	12,62,200
Building	33,22,109	15,71,616
Plant	23,04,464	7,19,126
Total ...	76,35,773	35,52,942

20. *Reports on the working of the Assay Departments.*—Separate reports on the working of the Assay Departments of the Mints have now for the first time been submitted.

21. The principal duties of the Assay Departments are—

(1) to assay and value gold and silver bullion tendered at the Mint;

(2) to assay, before coinage is commenced, bullion alligated to standard fineness, that is, after it has by melting been mixed with alloy in such proportion, recommended by the Assay Master, as will make the metal of the fineness necessary to yield coins of the fineness required by the Indian Coinage Act; and

(3) to ascertain, before the coins are issued from the Mint, by a pyx trial, whether the fineness and weight are in accordance with the provisions of the Coinage Act.

The process of assay adopted for both (1) bullion tendered and (2) bullion alligated to standard is as follows:

The molten metal is thoroughly stirred and a small portion taken from each pot and granulated by pouring into a basin of cold water. The granulated

sample so obtained is assayed in duplicate and the resulting figure is taken as the assay report for all the bars cast from the pot so sampled. It is now the practice in both Mints to pre-melt all bullion tendered for coinage, of whatever fineness and in whatever shape it may be, in order that this process may be applied, as it possesses advantages over assay on a piece cut from a bar or ingot taken to represent the whole mass.

Assay of pyx coins (3) is an assay of samples of each batch of coins when ready for issue. From every lakh of gold and silver coins finished in the Mint or from a whole day's coinage in gold or silver, if that happens to be less than a lakh of pieces, a fixed number of coins is taken as a sample and submitted to assay; these coins constitute the "pyx." If the result of the assay of these coins proves that they fall within the limit of fineness and weight prescribed in the Coinage Act, the lakh or whole day's coinage which they represent is assumed to be correctly coined and is issued from the Mint.

22. Other duties of the Assay Department are—

(1) "Check assays" made for the preparation of samples of pure gold and pure silver, to be worked side by side with the bullion of which the fineness is to be determined by the assay process in order that the results of the ordinary assays may be checked by comparison with the results on these samples of known fineness;

(2) "Parting Assays," to ascertain the small amount of gold contained in the silver coinage;

(3) Assay of Mint drosses, conducted periodically with a view—

(*a*) to ascertain that the process of recovery of the particles of precious metals which get mixed, in the course of mechanical operations, with the sweepings of the various rooms, &c., has been carried up to the limit within which such recovery can perfectly be made; and

(*b*) to determine approximately the actual amounts of metal left in the drosses for purposes of account under the head of "operative losses."

(4) Assay of counterfeit coins;

(5) Miscellaneous assays for Government Departments and others; and

(6) Custody of standard weights and measures, and the verification and adjustment of weights sent to the Mint for this purpose.

23. *Assays made.*—The total number of assays made in Calcutta in 1885-86 was 19,630 and in Bombay 32,319.

24. *Assays of silver bullion alligated to standard.*—The average fineness of the bullion assayed for the whole year in the Calcutta Mint was 916·14 and 916·02 in Bombay. These averages, below the standard required for coins, are found necessary in the bullion for coinage in order to produce coins up to the standard of 916·66. This is due to the fact that in the process of manufacture the coins are subject to refinage, first by being cut from a comparatively rich part of the strap, and second by blanching.

25. "*Parting*" *assay of silver coins.*—To ascertain the amount of gold present in the silver coinage, samples are taken every month, and the amount of gold per mille found in these samples is taken as the average proportion of gold contained in silver coins issued from the Mint in that month. The average proportion of gold found in silver coins at the Calcutta Mint during 1885-86 amounted to ·227 per mille—the maximum was ·535 and the minimum ·087. The average of the Bombay Mint was ·239 per mille, the maximum being ·315 and the minimum ·060. The fluctuations are due to the source from which the silver coined is derived. Silver in its native state commonly contains gold in small and variable proportion. But silver imported from Europe or America is found to contain only very minute quantities of gold, if any, the gold having been extracted before exportation in refineries at a profit to those establishments. In Eastern

countries, where no silver refining establishments exist, notable quantities of gold remain mixed with the silver produced in those regions. It is therefore inferred that a rise in the proportion of gold found in the silver coins means that a certain amount of Chinese, Burmese, or Indian silver is being worked for coinage.

26. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The coinage is tested in the following way :—From every lakh of rupees coined, a certain number of pieces are taken at random for pyx assay. Of these, some coins are assayed singly and the remainder are melted and assayed together. To test the weight of the rupees, sample pieces are taken at random from every lakh struck and weighed coin by coin.

The results of the pyx trials in 1885-86 are thus stated.

In Calcutta, the average weights of the sample pieces were—

Rupees	Grains 179·996	or ·004	only below	standard.
½ Rupees	„ 89·993	„ ·007	„	„
¼ „	„ 45·005	„ ·005	„ above	„
⅛ „	„ 22·497	„ ·003	„ below	„

and the average fineness—

Rupees	916·668	All up to or above the standard.
½ Rupees	9 6·645	
¼ „	916·773	
⅛ „	916·684	

In Bombay only 34 coins in the whole year were found to differ appreciably from the standard in weight, of which 18 were above and 16 below the standard ; and only one lakh had to be readjusted for weight, in consequence of two coins in it being found light beyond remedy; while the average fineness of the coins tested singly was 916·535, and of those melted and tested together 916·735.

These results are satisfactory.

27. *Pyx trials in England.*—Another test of these coins is made in England. From every lakh of gold or silver coins, or from every whole day's coinage when that happens to be less than one lakh, *one* coin is set apart for trial in England. At the end of the year the coins so collected are despatched to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who obtains a report on their weight and fineness from the Assay Department of the London Mint. This report is subsequently published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the general public. The London report shews the small quantity of gold found in silver coins separately, so that, to make the results of the English comparable with the Indian test, the proportion of gold has to be added to the fineness stated.

28. *Dross Assays.*—During 1885-86, the dross assays made in Calcutta were larger than usual, in consequence of a number of experiments made to test the working of a new system of washing. In Bombay there was the usual number of such assays.

29. *Silver containing Bismuth.*—The presence of bismuth was found in certain consignments of silver tendered for coinage in both the Mints. Such silver has been found to be brittle and therefore unfit for coinage, and special care is taken not to admit it in the Mints for the purpose of coinage.

30. *Administration of the Mints and Assay Departments.*—The Governor-General in Council acknowledges the efficiency with which both Mints and Assay Departments have been controlled and worked by the officers in charge. The reform in the process of assay recently introduced has worked very satisfactorily. The available balance of coined rupees was quite 50 lakhs higher in 1885-86 than it would have been had the accelerated processes not been introduced, and the saving in interest alone has not on the average been less than Rs. 1,50,000 yearly.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th October, 1886.

No. 3962.—Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, having returned from furlough on private affairs, resumed charge of his office from Surgeon-Major J. Scully before noon on the 23rd October, 1886.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 29th October, 1886.

No. 3920.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 38 of Act II of 1886, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that a capital sum paid in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension is not liable to tax under the said Act.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military Department, with reference to its office memorandum No. 1490-B., dated the 15th October, 1886; to the other Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1886.

No. 711.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret intelligence of the death in Burma, on the 20th instant, of HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. T. MACPHERSON, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and Commanding the Forces in Burma under the orders of the Government of India.

Her Majesty's Government have desired the Governor-General in Council to say that they share in the regret felt by the Government of India at the public loss sustained by the death of this gallant and distinguished Soldier.

As a mark of respect to the late SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, the Governor-General in Council directs that the flag of Fort William be lowered to half-mast high during the whole of the 25th instant, and that fifteen minute guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on that date.

Simla, the 29th October, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 712.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain R. H. Mahon, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Major T. Mayhew, R.A., resigned. Dated 1st October, 1886.

Captain C. E. Jervois, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, and Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *sub. pro tem.*, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain R. H. Mahon, R.A., appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Factories. Dated 1st October, 1886.

Captain J. D. H. Waller, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, and officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Additional Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, during the absence of Captain Jervois on field service in Burma. Dated 1st October, 1886.

Lieutenant L. G. Watkins, R.A., officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, *vice* Captain W. G. Massy, R.A., promoted. Dated 19th September, 1886.

No. 713.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi Division:—

Major O. C. Hannay, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 27th September, 1886.

No. 714.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India —

Lieutenant S. L. Aplin, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. L. Harries, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

No. 715.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd, or Sind Punjab and Indus Valley Railways, Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Lewis Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Hill, who has resigned the appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 716.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General O. R. Newmarch, Bengal S. C., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 717.—Captain B. Briscoe, Bengal S. C., 40th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service,—fourteen years and 234 days.

No. 718.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Butter, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) up to the 4th April, 1887. Pension service,—over thirty years.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—twenty-five years and 327 days.

No. 719.—Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough, (m. c.) for six months, by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 720.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th September, 1886, page 4677.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 24th September, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Theophilus Higginson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th June, 1886.

* * * * *"

"London Gazette," dated the 28th September, 1886, pages 4738 and 4739.

"INDIA OFFICE,

28th September, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Maitland Cowper, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 13th October, 1884, but to rank from 29th March, 1881.

Lieutenant John Douglas McAndrew, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 2nd July, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Algernon George Peyton, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 25th April, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant William Adam Cuppage, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 15th October, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Cecil Davis, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 15th March, 1885, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Denis Perkins, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 19th November, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 23rd November, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant John Manners Smith, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 25th March, 1885, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

* * * *

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the half Pay List :—

Lieutenant Edward Cooke Cox, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 28th September, 1886."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 721.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Bisesar Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar Woordie-Major Lál Sing, promoted,—with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

25th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Jamít Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Mán Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 17th August, 1886.

Havildar Híra Singh from the 5th Bengal Infantry to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jamít Singh, promoted,—with effect from the 15th September, 1886.

No. 722.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Hazrat Shah to be Subadar, and Havildar Wazír Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Báz Gúl, invalided,—with effect from the 10th August, 1886.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Khazána to be Subadar, and Havildar Motí to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Brijbasi, invalided,—with effect from the 1st October, 1886.

No. 723.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, "B" Battery.

Lieutenant Cadwallader Edward Palmer to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. F. Butchart, who has resigned the appointment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 724.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with

effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel Francis Gellie, Bengal S. C.,—13th November, 1886.

Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Planck,—4th August, 1886.

Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I.,—14th November, 1886.

REWARDS.

No. 725.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 20th March, 1886, in room of Major-General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry.

COLONEL HENRY GEORGE DELAFOSSE, C.B., LATE OF THE 101ST BENGAL FUSILIERS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	9th December, 1854.
Lieutenant	23rd November, 1856.
Captain	21st June, 1861.
Brevet Major	22nd June, 1861.
Major	10th January, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	4th March, 1872.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	22nd September, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	1st October, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 53rd Bengal Native Infantry,—9th December, 1854 to June, 1857.

Doing duty with European Recruit Depot at Barrackpore,—15th February, 1860 to 11th December, 1860.

Regimental duty, 73rd Native Infantry,—12th December, 1860 to 11th June, 1861.

Regimental duty, 101st Foot,—30th July, 1862 to 21st September, 1880.

Commanding, No. 25, Regimental District,—30th November, 1881.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Siege of Cawnpore; first relief of Lucknow; defence and final relief of Lucknow and re-taking of Cawnpore. (Despatch, *London Gazette*, 31st March, 1858. Received thanks of Governor-General in Council. Medal with 2 clasps; Brevet of Major; one year's service for Cawnpore; one year's service for Lucknow.)

Sikkim Expedition, 1861.

North-Western Frontier of India Campaign, 1863.—Engagements at the Umbeyla Pass. (Despatch, *London Gazette*, 19th March, 1864. Medal with clasp.)

No. 726.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the date specified :—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.

Ressaldar-Major Dháúkal Singh, *Bahadur* 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Húsáin Ali, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—14th July, 1886.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Ressaldar Mír Sábit Ali, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Dháúkal Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted,—14th July, 1886.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 727.—The following promotions are made in the establishment of the Barrack Department, with effect from the 13th August, 1886 :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Conductor J. Holehouse...	Barrack Master, Class II ...	Barrack Master, Class I ...	Permanent.
Sub-Conductor T. Johnston.	Temporary Barrack Master, Class II.	Barrack Master, Class II ..	Permanent.
Sub-Conductor E. Dubery	Assistant Barrack Master ...	Barrack Master, Class II ..	Temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 42.—Mr. C. W. Owen, 2nd Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough, (m. c.) for six months, by the Secretary of State for India.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 43.—Mr. A. W. Deane, 1st Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service,—15th October, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 29th October, 1886.

Corps.	Rank and Names	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Sub-Medical Department	Sub-Assistant Apothecary W. J. Jennings	8th October, 1886.	Meerut ...	...	
Suffolk Regiment (Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps)	Lieutenant J. M. O'H Sherer	19th October, 1886.	Jhansi ..	.	
Medical Staff	Surgeon J Pedlow	21st October, 1886.	Minbu		

Q. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1886.

No. 277.—The services of Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The 25th October, 1886

No. 282.—Mr. T. Concannon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, Burma, temporarily employed on State Railways in Bengal, is retransferred to Burma.

No. 283.—Messrs. E. J. Alexander and E T. Faulkner, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 285.—The services of Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, Madras, on special duty under the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment in the Manager's Office, North-Western Railway.

The 26th October, 1886.

No. 286.—Mr R A. English, officiating Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Sagar State Railway, is, on the return of Mr. Goodfellow from privilege leave, transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

No. 287.—Mr. E. H. Johns, Deputy Examiner, is, on return from furlough, posted temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind, Pishin and Bolan State Railway.

No 288.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 290 and 343, dated respectively the 21st October and 19th December, 1885, the following officers, taken over from the staff of the late Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, are confirmed in their appointments on the permanent non-pensionable Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st July, 1886

Name	Class and Grade of the Revenue Establishment in which confirmed
Mr J Lightfoot	Class I, Grade 2.
Mr D. Ross, C I E	Class II
Mr F A Higman	Class III.
Mr C T Sandiford	Class I, Grade 2.
Mr R Tickner	Class III.
Mr. A S Jamieson ...	Class II.
Mr. S. S Grant	Class III
Mr W S. Bocquet ..	Class II.
Mr R T Keene	Assistant Engineer.
Mr J J Henderson	Assistant Engineer

The 28th October, 1886.

No. 289.—Major A. D. McArthur, R E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the forenoon of the 20th October, 1886.

No. 290.—Mr. Alfred Cecil Pereira, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who has gone through a course of practical training in England, is posted to Madras.

No. 291.—Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is placed on special duty under the Government of India, with effect from the 1st November, 1886.

No. 292.—Colonel K. A Jopp, R E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence on special duty of Major-General H. F Hancock, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 293.—Mr. J. J. Kenoy, Traffic Candidate, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 294.—Mr. E A. Dennys, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th October, 1886.

No. 284.—Mr J. Burke, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 10th October, 1886.

Consequent on the above, Mr. W. N. Toulmin, officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from the same date.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October 1886.

No. 588.—Mr. J. A. Higgs, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani, by the Lower Standard, as laid down in paragraphs 1 to 5, Section 24, of the Bengal Army Regulations.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd October 1886.

No 16.—Mr. P. M. Madge, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, in extension, for four months and seventeen days, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 22nd October 1886.

No. 3781.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted thirty-five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTICE.

Abu, the 25th October 1886.

WANTED—A Clerk for the Office of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

Qualifications :—Thorough knowledge of English, must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary R100, rising by annual increments of R10 to R150.

L. S. NEWMARCH,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October 1886.

No. 5.—Major S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, held charge of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Fort William Division, from the afternoon of 2nd September 1886 to the forenoon of 11th September 1886.

The 21st October 1886.

No. 6.—Lieutenant H. Mullaly, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as required by Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 14th October 1886.

No. 7.—Lieutenant E. H. Hemming, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 15th October 1886.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th October 1886.

No. 94.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 264, dated 14th October 1886, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names :—

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell,—North-Western Railway.

Mr. W. Nathan,—Sind-Sagar State Railway.

Mr. J. C. Lyle,—Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 27th October 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th October 1886 . .	14,94,728	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	4,46,762	
		19,41,490
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,89,563	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		2,89,563
		22,31,053
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		...
Balance on the evening of the 27th October 1886 . .		22,31,053
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	17,26,001	
Ditto ditto Government	5,05,052	
		22,31,053
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	392	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		392

R. V RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th October 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,11,32,097 a. 5 p. 11)	2,48,68,773	15	1
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,37,36,676 a. 9 p. 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,01,08,504	4	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,06,217	8	11
Sundries	19,95,091	8	11
RUPEES	8,17,35,252	4	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	64,78,370	4	0
Other authorized Investments	56,26,180	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,05,81,158	12	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	90,02,037	15	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,07,81,110	0	9
Balances with other Banks	7,73,785	6	1
Bullion	1,723	2	6
Dead Stock	11,27,980	14	2
Stamps	8,580	14	3
Sundries	7,69,963	0	10
	5,51,50,891	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,14,19,464 a. 13 p. 9)	2,65,84,361	2	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,51,64,896 a. 4 p. 3)			
RUPEES	8,17,35,252	4	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th October 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 46·3.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value. R	a.	p.	Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District.						
4	Old Hindu punched coins	Silver	0	4 each	0	196	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 7th December 1886.
	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab).						
22	Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi, A. H. 894—923 = A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper	0	1 each	0	19	Do. 17th January 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates	Do.	0	0 each	6	95	
	Found in the Etawah District.						
56	Buddhist punched coins	Silver	0	3 each	0	77	Do. 24th June 1887.
	Found in the Ballia District.						
58	Old Hindu or Buddhist punched coins.	Do.	1	0 each	0	118	
	Found in the Hissar District.						
62	Muhammad Shah, bad specimens	Do.	1	0 each	0	35	

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th October 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
21	D 20—75603	100	Babu Chintamoney Ghosh, Allahabad.

C. G VANSITTART,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th October 1886.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No,	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
22	E 25—00939	50	Gyasi Ram and Deena Ram, Coach-builders, Shahzad Mundi, Agra.
	„ —20240*	50	

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

A H. H. MUNROWD,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 19th October 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
29	B 93—08310	100	The Secretary, Ordnance Club, Bellary.
	„ —66770	100	

H. S GROVES,
Asst Accountant Genl.,
In charge, Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 18th October 1886.

Descriptive Return of an Absentee from the 1st Battalion, King's Own Borderers, dated at Meerut, this 20th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. K.O B —360, Private John Grant.	Parish and County in which Born,—
Age,—23 years 9 months.	Marks,—Scar on left leg below knee.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Trade,—
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Dress,—Left Barracks dressed in helmet and white clothing.
Date of Absence,—19th October 1886.	REMARKS,—Absented himself at 3 P.M. and is believed to be in possession of a good sum of money.
Place,—Meerut.	
Date of Enlistment,—	
At what Place Enlisted,—	

C. L. WOOLLCOMBE, *Lieut. & Adjt.,*
Comdg 1st Battn., King's Own Borderers.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 24th July 1886, certain treasure (three small pieces of gold) of the value of about R11-4-11, was found under the ground near the cow-shed belonging to one Ukhaon wd Tulsing Patil, of Narvel Peta, Edlabad Taluka, Bhusawal, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Bhusawal, on Monday, the 7th March 1887, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

KHANDESH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DHULIA,
The 25th October 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that certain treasure consisting of four gold Putalis, worth R28, and two gold mohurs, worth R35, was found in Survey No. 21, of Rajewadi, in Taluka Man, of the Satara District, on 27th September 1885.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Man, on the 15th January 1887, at Dahiwadi, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F M. GRANT,
Acting Collector of Satara.

CAMP MAHABLESHWAR,
The 20th October 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that certain treasure consisting of Halisikka R121, and a silver bangle, worth R3-8, was found at Rui, in a wall of the house of one Govind Babajee, Kulkarni, of Rui, in the taluka of Koregaon, in the Satara District, on 4th July 1886.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Koregaon, on the 16th of December 1886, at Koregaon or Rui, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F M GRANT,
Acting Collector of Satara.

CAMP MAHABLESHWAR,
The 20th October 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that certain treasure consisting of copper and brass pots according to the annexed list, was found in the house site of one Ganesh Chintamon, Kulkarni, at Borjaiwadi, in the taluka of Koregaon, of the Satara District, on 19th May 1886.

	R	a.	p.
1 Copper pot (handa), large, worth	11	6	0
1 Copper pot (handa), small, worth	0	14	0
2 Copper pots (handas), small, worth	0	14	0
1 Brass lamp stand, broken, worth	0	2	6
1 Top of brass lamp stand, broken, worth	0	1	3
1 Ogarale (a copper pot for serving rice), worth	0	1	9
1 Copper pot, small (kasandi), worth	0	3	6
1 Copper pot, small (tambya), worth	0	3	9
1 Box of brass, worth	0	1	3
1 Scissors, brass, worth	0	0	6
1 Copper pot (abhishekpatra), worth	0	1	3
1 Copper pot (sampusta), worth	0	1	9
1 Box, copper, worth	0	1	0
1 Box, copper, worth	0	1	0
1 Copper pot (panchapatra), worth	0	1	3
5 Brass pots (niranjan), worth	0	1	3
5 Brass pots, small, worth	0	0	9
2 Brass pots, small, worth	0	1	3
4 Brass pots, small (halkarti), worth	0	0	9
1 Brass pot, small (dhaparti), worth	0	0	6
1 Brass stand of shankha, worth	0	0	6
1 Brass cup, small, worth	0	0	3
1 Bell, worth	0	0	3
1 Brass cup, small, worth	0	0	3
1 Idol, carrying the top of a lamp on its head, worth	0	10	0
1 Iron scythe, worth	0	1	0
1 Iron stand, worth	0	0	3
1 Stirrup, broken, worth	0	0	1
1 Iron pin socket of a hand-mill, worth	0	0	1

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Koregaon, on the 16th of December 1886, at Koregaon or Borjaiwadi, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Acting Collector of Satara.

CAMP MAHABLESHWAR,
The 20th October 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1886.

No. 10265.—Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, resumed charge of his office on return from three months' privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 14th October 1886.

E. C. O'BRIEN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th October 1886.

Billmaria, C. S.
Browne, James.
Bull, S. D A. W.
Campbell, Mrs.
Carman, Dr. G. W.
Crepps, J. R.
Forrest, F.
Gabbon, J. B.
Galonez, Mrs.
Hobart, Mrs.
Kenyon, E. A.
O'Gorman, D A.
Thomson, C. H.
Williams, P.
Wiseman, T. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ahmed, H. R.
Anderson, Mrs.
Anderson, Professor.
Andrews, Mrs.
Baron of Warsdorf.
Baskett, A. H S. S.
Basu, S. & Co.
Berrill, Charles D.
Biermann, V.
Braddon, Capt. C. J. S.
Bradley, Claude.
Bole, S. L.
Bose, P. N.
Box, Esq.
Brown, S.
Brunton, Mrs. J.
Butterwick, Miss.
Cauty, P T.
Caws, Capt. A.
Chatterton, Jack.
Clark, R.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W. B.
Dempsey, Dr. W.
Don, W.
Dowling, G A.
D'Sliva, T. H.
Droogenbroodt, J.
Dundas, P A C.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.
Easton, Percy H.
Evezord, Mrs. J.
D'Arcy.
Fergus, C B.
Fraser, Bernard.
Funks, S
Gayton, E. H.
Giles, G M.
Glazier, E. G, Mrs.
Gorman, D A. O.
Grainger, R. H.
Greer, R T.
Greenway, E. C F.
Gustore, Esq
Henderson, J. H.
Cleland.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Hughes, R. J.
Hynes, G. J.
Innes, F.
Johnson, H M.
Jones, R. H Wynn.
Keisler, Dr. F L
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Knight, Mr
Lloyd, Chas.
Lonidor, R.
Luckman, F. & Co.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P.
Maneckjee, N.
Mann, G.
"Mary."
McCreery, James.
Meilland, W.
Mincroft, A. L. M.
Monier, J A.
Monro, H. T.
Mullan, H M.
Norman, Lucy.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Patton, Capt A.
Plado, R.
Pollock, John.
Protestant, G.
Rancourt E. deM.
Reading B.
Reid, W. A. M.
Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Reinmington, Capt. F A.
Roberts, H. S.
Rochussey, S. E.
Sanders, A.
Scott, J. D.
Serra, P.
Simpson, Capt. J. M.
Smith, J. S.
Spencer, Mrs. C.
Staunton, Mrs. R S.
St. Aubyn, G A.
Stern, Adalph.
Stevens, T.
Sugget, Thomas.
Thibaud, P. T
Touzel, C. J C.
Travers, R. S.
Vander Gust, S.
Virgo, E. G.
Walker, P. C.
Weinberg, Mrs.
Williams, C.
Young, James.

Registered Letters.

Cowley, Mrs.
Mann, G.
McKing, J.
Rochussen, E. S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th October 1886.

Arrakiel, M.
Chatterjee, Jadub Chunder.
Campbell, Sir F. T.
Charter, L
Circle Pundit, 24-Pergunnahs.
Cress, T
Douglas, S R
Downey, Miss.
Fry, Mrs.
Galloway, D.
Hogan, A.
Ives, Col. E. R.
Maseyk, C. B.
Owen, M. S
Powell, C. W. C.
Rowe, D J.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 30th October 1886.

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Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886	
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Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	1st "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	2nd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	5th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
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Rangoon and Moulmein	3rd "	Ditto *Booldana.*
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DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
3rd November 1886	By B. I S. N Co.'s Private Vessel.
5th November 1886	By French Steamer.
8th November 1886	By Star Line Private Vessel.
9th November 1886	By P. & O Steamer from Bombay.
13th November 1886	By P & O Steamer from Calcutta.
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Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه , آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا سانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه '

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

From my residence at Oojein, the Government Promissory Note No. 142745, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Luxmebai, Administratrix of Narain Rao Gobind Dhoby, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The note is enfaced for payment of interest from the Indore Treasury.

LUXMEBAI DHOBY,
Oojein, Central India.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIII OF 1886.

An Act to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in manner hereinafter appearing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1886; and it and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, may be cited collectively as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886.

(*2*) This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"section" means a section, and "chapter" a chapter, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1882.

XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881. XXII of 1882.

Addition to section 1.

3. To section 1 the following shall be added after the word "Ahmadnagar", namely :—

"but may, from time to time be extended wholly or in part by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

Addition to section 2.

4. To section 2 the following shall be added, namely :—

"*5th.*—'Lease' shall be deemed to include a counterpart, kabulivat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease.

"*6th.*—'Standing crops' shall be deemed to include garden-produce attached to trees or to the soil."

Amendment of section 3.

5. In section 3, clause (*y*), the word "and" shall be substituted for the word "or" where the latter word occurs between the word "foreclosure" and the word "sale".

Amendment of section 12.

6. In section 12, for the words "the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire".

Amendment of section 22.

7. In section 22, for the words "No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist, other than his standing crops, shall not be attached or sold".

Addition to section 40.

8. To section 40 the following shall be added, namely :—

"A Conciliator empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, instead of inviting, direct the person against whom the application is made to attend at the time and place either first or subsequently fixed.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Addition to proviso to section 56.

9. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely:—

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act." III of 1877.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

10. (1) The last twenty-two words of the second paragraph of section 58, from "and a certified copy" to "more than one", are repealed.

(2) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(3) After the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village-Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

11. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 17 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

"63A. (1) When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

"(2) An instrument to which sub-section (1) applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 49 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section.

Amendment of section 72.

12. (1) In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)," shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(3) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist, or

"(ii) revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

Limitation of certain suits

13. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section of this Act, the period of limitation for any suit which may be instituted within two years from the coming into force of this Act, and to which, if this Act had not been passed, section 72 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, would have applied, shall be the period prescribed by that section. XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 30th August, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 9th September, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 61P., dated 7th October, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

2. We, have, on the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay in Council, defined the expression "standing crops," and so amended section 58 that, while the whole of an instrument will be copied by the Village-Registrar into his register, it will not be incumbent on him to deliver a certified copy of the instrument, or of the copy of it in the register, to the parties except on their application.

3. We have corrected, in section 3, clause (y), a misprint which has been brought to our notice by the Officiating Special Judge.

4. We have added to the Bill a section in the terms of section 19, Act XXII, 1882 in order that persons having claims of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*x*) may not be prejudiced by the application of the special rules of limitation prescribed in section 72 being restricted to suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*).

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st and 28th August, and 4th September, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th August, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marâthi ...	16th September, 1886.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. C. HOPE,

The 19th October, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT,

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXIV OF 1886.

An Act to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

No. 26 of 1886.

A Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Electricity Supply Act, 1887.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "electricity" includes galvanism, magnetism, magneto-electricity and electro-magnetism:

(2) "telegraph", "message", "telegraph line", "post", "telegraph authority" and "local authority" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885: and XIII of 1885.

(3) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message or the use of electricity in medical treatment.

Prohibition of supply of electricity without license.

3. Save as provided in this Act, electricity shall not be supplied for a price by any person for any purpose without a license from the Governor-General in Council authorizing the person in that behalf.

Grant and contents of license.

4. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time license any person to supply electricity for any purpose, and in any local area, specified in the license.

(2) The license may prescribe the duties of the licensee and provide for the revocation of the license on his failure to perform any of those duties, and generally may contain such regulations and conditions as the Governor-General in Council thinks expedient.

(3) By a license granted under this section the Governor-General in Council may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained. XIII of 1885.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time amend, add to or cancel any of the regulations and conditions contained in a license, and withdraw any of the powers conferred by a license or impose amended or additional conditions with respect to the exercise of those powers.

Supply of electricity by certain persons without license.

5. (1) Section 3 shall not apply to any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act so far as regards the supply of electricity for that purpose within that area.

(2) If any question arises with respect to the purpose or the local area for or in which electricity was being supplied at that time, it shall be decided by an authority to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

Grant of licenses to those persons.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, the Governor-General in Council may, on the application of any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act, grant to the person a license for that purpose in that area under the provisions of section 4.

(2) Where a license is granted under sub-section (1), it shall supersede any engagement between the person to whom it is granted and any local authority with respect to the conditions on which electricity may be supplied by that person for the purpose, and in the local area, specified in the license.

Penalty for supplying electricity without license or contravening license

7. If a person does either of the following things, namely,—

(a) being a person to whom section 3 is applicable, supplies electricity for a price without a license, or,

(b) having a license under this Act, commits or suffers to be committed a breach of any duty prescribed in the license or of any regulation or condition contained therein,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the electricity is supplied or the breach of the duty, regulation or condition continues.

Power to make rules.

8. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make such rules as he thinks expedient for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity, and for preventing telegraph lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

(2) A rule under this section may apply to the appliances and apparatus of a person not having a license under this Act as well as to those of a person having a license thereunder.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the Governor-General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the breach continues.

Procedure for making rules.

9. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall, before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish, in such manner as he deems sufficient, a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor-General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) The publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

(5) Rules under that section may from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Governor-General in Council.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

10. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under section 7 or against a rule under section 8, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by section 7 or a rule under section 8:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE primary object of this Bill is to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules (a) for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity for lighting, and (b) for preventing telegraph-lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

2. The danger to the public from electric light connections arises from the fact that currents of great strength are used in the production of the light, the currents being powerful enough to cause death to any person, or set fire to any inflammable material, coming in contact with the wires while the currents are passing, that is to say, while the lamps are being used. Protection may be afforded either by placing these wires or connections in such a position that contact with them is impossible, or by so covering them with insulating material that contact with them is innocuous.

Interference with telegraph and telephone signals is caused by obstructive currents being induced in the telegraph and telephone wires when the electric light wires pass within a certain distance of them. The remedy is to arrange that the electric light wires shall be placed sufficiently far off It is impossible of course to determine what the safe distance is without knowing the strength of the current employed for the electric light, which again varies with the number of lamps in circuit, but the distance can be determined from time to time with reference to the maximum current to be used in any particular local area.

3. A company desiring to supply electricity in any local area for any purpose must, if the company was not supplying it in that area for that purpose at the time of the passing of the Act, obtain a license from the Governor-General in Council. By this license the

Governor-General in Council may impose such regulations and conditions as he thinks expedient, and confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Companies which were supplying electricity in any local area for any purpose at the time of the passing of the Act may elect to continue supplying it without a license, and therefore without the obligations which may be imposed, or the privileges which may be conferred, by a license.

The 21st October, 1886. T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886 :—

Preliminary Report on the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1881.

THE Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes in 1881, was referred to a Select Committee and was circulated for opinion, but its further progress was suspended in consequence of a proposal to establish appellate benches in Bengal. That proposal having been abandoned for the present, the opinions on the Bill of 1881 have been examined, and most of the recommendations in them incorporated in the amended copy of the Bill which accompanies this Report.

The few recommendations which have not been adopted have reference to the relation of Courts of Small Causes to District Courts, and will be best considered in connection with the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885. I propose therefore to move at the next meeting of Council that all members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on that Bill who are residents of, or are or have been officially connected with, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces or Assam be added to the Select Committee on the Courts Bill to which this Preliminary Report relates.

2. The following portions of the amended Bill seem to call for remark :—

(*a*) *Section 5.*—A sub-section has been added on the advice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of removing any doubt there may be as to the competence of a Local Government to appoint a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be a Subordinate Judge, or to appoint a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge temporarily the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the performance of his own duties.

(*b*) *Section 7.*—The powers vested in the High Courts at Fort William and Allahabad by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, section 15, seem to render it unnecessary to provide in this and other sections of the Bill that a District Judge is in all matters connected with the administration of the Courts to act under the control of the High Court, the District Judge being already in those matters under the obligation of obeying any instructions which the High Court may be pleased to issue.

(*c*) *Section 8.*—It has been objected that the provision of the Act of 1871 which requires an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge to discharge "such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions," is too indefinite, and has in practice resulted in inconvenience and loss to parties. An attempt is made in sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the revised Bill to define more particularly the powers which an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge may exercise.

(*d*) *Section 9.*—Objection has been taken by the High Court for the North-Western Provinces to the words "on leave" in section 9 of the Act of 1871, and to the words in the same section which empower the District Judge to transfer cases only to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge. The High Court points out that a Subordinate Judge may be absent from his district otherwise than on leave, as, for instance, on deputation to another district, and that, where, as occasionally happens, the Court of a Subordinate Judge is for any tract of country the Court of lowest jurisdiction, it may be convenient to transfer cases from his Court to that of a Munsif. The section has in these respects been amended, and two sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) have been added, the former being supplementary to the amendment of sub-section (*1*), and the latter designed to remove a difficulty which has been felt in the North-Western Provinces.

(*e*) *Section 10.*—The expression of this section, which was inaccurate in the Act of 1871, has been amended in the manner proposed by Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(*f*) *Section 11.*—This section has been modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(g) *Section 16.*—A sub-section has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been added to meet the case of officers in the territories referred to in section 11 who dispose of civil business while on tour at any place within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

(h) *Section 17.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, a sub-section has been added to the effect that a judicial act shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on a holiday.

(i) *Section 18.*—This section has been so drawn as to remove difficulties experienced in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam in the working of the corresponding section of the Act of 1871.

(j) *Section 21.*—A sub-section has been added with reference to the cases at 13 B. L. R. 376; 10 B. L. R., App., 30; 19 W. R. 201; and 8 C. L. R. 6.

(k) *Section 22.*—Sub-section (2) of this section has been re-drawn with advertence to the cases at 18 W. R. (F. B.) 261; 18 W. R. 316; and 19 W. R. 131.

Sub-section (3) has been added on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(l) *Section 23.*—The case at I. L. R. 7 All. 775 suggests an expansion of this section.

(m) *Section 25.*—Sub-section (1) will empower the District Judge to transfer appeals from orders of Munsifs, as well as from their decrees, to Subordinate Judges.

Sub-section (2) has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been so drawn as to enable the District Judge to transfer to any other competent Court under his control an appeal withdrawn from the Court of a Subordinate Judge.

Sub-section (3) is suggested by the cases at 16 W. R. 235 and 18 W. R. 292.

(n) *Section 26.*—This section has been amended in several particulars. It is proposed, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, that the order of the High Court may be either general or special; on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, that the High Court may authorise a Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of the proceedings mentioned in the section; on the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure should be added to the list of proceedings; and on the suggestion of the same Government and of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Macleau, that several of the proceedings specified in section 26 of the Bill of 1881 should be excluded therefrom.

(o) *Section 27.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, it is proposed that appeals from orders passed by Subordinate Judges in proceedings mentioned in section 26 shall, when appeals are permitted, lie to the High Court.

(p) *Section 34.*—With respect to section 35 of the Bill of 1881, Mr. C. J. Daniell, District Judge of Moradabad, recorded the following remarks :—

"I consider it essential to the efficiency of the ministerial officers of the subordinate Civil Courts in a judgeship that a stream of promotion should be maintained from the lowest to the highest grade of these officials throughout the judgeship. If this is secured, every hard-working man knows that there are several appointments to which he can aspire, the field for his promotion is widened, and he is more encouraged to do his work well than if he had only to look to the rare vacancies in a single munsifi for advancement. On the other hand, the Judge can promote any man from any one of several situations to any other that he may be qualified for in the whole judgeship, and a stimulus is provided to efficient and industrious work which is entirely absent if the Judge can promote no one but the officials of his own office, or if, in order to promote a deserving man in a munsifi, he is obliged to place him over the heads of other men in his own office, without being at the same time able to provide any of his own officials with a step on promotion in any of the munsifis subordinate to him.

"There can, I think, be no doubt that better men are obtainable and better work done in a wide than in a narrow field of work; but this section (35), as in stands, reduces the area over which a subordinate official's career extends within the most confined limits.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"In former times, when the subordinate Civil Courts were never inspected, something might be said in favour of allowing Munsifs to nominate and promote the officials of their own Courts; but in these days Munsifs are frequently changed, while Judges are seldom changed, and a judgeship is becoming more and more the unit of judicial administration. It is as well that this should be so, for such a condition is an incentive to a more careful supervision on the part of a Judge over his subordinates, and consequently to better work on the part of all below him. This incentive, however, will fail to act if the area of nomination and selection in a judgeship is confined to single munsifis instead of extending to all the Courts in the judgeship."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces expressed concurrence in Mr. Daniell's remarks, as the Government of Bengal did in similar remarks recorded by Mr. Justice Field.

(q) *Section 35.*—This section provides for the case of Civil Court amins and the joint process-serving establishments now maintained throughout Bengal and the North-Western Provinces under the superintendence of central nazirs and the control of the District Judge.

(r) *Section 38.*—The addition to this section was suggested by Mr. Justice Oldfield.

(s) *Section 40.*—This section seems to be required for the purposes of applications under section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure and other proceedings not referred to in sections 623 and 649 of that Code.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd October, 1881.
Calcutta Gazette	19th and 26th October, and 2nd November, 1881.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th October, 1881.
Assam Gazette	5th, 12th and 19th November, 1881.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	26th November, and 3rd and 10th December, 1881.

4. I am of opinion that the Bill as amended should be re-published.

The 19th October, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

No. II.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 3-8.)

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 1.] Short title, local extent, commencement and application.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1887.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, except such portions of those territories as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhánsí Division; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1887.

(4) Except this section and sections 17, 23, 28, 40 and 41, nothing in this Act applies to Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

VI of 1871. Repeal.

2. (1) The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed:

(2) But all appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, jurisdiction and powers conferred, and lists published under the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and published under this Act; and

(3) Any enactment or document referring to the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

[Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.] Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

3. The Local Government may reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, increase, the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 4.] Number of Munsifs.

4. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, alter the number of Munsifs now fixed:

Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, an increase of the number of Munsifs now fixed shall not be made by the Local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 5.] Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

5. (1) Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant by reason of the death, resignation or removal of the Judge or other cause, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the Local Government shall fill up the vacancy or appoint the additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges, as the case may be.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a Local Government from appointing any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be also a Subordinate Judge, or from appointing a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge, for such period as it thinks fit, in addition to the functions devolving on him as such District Judge or Subordinate Judge, all or any of the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 6.] Vacancies in Munsifships.

6. (1) Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the Local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the Local Government shall appoint him accordingly.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif.

(3) When rules have been made under sub-section (2), a person shall not be nominated under sub-section (1) unless he possesses the qualifications required by the rules.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 7.] Additional Judges.

7. (1) When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

(2) Additional Judges so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a District Judge which the District Judge may assign to them, and, in the discharge of those functions, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 8.] Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

8. (1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge, or, if an Additional Judge is not attached to the Court, the senior Subordinate Judge present at the place where the office of the District Judge is situate, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of that office, and shall continue in charge thereof until the office is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

(2) While in charge of the office of the District Judge, the Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, may, subject to any rules which the High Court may make in this behalf, exercise any of the powers of the District

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 9-17.)
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Section 18.)

Judge with respect to the admission of plaints, applications and appeals, the issue and stay of process before judgment or in execution of a decree or order, and the transfer of suits and other proceedings.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 9.]

Transfer of proceedings on vacation of office of Subordinate Judge.

9. (1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to any Court under his control competent to dispose of them.

(2) Proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, if a suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds fifty rupees is transferred to the Court of a Munsif under this section from the Court of a Subordinate Judge exercising with respect thereto the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, the Court of the Munsif shall not, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes. XIV of 1882.

(4) For the purposes of applications which are not pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge on the occurrence of an event referred to in sub-section (1), and with respect to which that Court has exclusive jurisdiction, the District Judge may exercise all or any of the jurisdiction of that Court.

Act VI of 871, s. 9.]

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

10. (1) A District Judge, on the occurrence within the local limits of his jurisdiction of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in the office until that person is relieved by a Munsif appointed under section 6 or his appointment is cancelled by the District Judge.

(2) The District Judge shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and the making and cancelling of every such appointment.

Act VI of 871, s. 10.]

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpur, Jalpaigori, Darjiling and Assam.

11. (1) The Local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, or in the Jalpaigori or Darjiling Division, or in any part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam except the district of Silhat, or in any other part of the territories to which this Act extends, and to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the official Gazette, declared this section to apply.

(2) Nothing in sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) or sections 30 to 39 (both inclusive) applies to any officer so invested, but all the other provisions of this Act shall apply to him so far as those provisions can be made applicable.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 11.]

Control of Civil Courts.

12. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge shall control all the Civil Courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 12.]

Present Judges to be deemed duly appointed.

13. Appointments of District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs made before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 14.]

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 15.]

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act. XIV of 1882.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 16.]

Place of sitting of Courts.

16. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix and alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

(2) All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

(3) Where the place at which a Court under this Act is to be held has not been fixed, the Court may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 17.]

Vacation.

17. (1) Subject to such orders as may be issued by the Governor General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(3) A judicial act done by a Civil Court on a day specified in the list shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 18.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. (1) The Local Government shall fix, and may vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act.

(2) If the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more Subordinate Judges or to two or more Munsifs, the District Judge may assign to each of them such civil business cognizable by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, as he thinks fit.

(3) Where, in the territories mentioned in section 11, the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more officers invested with the powers of a Munsif, the officer invested with the powers of a District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate his functions under sub-section (2) to an officer invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge or to one of the officers invested with the powers of a Munsif.

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Sections 19-24.)
(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 25-26.)

(4) A Judge of a Court of Small Causes appointed to be also a Subordinate Judge or Munsif is a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, within the meaning of this section.

(5) The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 19.]

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts. XIV of 1882.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 20.]

Extent of jurisdiction of Munsif.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 21.]

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. (1) Save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a District Judge or Additional Judge shall lie to the High Court. XIV of 1882.

(2) An appeal shall not lie to the High Court from a decree or order of an Additional Judge in any case in which, if the decree or order had been made by a District Judge, an appeal would not lie to that Court.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 22.] XIV of 1882.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. (1) Save as otherwise provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a Munsif shall lie to the District Judge.

(2) Save as aforesaid, an appeal from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge shall lie—

(a) to the District Judge where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the original suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made did not exceed five thousand rupees, and

(b) to the High Court in any other case.

(3) Where the function of receiving any appeals which lie to the District Judge under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) has been assigned to an Additional Judge, the appeals may be preferred to the Additional Judge.

(4) The High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, order, by notification in the official Gazette, that appeals lying to the District Judge under sub-section (1) from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 24.]

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. (1) Where in any suit or other proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has by legislative enactment been altered or abolished.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section (1) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. (1) A Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try any suit to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of any such suit. Act VI of 1871, s. 25.

(2) A Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try an appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

(3) When any such suit, proceeding or appeal as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(4) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

(6) For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge, and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. (1) A District Judge may transfer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from decrees or orders of Munsifs. [Act VI of 1871, ss. 26 & 27.]

(2) The District Judge may withdraw any appeal so transferred, and either hear and dispose of it himself or transfer it for disposal to another competent Court under his control.

(3) Appeals transferred under this section shall be disposed of subject to the rules applicable to like appeals when disposed of by the District Judge.

Exercise by Subordinate Judge or Munsif of jurisdiction of District Court in certain proceedings.

26. (1) The High Court may, by general or special order, authorise any Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control, any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned or any class of those proceedings specified in the order. [Act VI of 1871, s. 27.]

(2) The proceedings referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

(a) proceedings under Bengal Regulation V 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah*

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.

(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 27-28.—Chapter V.—Misfeazance.—Section 29-32.—Chapter VI.—Ministerial Officers.—Section 33-36.)

and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate);

(*b*) applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1850 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*); and

XIV of 1882. (*c*) references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*3*) The District Judge may withdraw any such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, and may either himself dispose of them, or transfer them for disposal to any other competent Court under his control.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 28.]

Disposal of proceedings referred to in last foregoing section.

27. (*1*) Proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, under the last foregoing section shall be disposed of by him subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings when disposed of by the District Judge:

Provided that an appeal from an order of a Munsif in any such proceeding shall lie to the District Judge.

(*2*) An appeal from the order of the District Judge on the appeal from the order of the Munsif under this section shall lie to the High Court if a further appeal from the order of the District Judge is allowed by the law for the time being in force.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 29.]

Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, confer, within such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any Subordinate Judge or Munsif the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees in the case of a Subordinate Judge or fifty rupees in the case of a Munsif, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

CHAPTER V.

MISFEAZANCE.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 31.]

Suspension or removal of Judges by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 32.]

Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

30. (*1*) The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

(*2*) Whenever the High Court suspends a Subordinate Judge under sub-section (*1*), it shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 33.]

Suspension or removal of Munsif by High Court.

31. (*1*) The High Court may appoint a Commission for inquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

(*2*) On receiving the report of the result of any such inquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

(*3*) The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

(*4*) The High Court may, previous to the appointment of a Commission under this section, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

(*5*) The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 34.]

Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.

32. (*1*) Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

(*2*) Whenever a District Judge suspends a Munsif under sub-section (*1*), he shall forthwith report to the High Court the circumstances of the suspension, and the High Court shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 35.]

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Judges and Additional Judges.

33. District Judges and Additional Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts, and, subject only to the control of the Local Government, may remove or suspend those officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 36.]

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

34. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed—

(*a*) in the case of a vacancy not likely to last, and not lasting, longer than one month, by those Courts respectively, and

(*b*) in any other case, by the District Judge.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

[New.]

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers on joint establishments.

35. Ministerial officers ordinarily employed in the service or execution of the processes of more than one Court shall be appointed, and may be removed or suspended, by the Court of highest grade by which they are employed; and any Court by which they are employed may, by order, fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[Act XIX 1871, s. 1.]

General powers of District Judge.

36. (*1*) The District Judge may, by order, suspend or remove any ministerial officer to whom section 34 or section 35 applies,

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter VI.—Ministerial Officers.—Sections 37-39.)
(Chapter VII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 40-41.)

and may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any order made under either of those sections by any Court under his control.

(2) The District Judge shall himself be subject to the control of the Local Government in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1).

Saving of penal and other consequences under other laws

37. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall exempt any officer from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable under any other law for the time being in force.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 37.]

Transfer of ministerial officers

38. (1) The Local Government may, at the instance of the High Court or of the District Judge, transfer from any Court in the territories under its administration to any other Court in those territories all or any of the ministerial officers of any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif.

(2) The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.

Recovery of fines.

39. Any fine imposed under this Chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered by deduction from the salary of the person fined. [Act VI of 1871, s. 38.]

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Continuance of proceedings of abolished Courts.

40. (1) Where a Court has from any cause ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to that case which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred. [New]

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases for which provision is made in section 623 or section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in any other enactment for the time being in force. XIV of 1882.

Powers exercisable from time to time.

41. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1036, 1385, AND 1441 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY AND 16th AND 23rd OCTOBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kidalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	2nd half of June 1886.																
Punjab.	Kohat	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	8 0 0	11 8 0	22 8 0
	1st half of September 1886.																
Rajputana.	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	18 12	22 8	10 0	11 14	20 0	18 12	...	..	21 4	22 8	21 14	...	17 4	...	...	.
	2nd half of September 1886.																
	Erinpura	17 4	31 8		8 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	26 8			6 0	14 0	.	...	...
	Sirohi	17 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	.	20 0	15 0	25 8	19 0	5 0	14 0			
	Abu	13 12	20 0	5 8	7 8	..	18 0	...	...	17 8		10 0		13 0	...	.	
	Anadra	17 15	25 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 8		...	20 0	.	12 0	..	13 10			
	Balmere	18 0		5 0	9 0	.	28 0	...		16 0	..		6 0	18 0			
	Jeysalmere	12 10		10 6	12 10	18 8	16 10	...		14 10		.	...	25 9	...		
	Partabgarh (Mewar Agency)	19 1	22 8	10 0	14 5	20 0	18 12	..	...	21 4	30 0	.	...	17 4	...		.
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 8	25 0	6 4	7 8	25 0	23 12	..	...	25 0	25 0	...	..	16 9		...	.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 21st October, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON'S DEATH.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT SAID:—Before the Council proceeds to its ordinary business I desire to take this opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Government of India, the deep sorrow and concern with which we have heard of the death of one of our most distinguished Generals—Sir Herbert Macpherson. Until yesterday morning we had received no intimation even of his being unwell. On first reaching Mandalay, indeed, he noted in one of his letters to the Commander-in-Chief that he had suffered from a slight touch of the sun, but he spoke lightly of the matter, and from his subsequent correspondence there was no appearance of its having produced any inconvenient effects.

"During the short time that he has remained in command in Burma he devoted himself unremittingly to the arduous duties which he had undertaken, and he travelled about the country in various directions, and eventually went up to Bhamo. It is to be presumed that on his return he must have contracted the fatal fever of which he died. It was on his way out to sea, whither he was being taken in the hope of the sea air proving beneficial to him, that he expired.

"In Sir Herbert Macpherson both India and England have lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gallant and noble soldier. He has died in the discharge of his duty, and I have taken upon myself to communicate to his family in the name of my colleagues our deep sympathy and regret. I have received a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in which She also expresses Her deep sorrow at the calamity—for it is no less—which has, thus suddenly, overtaken Herself and the country."

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said:—

"In making this motion I have merely to state that the Select Committee have found very little to alter in the Bill as originally introduced. On the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay in Council we have, I think I may say *ex majore cantelâ*, defined the expression 'standing crops' so as to make it perfectly clear

that it includes garden-produce attached to trees or to the soil. We have also made an amendment (which is perhaps the only amendment worthy of specific notice) in the section relating to documents which are registered by the Village-Registrar. In the Bill it was contemplated that the Village-Registrar should no longer make an exact transcript of a deed into his register, but merely an abstract. From further consideration, however, and communication with the local authorities of Bombay, it appears doubtful whether persons of the comparatively scant education and want of legal knowledge, which may not unfairly be considered characteristics of the Village-Registrars, would be able to make a trustworthy summary of documents. We have therefore thought it better to leave the law as it is, and to let the documents still be transcribed *verbatim* into the books. At the same time this does not alter the provision originally contemplated that any person who wishes to have a copy of what has been registered shall receive one, but now, instead of getting a copy merely of the abstract made by the Village-Registrar, he will get one of the document itself whenever he desires to have it.

"We have taken the opportunity of correcting a trifling misprint which, singular to say, seems to have survived from 1879 up to the present time the scrutiny of all officers concerned.

"We have likewise added what I may term a somewhat routine section in order that persons having claims of a certain description, mentioned in section 3, clause (*x*), may not be prejudiced by the application of the special rules of limitation prescribed in section 72 being restricted to suits of the kind mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*).

"The papers which we have received from Bombay contain a variety of very interesting remarks upon the Act itself, introduced apparently *apropos* of section 3 of the Bill, by which the Local Government receives power to extend it, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. To a very large extent these comments are satisfactory; in certain cases the opinion is not so favourable to such an extension; but after carefully considering them I venture to think that such objections as have been brought forward are not in any respect different from those which on previous occasions have been laid before this Council and have not been held to justify hesitation in extending the benefits of the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE said:—"I think that the amendments in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts proposed in this Bill should be adopted. I was concerned, as a member of the Bombay Government, in the inquiries and discussion which preceded the introduction of this Bill; and though observation of the working of the Act did not fall within my special province, yet as a measure affecting the interests of the agricultural classes I have given attention to it. The exceptional character of this legislation imposes caution in declaring it a confirmed success, but I think that, with some conflict of opinion, the balance of evidence is distinctly in favour of the Act. Its procedure, as it will be amended by this Bill, appears to me so beneficial that in part at least it may well be extended to other districts under the power given by the third section of this Bill. That procedure is acceptable to the agricultural classes because it is simple and intelligible to them, and in conformity with their customs and traditions. The principles of that procedure are that the debtor and creditor should be brought face to face. That can always be done under the amendment in section 8 of this Bill—a section which will no doubt require to be carefully watched in its effect. They are then led, if possible, to an amicable compromise, and if that is not possible their confused accounts are turned inside out by the Court, the agriculturist is told what he owes, instalments are fixed if necessary according to his means, and he is required to pay them out of the produce which he raises from his land. This latter obligation will be enforced by the amendment made in section 7 of this Bill, and I trust that that amendment will remove any sense of grievance under which the creditors have hitherto suffered. The great advantage of the Act is that, while providing for the payment of debt, it maintains the agriculturist in the possession and use of his holding. In this sense this legislation is a complement of the revenue law and practice in Bombay, which

ensures to the holder of land under Government a position of exceptional stability and security. It is held that the merits of the Act can only be finally tested by a famine, and that in that case loans may not be forthcoming. No doubt famine puts a severe strain on agricultural credit and temporarily depreciates the value of land as a security. But a load of ancestral debt has been cleared off, and if perhaps under that process some hardship has been felt by creditors yet the provisions of the Act are not prohibitive of fair money-dealing in the future. Sahukárs are not sentimental, and I presume that a business man would not consider an agricultural holding a less desirable security for a loan because it has been cleared from previous encumbrances."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. He said :—

"In making this motion I should explain that the necessity for this Bill was demonstrated about three or four years ago, when we suddenly had an influx into India of companies and promoters of companies for the purpose of electric lighting. These companies proposed to start operations, and actually did in some cases start them, in some of the principal towns of India. But when we desired to regulate their proceedings with a view to the safety of the public and the prevention of interference with our own telegraphic system, we found that we were without the legal means of doing so. As regards the public, it is probably well known that there is considerable danger arising from electric light connections in consequence of the currents used in the production of the light being of very great strength. They are so powerful as to cause instant death to any person who comes in contact with them, or to set fire to any inflammable material which lies on the wires while the currents are passing. Again, when electric light wires pass within a certain distance of telegraph or telephone wires, obstructive currents are liable to pass from one to the other, which of course entirely put a stop to the use of the telegraph and telephone for the time being. In order to meet these two difficulties the Bill proposes, as regards protection, that the wires or communications should be put in such a position that contact is impossible, or that they should be so covered with insulating material that contact with them will produce no evil results. As regards interference with the telegraph and telephone wires, the only thing that can be done is to take care that the electric light wires are placed sufficiently far off. That again is an extremely technical matter, and is dependent on the strength of the current used and local circumstances. The Bill therefore provides, in order to secure all these purposes, that any company which desires to supply electricity must take out a license from the Governor General in Council; in this license regulations and conditions will be provided suitable for the particular circumstances of the occasion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency be taken into consideration. He explained that the Bill had received the approval of the Bombay

Government, and he thought there was no reason why it should not be passed into law without further delay.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam. He said:—

"This Bill was introduced by my predecessor in 1881 with a view of removing certain minor defects in the Bengal Civil Courts Act. It was referred to a Select Committee and circulated for opinion, but its further progress was suspended by the revival of a scheme for establishing local Appellate Benches in Bengal—a scheme which is still in abeyance in consequence of financial and other difficulties. The amendments proposed by the Bill, though useful, can hardly be described as of urgent importance, and I should have been content to leave the measure to slumber a little longer in the archives of the Legislative Department but for the circumstance that there is before the Legislative Council another Bill which ought to be passed at an early date and which may affect the Bengal Civil Courts Act. I refer to the Bill to amend the law relating to Provincial Small Cause Courts. Under these circumstances I have taken upon myself, as the single representative of the Committee on the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, to have that Bill revised in accordance with the opinions that have been received, and to prepare a Report explaining the nature of the amendments which have been made, and recommending that the Bill, as amended, be re-published. And I propose to move that the Select Committee be reinforced by the addition of those members of the Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill who are connected officially or otherwise with the Provinces to which the Civil Courts Act applies, in order that the two measures—the Civil Courts Bill and the Small Cause Courts Bill—may be considered together. Whether a single member of the Committee is technically competent to submit a Report on behalf of the whole Committee may possibly be open to doubt; but in view of the obvious convenience of the course which I propose for adoption, and of the fact that it will not in any way fetter the action either of my successor or of the Council or of any one else, I trust that the irregularity, if any, may be condoned."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam be re-published.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 27th October, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, where none fell. In Bengal there were slight showers in a few districts.

In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Rajputana the *kharif* harvest progresses and promises well, though in Bombay some injury has been caused by late rains. Reaping has also commenced in the Central Provinces, where the standing crops have been damaged by rain and cloudy weather. In Berar, Hyderabad, and Central India the prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Coffee-picking has commenced in Coorg, and in Mysore the standing crops are in good condition. Prospects in Madras are good.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces the rice crop has been benefited by the recent rain, and in Bengal the crop is healthy. In Burma the rice crop is doing well everywhere. Preparations for the winter crops continue in Assam.

Sowings for the *rabi* are in progress generally throughout the country, but in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces they have been retarded by heavy rain.

Cotton-picking has commenced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in Berar the crop is likely to suffer if more rain falls.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in two districts of the Punjab and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 27th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·03	Standing crops generally fair; harvest dry grains, outturn about average
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, 9·57; this week, ·50.	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to breach; harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 4·78; this week, 3·78.	Standing crops paddy thriving. Fever in two, slight small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna . .	Average last week since revised, 4·55; this week, 1·83.	Standing crops good, but early dry crops in parts damaged by excessive rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. River 5·6 feet over anicut. Cholera and cattle-disease exist.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 1·07	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·29	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average, but *cumbu* in parts below average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore . .	Average 1·12	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·23; this week, ·37.	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar . .	Average 4·7	Harvest first crop paddy completed; second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight small-pox in eight taluks
Travancore . .	·94	Second crop cultivation commenced. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 27th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet against 7 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Ghorabari *nil*, 20 and 18 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad .	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting continued. River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet against 7 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 20 and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .	·15; total 33·35	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* continue. Light showers of rain in all talukas throughout the district, except Parantij and Viramgam. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	.....	No report received.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *kharif* and preparations for *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas. Slight fever in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 47 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik . .	Rain throughout the district, maximum at Nándgaon, 3·15; minimum at Igatpuri, ·64.	*Kharif* crops especially *bajri*, are damaged by rain; *rabi* sowings in progress in Nasik, Niphad, Nándgaon and Baglan talukas; in other talukas it is retarded owing to the rainfall. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36$\frac{12}{16}$ and rice 20$\frac{13}{16}$ pounds per rupee, respectively.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 24th; total of week ·12; total to date 99·10, being 28·99 above average.	Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 20th and 21st, 1° cool from 22nd to 25th, and *nil* on 26th; vapour in air normal on 20th and 23rd, excessive on all other days; abnormal wind southerly and strong from 20th to 22nd, south-westerly on 23rd and 26th, wind normal on all other days; thunderstorm on 24th.
Poona . . .	Rain throughout the district, maximum at Potha Baramati, 2·64; minimum at Purandhar, ·29.	Crops good. Late fall of rain has slightly injured *kharif* crops. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indápur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 41 and *juari* 59 pounds in the district and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	At Newasa, 3·62; Ráhuri, 3·31; Sheogaon, 2·88; Shrigonda, 2·44; Nagar, 2·01; Jámkhed, 1·83; Akola, 1·62; Karjat, ·89; Kopargaon, ·35; Sangamner, ·23; Páiner, ·20.	*Kharif* reaping nearly finished; crop has suffered from excessive rain which also retards *rabi* sowings. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 70 and minimum 42 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Rain in all talukas, excessive rain in Sholapur, Bársi, Karmála, and Málsiras talukas.	Standing crops good on the whole; *rabi* sowing almost completed. Cattle-disease in parts of Bársi taluka. *Juari* 73 pounds 15 tolas and *bajri* 49 pounds 35 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at five stations varying from 1·33 in Ron to ·06 in Ranibennur; *nil* in others.	Western talukas require more rain for rice crops which are moderate; *juari* and early crops good; sowing of wheat and grain commenced. Fever in Kalghatgi and Bankapur; cattle-disease in Kod. Rice 23 and *juari* 56 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, ·52; Coompta, ·55; Sirsi, ·84; Haliyál, ·82; total 142·97.	Harvest continues on coast and parts of above Ghât talukas. Fever in Mundgod; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13 and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	·09; total 35·74	Weather hot. General health fair; fever prevalent. Harvesting of *bajri* continues. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in all districts of the Presidency Proper. Crops slightly damaged by untimely rainfall in parts of the Deccan and of the districts of Tanna, Ratnagiri and Broach. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings continue almost everywhere. Fever in parts of twelve and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Oct. 27th)		
Chittagong . .	3·48	Weather variable. Prospects of standing crops fair; preparations being made for winter crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; sowing of winter crops commenced. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0·30	Prospects satisfactory; cultivation of cold weather crops continues. Public health good.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather still rainless and sultry, with cool mornings. Indigo and cold weather crops being sown; sugarcane looking well; *amun* rice prospering. Fever prevailing with sporadic cholera.
Rungpore . .	0·29	Crops have good prospects. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent.
Burdwan . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress. A little cholera in Sadr subdivision.
Purneah . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; *rabi* cultivation commenced. Prices unchanged. Public health good.
Patna . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, where not destroyed by flood, favourable; *rabi* being sown; castor, *rahar* and cotton growing well. Cholera in certain thanas, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy favourable; *rabi* cultivation continues. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	0·4	Weather bright and warm. Prospects of rice crops excellent all over district; cultivation of *rabi* commenced; land being prepared for poppy. General health fair.
Cuttack .	2·71	Weather bright. Prospects of *sarad* rice assured, higher *sarad* in ear. Prices of rice falling. Public health generally good.
Midnapore . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally good, but rain wanted. Fever very prevalent.
Khoolna . .	0·32	Weather very hot. Early *amun* in ear; prospects fair. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair.
Dinagepore . .	0·13	Mornings cool, days hot. *Amun* paddy and sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Crops doing well. Public health fair.
Gya . .	*Nil*	Rice prospects good; *rabi* cultivation backward. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Fine weather has improved prospects which are favourable. Prices almost stationary. Some cases of cholera and fever reported from interior.
		General Remarks—There has been slight rain in some districts, but in Chittagong and Cuttack the fall was heavy; more rain is wanted in Midnapore. Prospects of rice crops are good. Weather variable. Prices generally stationary. Winter sowings in progress. Fever prevalent in certain districts and sporadic cholera and bowel-complaints reported from others, otherwise public health is good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct 27th)		
Benares (Oct. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather abnormally warm. Prospects generally good. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly fluctuating. Some cases of cholera and the usual autumnal fever are still reported, otherwise the public health is good.
Ballia („ 25th)	*Nil*	Sky clear. Sowings commenced; gram and peas being generally sown. Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowing in full progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry. *Rabi* crop promises well. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle fairly good.
Lucknow („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly done; *hewant* crop doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Some cases of fever in the city and tahsil Lucknow; cattle-disease reported from all the tahsils.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged. Public health fair; some cases of cattle-disease reported from tahsils Dalmau and Salon.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather continues cloudy. *Rabi* sowings steadily carried on. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prospects good, and condition of the people and cattle fair.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting cooler. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy at times. Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Fever in six tahsils; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; *bajri* being cut. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings are in progress, and seed is germinating well. Cases of cholera continue to be reported.
Bareilly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather still warm for the time of year. *Kharif* promises well. Prices steady. Cholera and fever still prevalent.
Banda („ 25th)	Rain on 23rd	Slight injury caused to standing crops by cloudy weather and rain, otherwise *kharif* crops coming on well; cotton being picked; *rabi* sowings retarded in places by excessive moisture. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; cattle-disease in two villages.
Kumaon („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops not yet harvested in cold parts; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices falling. *Mahamari* disease in Danpur abating; cattle-disease decreased.
Agra („ 25th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops harvested and *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling slightly. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	Average ·30	Weather occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowings in progress. Markets well stocked. Slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	Cold weather practically commenced. *Kharif* harvest in progress and wheat sowing commenced. Prices of wheat and barley rising as usual at this time. Supplies sufficient. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Weather more settled and turning cooler. Slight injury to standing crops in Banda by cloudy weather and rain, otherwise *kharif* prospects good everywhere; *rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported; cattle-disease in a few places.
Punjab—(Oct. 27th)		
Delhi (26th) . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reapings commenced.
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops harvested; gram and barley sown.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being gathered; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects favourable.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Small-pox decreasing. Prices of wheat and barley rising, of other food-grains stationary. *Kharif* crops good in irrigated lands. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. Health generally good; small-pox in the Peshawar district decreasing. Prices in the Jullundur district and of wheat and barley in the Peshawar district rising, elsewhere they are generally stationary. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 27th)		
Nagpur . .	4·48	Weather cloudy and showery. Crops fair; linseed sowings completed, others in progress.
Jubbulpore (Oct. 26th)	·27	Weather cloudy. Rain injurious to *rabi* sowings in low ground and to standing *kharif* crops; sowings stopped. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor . .	.....	No report received.
Seoni . . .	1·36	Weather cloudy and hot. *Rabi* sowings temporarily stopped. Fever prevalent. Prices high.
Hoshangabad . .	·45	Sowings hindered. Prices stationary Health good.
Bilaspur . . .	*Nil*	In tahsil Bilaspur early sowings doing well; linseed suffering from cloudy weather and heat. Great scarcity of water in tahsil Mungeli. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings in progress in tahsil Seorinarain; harvest commenced; *rabi* crops doing fairly. Wheat and gram being exported. Fever and cholera in places.
Khandwa . .	1·	Weather cloudy and close. Rain damaging cotton, *til* and newly sown wheat. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	2·66	Weather close and cloudy. Rice crops benefited by rain, but *rabi* sowings damaged. Land ready for wheat seed. Fever prevalent. Prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur . .	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—The long continued rain and cloudy weather are damaging the standing crops in places and retarding he *rabi* sowings. Clear weather required. *Kharif* harvest commencing. Prices generally steady.
Lower Burma—(Oct. 27th)		
Akyab (Oct. 23rd)	8·17; total rainfall 139·72.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein . . .	4·24; total rainfall 92·68.	A few sporadic cases of cholera in town; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Rice plants strong and healthy.
Rangoon . .	5·70; total rainfall 96·74.	Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy fair for time of year.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	7·40; total rainfall 155·92.	Public health and health of cattle good. Propects of crops good.
Tavoy . .	8·12; total rainfall 214·15.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu . .	4·30; total rainfall 116·0.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	4·08; total rainfall 84·47.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . .	3·56; total rainfall 41·78.	Cholera still prevails in one township. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
Tounghoo . .	2·70; total rainfall 77·26.	A few fatal cases of cholera. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo . .	0·10½; total rainfall 36·61½.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Paungdè subdivision, Prome district, and slight in parts of Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Tounghoo districts, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Bassein districts. Crops everywhere doing well. Relief works started in Gyaing-Ataran township, Amherst district, where scarcity of food exists among a few villages.
Assam—(Oct. 27th)		
Gauhati . .	1·33; during week ending 26th instant.	Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings cool. Cases of cholera reported in the Sadr station and jail, also in Barpetá station and Lock-up, and at Nalbari on north bank. *Matikalai* sowing in progress; ploughing land for mustard commenced; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . .	4·20	State and prospects as last week.
Cachar . .	*Nil*	Days warm, nights cool. Prospects of rice crops not favourable for want of rain; ploughing and sowing of winter crops in progress. Common rice 14 seers and 3 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea and health good.
Dibrugarh . .	2·89	Weather rainy. Prospects of *matikalai* and *sali* crops good; mustard being sown. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct 27th)		
Bangalore . .	Rain has been general throughout the State.	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore . .		
Mercara . .	2·74	Picking of coffee crop commenced; prospects good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 27th)		
Amraoti . .	1·12	Weather warm. Cotton is likely to suffer from any more rain. *Kharif* crops are very favourable. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	1·06	Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad . .	·60; total from 1st January 39·52.	Standing crops recovered from the ill effects produced by rain of last week. Fever and ague continue to prevail; cholera abated. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 18½, yellow *juar* 19 and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 27th)		
Indore . . .	1·75; total rainfall 33·95.	Weather stormy.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . .	·49; total rainfall 28·16.	Weather warm. Indications of more rain. Fever prevalent.
Goona . . .	·79	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	1·31	Weather cloudy.
Agar . . .	·29	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	1·23	Weather cloudy. Health and crops good.
Nowgong . .	·32; total rainfall 39·87.	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Manpur. . .	2·50; total rainfall 38·65.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in most places in the Agency. Prospects of *rabi* crops much improved.
Rajputana—(Oct. 27th)		
Abu (Oct. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Days warm, nights cool. Fever still prevalent, some fatal cases.
Sirohi („ 24th)	1·98; extraordinarily heavy showers on 21st, nearly 2·0 in one hour.	Tanks full; wells good; health good. Crops fine; nearly all cut. Weather sultry, cloudy and very warm for time of year.
Marwar („ 23rd)	Slight drizzling on 22nd.	Tanks all full. Fever abating. Crops being gathered. Weather cloudy. Weather warm and close. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 24th)	1·24	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Health good; some fever prevalent. Prices stationary. A few smart showers; weather still cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ 23rd)		Tanks somewhat increased. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Weather cool.
Meywar („ „)	·82	Tanks and wells full. Crops average. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·30; Tonk, ·18; Shahpura, ·37.	Weather warm. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·82	Health good.
Kotah („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Mukkai* and *bajri* cut. Nights cool, but heat abnormal during day.
Ajmere („ 26th)	2·01	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Slight fever prevalent throughout district.
Kerowlee („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Fever continues. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Ulwur („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prices slightly falling. Harvesting still continues.
Bikanir („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Oct. 21st)		
Katmandu (Oct. 22nd)	Slight rain	Prospects fair.

C. J. LYALL,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
Statistics

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DURING THE YEAR 1885-86

No. 3971.

Simla, the 29th October, 1886.

Read the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1885-86 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1745, dated the 2nd July 1886.
" " Bombay, " 4698, " 2nd July 1886.
" " Bengal, " 1320P.D., " 16th July 1886.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh, No. $\frac{369}{VII\ 202-2}$, dated the 12th May 1886.
" " Punjab, No 25, dated the 30th April 1886.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2142}{117}$, dated the 12th May 1886.
" " Burma, No. $\frac{650}{210}$, dated the 27th May 1886.
" Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 124G., dated the 7th May 1886.
" Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{2497}{535}$, dated the 6th August 1886.

RESOLUTION.

Madras Presidency.—There were 207 companies in existence at the close of 1884-85, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 2,74,47,928. During the year 1885-86, 13 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 22,13,000 ceased to work, and 7 increased their capital by Rs. 12,54,972; while 375 new companies were registered against 60 in the previous year. Ninety-six of the newly registered companies were banking or loan companies, six were trading companies, three mills and presses, and one a mining and quarrying company; the remaining 269 companies being provident and benefit societies, securing certain payments to members or their nominees on death or marriage.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was a total of 563 companies at work. Of these 563 companies, 314 had liabilities limited by guarantee and possessed no capital divided into shares. The remainder represented a nominal capital of Rs. 3,58,28,187. Of the nominal capital, Rs. 1,19,40,896 was paid up, as shewn below:

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Loan or Banking	201	2,35,19,087	58,47,531
Trading	14	39,30,000	5,85,590
Mining	10	20,69,100	9,29,726
Mills and Presses	16	50,90,000	37,59,889
Planting	8	12,20,000	8,18,160
Total	219	3,58,28,187	1,19,40,896

So that about half of the whole paid-up capital invested in these companies was devoted to money-lending transactions.

Four companies omitted to file their balance sheets and other documents as required by the Act, and the Government Solicitor was instructed to proceed against them.

The receipts from registration fees and the expenditure of the Registrar's office amounted in 1885-86 to Rs. 87,575 and Rs. 1,263 respectively against Rs. 13,731 and Rs. 1,049 in the previous year.

2. *Bombay Presidency.*—The year 1884-85 closed with a total of 174 companies in existence, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 11,26,31,430, of which Rs. 8,54,22,014 were paid up, and with 83 companies in liquidation.

Of the 174 companies, 9 went into liquidation in 1885-86, 10 increased their capital by Rs. 10,39,500, 1 decreased its capital by Rs 12,000, and 23 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 74,97,500. The net result at the close of 1885-86 was 92 companies in liquidation and 188 companies at work, as shewn below :—

Nature of Companies	No	Nominal capital	Paid up capital
		Rs.	Rs.
Mills and Presses	117	7,63,77,330	6,46,85,430
Trading	42	1,88,16,600	1,27,92,234
Banking and Insurance	10	71,50,000	15,12,513
Ice Manufacture	4	13,52,500	8,65,075
Mining	3	13,25,000	10,55,000
Planting	2	1,20,000	64,780
Sugar Manufacture	1	20,000	..
Others	9	78,75,000	69,78,190
Total	188	11,30,36,430	8,79,53,222

Thus nearly three-fourths of the paid-up capital of working companies in Bombay are invested in the great and increasing cotton industry.

Two companies omitted to file the usual notice of increase of capital as required by section 57 of the Act. They were prosecuted and fined in the sums of Rs 501 and Rs 500 respectively..

The fees realised in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 8,877, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,039-10, against collections Rs. 7,996-8 and expenditure Rs. 1,314-4-7 in the preceding year.

3. *Bengal.*—The year 1884-85 closed with 232 companies at work, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs 11,23,54,500, besides 10 companies in course of liquidation, whose nominal capital was Rs 15,30,000.

In 1885-86, 8 companies were finally dissolved, 15 with a total nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,11,000 commenced winding up their business, 4 increased their capital by an aggregate amount of Rs. 27,60,000, and 14 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,26,600, were registered. Of these last, 10 are for tea cultivation, 2 for trading purposes, 1 for the cultivation of indigo, being the first of its kind, and 1 is an insurance company.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was :—

Nature of Companies	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
		Rs	Rs.
Tea	128	3,99,87,100	3,16,20,419
Trading	33	1,88,32,000	1,27,14,708
Mills and Presses	30	2,35,95,000	1,99,50,141
Banking and Loan	18	1,86,65,000	1,74,04,309
Mining and Quarrying	11	84,32,000	77,43,380
Ice Manufacture	6	10,60,000	9,71,620
Sugar Manufacture	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Others	4	13,10,000	9,33,580
Total	231	11,34,81,100	9,29,38,157

Thus rather more than a third of the paid-up capital was invested in tea companies, and about a fifth in mills and presses, mostly jute and cotton.

The total receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 6,995 against Rs. 7,089-6 in the previous year; and the total expenditure was Rs. 588.

One company was prosecuted under section 64 of the Act for not filing notice of the situation of its office.

4. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The number of companies in existence at the close of 1881-85 was 42, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 95,91,000, of which Rs. 81,22,212 were paid up.

In 1885-86 one of the companies was wound up, and four new companies were registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 96,000. Of these, 2 were trading companies, and 2 printing presses. Three companies increased their capital by Rs. 5,40,000, the increase of one, the Muir Mills at Cawnpore, alone amounting to Rs. 5,00,000.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was 45 companies at work, as detailed in the following table :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking and Loan	12	31,58,000	28,92,265
Trading	13	7,95,000	4,38,233
Mills and Presses	10	36,95,000	31,87,298
Tea Manufacture	3	9,33,000	9,32,311
Breweries	2	5,00,000	5,00,000
Ice Manufacture	1	1,50,000	92,258
Mining and Quarrying	1	4,65,000	4,65,000
Sugar Manufacture	1	4,00,000	
Others	2	91,000	91,000
Total	45	1,01,87,000	85,98,365

The fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,235.

5. *Punjab.*—At the close of 1884-85, 26 companies were in existence, of which 19 were working and 7 under liquidation. Of those working, 2 were limited by guarantee and had no divided capital. The remaining 17 companies were limited by shares, and had an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 48,11,000, of which Rs. 38,51,200 had been paid up.

In 1885-86 one of the companies under liquidation finally wound up, 1 entered into liquidation, 2 increased their capital by Rs. 2,16,000, and 2 new companies were registered—one with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000; the other being a company limited by guarantee.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 7 companies under liquidation and 20 at work, of which 3 are limited by guarantee. The remaining 17 companies may be classed as follows :—

Nature of Companies	No	Nominal capital	Paid-up capital
		Rs.	Rs
Banks	4	21,00,000	20,67,930
Trading	5	3,44,500	48,490
Mills and Presses	2	10,00,000	5,53,912
Brewery	1	7,00,000	7,00,000
Sugar and Distillery	1	3,75,000	2,51,825
Tea Manufacture	1	2,37,500	2,37,500
Mining and Quarrying	1	1,20,000	1,19,700
Ice Manufacture	1	1,00,000	56,230
Other	1	20,000	9,700
Total	17	52,97,000	40,45,287

The fees realised amounted to Rs. 697-8. No expenditure was incurred.

6. *Central Provinces.*—There were 2 companies in existence at the close of 1884-85, both having for their object the working of cotton. Their aggregate nominal capital and the actual working capital were Rs. 11,50,000 and Rs. 7,70,900 respectively. One of the two companies increased its paid-up capital by Rs. 56,900. The position at the close of 1885-86 was that there were two companies at work, both cotton mills, with a nominal capital of Rs. 11½ lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 8,27,800.

No new company was registered and no fees were realised.

7. *Burma* at the close of 1884-85 possessed 16 companies, whose aggregate nominal capital was Rs. 16,69,550. Of this amount, Rs. 13,40,325 was shewn to have been paid up. No new company was registered in 1885-86, but 4 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 2,93,000, went into liquidation during the year. The position at the end of 1885-86 was as follows:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Trading	10	13,11,550	12,20,907
Banking	1	50,000	12,800
Other	1	15,000	14,950
Total .	12	13,76,550	12,48,657

Registration fees to the amount of Rs. 260 were realised against Rs. 275 in 1884-85. No expenditure was incurred.

8. *Berar.*—The Indian Companies' Act was extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in September 1884. The rules framed under the Act were sanctioned and published in January 1885, and the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies opened in the following month. No companies were registered up to the end of the year.

9. *Mysore State.*—The year 1884-85 closed with 44 companies at work, 7 companies in existence, but not working, and 17 companies under liquidation. The companies at work represented an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 20,35,500. In 1885-86, 7 companies with a total capital of Rs. 2,60,000 were not working, 20 with a capital of Rs. 13,20,000 were in course of liquidation, 2 increased their capital by Rs. 30,000, and 24 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 4,84,000, were registered. The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 65 companies at work. Of these, 16 are limited by guarantee and possess no capital, their object being that of securing certain payments to members or their nominees on death or marriage. The remainder may be grouped thus:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banks	45	20,38,100	6,23,170
Trading	4	1,10,000	36,475
Total .	49	21,48,100	6,59,645

Most of the banking companies have for their object banking and trading combined. They are mostly small native money-lending concerns, and have an average paid-up capital of less than Rs. 14,000 each.

The fees realised in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,188-14-9 against Rs. 976-4-3 in the previous year.

10. *Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—There were 11 companies at work at the close of 1884-85, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 28,70,000, of which Rs. 14,96,819 had been paid up, whilst 7 companies, representing a capital of Rs. 8,95,000, were under liquidation.

Two new companies were registered in 1885-86, one of them being a company limited by guarantee. The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 13 companies at work, 12 of them with a nominal capital aggregating Rs. 27,70,000, thus :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banks	10	19,20,000	11,18,573
Mills (Cotton, Wool, Silk)	2	8,50,000	4,77,991
Total	12	27,70,000	15,96,564

The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 275 against Rs. 473 in the preceding year.

GENERAL.

11. The details reviewed in the preceding paragraphs are summarised in the table appended to this Resolution, which shews the total capital, nominal and actual, in the different provinces of all joint-stock companies. Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid-up capital of 929, 879, and 119 lakhs respectively, making a sum of about 1,927 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India of 2,098 lakhs, or about 92 per cent.

12. The following table compares the paid-up capital in the several provinces in the last two years :—

Province.	Paid-up capital in 1884-85.	Paid-up capital in 1885-86.	Increase or decrease per cent in 1885-86.	Proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.		Per cent.
Bengal	9,43,58,342	9,29,38,157	— 1·51	44·3
Bombay	8,54,22,014	8,79,53,222	+ 2·96	41·9
Madras	1,03,93,359	1,19,40,896	+ 14·89	5·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	81,22,212	85,98,365	+ 5 86	4·1
Punjab	38,51,200	40,45,287	+ 5·	1·9
Burma	13,40,325	12,48,657	— 6·84	0·6
Other Provinces	28,70,992	30,84,009	+ 7·42	1·5
Total	20,63,58,444	20,98,08,593	+ 1·67	100

13. The largest part of this capital—934 lakhs paid-up—is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency shews the largest contribution under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, Bengal following, chiefly with jute.

Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 337 lakhs paid-up capital. Bengal is far ahead of the other provinces in the tea industry, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Banking or loan companies rank third with 315 lakhs paid-up. Bengal heads the list here, the Madras Presidency coming next.

Trading companies rank fourth, with a paid-up capital of 278 lakhs. Bombay heads the list here, Bengal coming next.

Mining and quarrying engaged 103 lakhs paid-up. Here also Bengal heads the list, the Bombay Presidency being next.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making, 20 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 12 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

14. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last six years :—

Years	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase of paid-up capital
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1880-81 . . .	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364	...
1881-82 . . .	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041	59,13,677 = 3 98 %
1882-83 . . .	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003 = 10·08 „
1883-84 . . .	649	26,67,34,381	18,75,06,107	1,73,17,063 = 10 19 „
1884-85 . . .	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337 = 10 05 „
1885-86 . . .	805	28,52,74,367	20,98,08,593	31,50,149 = 1 67 „

The increase during the year was only 34½ lakhs, being at the rate of little more than 1½ per cent —a very much smaller rate of increase than in previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the six years has been a little under 7 per cent.

15. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :—

	Fees.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	6,995	0	0	588	0	0
Bombay	8,877	0	0	1,039	10	0
Madras	87,575	0	0	1,263	0	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,235	0	0	.....		
Punjab	697	8	0	...		
Central Provinces	.....			.....		
Burma	260	0	0	.....		
Mysore State	2,188	14	9	.....		
Bangalore	275	0	0	.....		
TOTAL .	1,08,103	6	9	2,890	10	0

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

* Government of Madras.
„ of Bombay.
„ of Bengal
„ of the N W Provinces and Oudh.
„ of Punjab
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
„ „ Burma
„ „ Assám.
„ „ Ajmere
„ „ Coorg
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1885-86.

Provinces	Capital.	Banking or Loan Companies	Trading Companies.	Mills and Presses	Tea and other Planting Companies.	Mining and Quarrying Companies.	Ice Companies	Sugar	Breweries.	Others	Total
		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal	2,35,19,087	39,30,000	50,90,000	12,20,000	20,69,100	..	...			3,58,28,187
	Paid up ...	58,47,531	5,85,590	37,59,889	8,18,160	9,29,726	..	..	...	.	1,19,40,896
Bombay Presidency .	Nominal ...	71,50,000	1,88,16,600	7,63,77,330	1,20,000	13,25,000	13,52,500	20,000		78,75 000	11,30,36,430
	Paid up ...	15,12,513	1,27,92,234	6,46,85,430	64 780	10,55,000	8,65,075			69,78,190	8,79,53,223
Bengal	Nominal	1,86,65,000	1,88,32,000	2,35,95,000	3,99,87,100	84,32,000	10,60,000	16,00,000	...	13,10,000	11,34,81,100
	Paid up ...	1,74,04,309	1,27,14,708	1,99,50,141	3,16,20,419	77,43,380	9,71,620	16,00,000	..	9,33,580	9,29,38,157
N W. Provinces and Oudh ...	Nominal ...	31,58,000	7,95,000	36,95,000	9,33,000	4,65,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	91,000	1,01,87,000
	Paid-up ...	28,92,265	4,38,233	31,87,298	9,32,311	4,65,000	92,258	*	5,00,000	91,000	85,98,365
Punjab	Nominal ..	24,00,000	3,44,500	10,00,000	2,37,500	1,20,000	1,00,000	3 75 000	7 00,000	20,000	52,97,000
	Paid up ..	20,67,930	48,490	5,53,912	2,37,500	1,19,700	56,230	2,51,825	7,00,000	9,700	40,45,287
Central Provinces	Nominal ...	...	...	11,50,000	..	.	...	..	..		11,50,000
	Paid-up ...	.		8,27,800		..	..	.	..	...	8,27,800
Burma .	Nominal .	50,000	13,11,550	.		.	.	...		15,000	13,76,550
	Paid-up	12,800	12,20,907	..		...	...	...	.	14,950	12 48,657
Mysore State . ..	Nominal .	20,38,100	1,10,000	...				..	.	..	21,48,100
	Paid up- ..	6,23,170	36,475	.	...		.	.	..	...	6,59,645
Bangalore	Nominal ...	19,20,000	...	8,50,000		...	...	...	..	...	27,70,000
	Paid-up	11,18,573	...	4,77,991		..	.	...		.	15,96,564
Totals	Nominal	5,89,00,187	4,41,39,650	11,17,57,330	4,24,97,600	1,24,11,100	26,62,500	23,95,000	12,00,000	93,11,000	28 52,74,367
	Paid-up ..	3,14,79,091	2,78,36,637	9,34,42,461	3,36,78,170	1,03,12,806	19,85,183	18,51,825†	12,00,000	80,27,420	20,98,08,593

* Not known | † Incomplete.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd Oct. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd Oct. 1885. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd Oct. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd Oct. 1886. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd Oct. 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd Oct. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9th October 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	88,146	145	683	1,23,539	181	28,53,921	176	33,34,788	186	4,80,867	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,44,836	168	831	1,64,972	199	38,01,490	166	39,75,006	178	1,73,516	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	87,921	134	654	92,220	141	23 35,502	134	26,48,068	153	3,1 506	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,90,941	395	1,497	4,89,770	327	1,70,12,016	428	1,91,48,216	484	21,36,200	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,43,055	527	461	2,02,000	438	64,88,785	530	68,09,003	566	4,10,218	...
	TOTAL	4,081	11,54,899	283	4,126	10,72,501	260	3,24,91,714	300	3,60,05,081	331	35,13,367	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
9th October 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,80,546	581	1,515	8,79,414	580	2,33,32,222	580	2,31,78,910	579		1,53,312
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	17,805	313	57	20,582	360	2,49,049	165	2,82,005	187	32,956	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	630	53	12	091	58	24,311	76	26,393	83	2,082	..
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,287	84	75	7,663	102	1,69,472	85	1,80,435	92	10,963	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa *(a)*	1,518	3,10,971	205	1,484	2,86,700	193	78,26,809	209	85,80,123	230	7,53,224	..
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,659	62	315	30,577	97	4,43,415	63	8,95,279	108	4,51,864	.
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	..	...	42	3,950	94	...		53,256	48	53,256	
	TOTAL	3,492	12,35,994	354	3,500	12,29,577	351	3,20,45,968	361	3,31,07,001	366	11,51,033	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
9th October 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	48,611	200	234	1,57,000	671	19,42,623	314	24,53,466	397	5,10,843	...
2nd Ditto	Nalhati	27	2,101	77	27	1,525	56	37,671	52	42,604	59	4,933	..
9th Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	28,299	114	249	57,450	231	9,01,454	137	11,92,564	181	2,91,110	..
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,243	61	37	2,092	57	62,234	63	53,586	54	.	8,648
2nd Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,100	85	246	24,504	100	6,30,787	105	7,62,052	117	1,31,265	..
Last 5 days of Sept 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	142	(*b*) 7,829	55	181	(*c*) 24,051	133	(*d*) 4,12,187	65	(*e*)5,59,348	85	1,47,161	
2nd October 1886	Wardha Coal	45	6,428	143	45	12,280	273	2,33,833	196	3,27,258	275	93,425	...
9th Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	15,356	103	149	13,631	91	6,65,844	168	6,42,856	163	...	22,988
Ditto	Burma	327	41,397	127	327	41,674	127	10,41,231	136	10,56,015	122	14,784	
25th September 1886	Cherra-Companyganj			...	...	(*f*)				(*g*) 320	2	320	
16th October 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,69,748	316	1,803	4,16,766	231	1,46,87,719	307	1,27,97,498	269	...	18,90,221
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	3,106	47	66	4,044	61	1,46,402	83	1,40,688	81	...	5,714
9th Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	808	25	36	1,279	36	34,947	36	46,040	48	11,093	
Ditto	Dacca	86	997	12	86	9,630	112	43,117	33	1,34,739	58	91,622	
2nd Ditto	Jorhat	25	682	27	30	940	31	17,933	27	19,172	24	1,239	
	TOTAL	3,451	7,46,795	216	3,516	7,66,866	218	2,08,57,982	223	2,02,28,206	213		6,39 776
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	31,37,688	285	11,142	30,68,944	275	8,53,95,664	294	8,94,30,288	303	40,34,624	.
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			..		...	...		(*h*)4 40 11,461	151	(*j*)4,54,17,348	154	...	.
NET RECEIPTS		...		..		..		4,13,84,203	143	4,40,12,940	149	26,28,737	...
	Assisted Companies.												
9th October 1886	Bengal-Central	125	6,336	51	125	11,121	89	2,69,711	81	2,98,179	90	28,468	..
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,913	58	67	9,040	135	1,19,323	67	1 62,934	92	43,611	...
2nd Ditto	Assam	78	4,230	54	78	8,029	103	1,19,688	57	1,76,112	85	56,424	..
9th Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,186	63	303	25,120	83	6,10,010	76	10,13,883	127	4,03,873	
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,834	174	22	3,614	164	1,28,158	219	1,27,158	210	...	1,000
	TOTAL	595	37,499	63	595	56,924	96	12,46,890	79	17,78,266	113	5,31,376	.
	Native States.												
9th October 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,724	61	193	13,781	71	5,06,740	99	5,12,204	100	5,464	...
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,880	45	64	4,600	72	83,808	49	1,02,486	61	18,678	..
2nd Ditto	Nizam's	121	16,714	138	208	29,969	144	5,91,905	184	7,21,989	132	1,30,084	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	8,389	60	140	14,969	107	2,11,119	57	2,25,700	61	14,581	...
16th Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	863	54	16	1,154	72	20,160	43	28,863	69	8,703	...
2nd Ditto	Morvi		.	...	24	459	19	...	...	21,413	34	21,413	.
	TOTAL	534	40,570	76	645	64,932	101	14,13,732	99	16,12,655	94	1,98,923	...

(*a*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway from 1st October.
(*b*) Receipts for last 4 days of September 1885.
(*c*) Receipts for last 5 days of September 1886.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1885.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1886.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September 1886.
(*h*) Actuals.
(*j*) Corrected by audited figures up to as far as possible.

SIMLA,
The 28th October, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

E

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1885 F.

Simla, the 1st November, 1886.

On the return to India of the AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Officers and Men during their two years' absence from British Territory.

COLONEL SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the Political Officers under his orders have shown skill, judgment, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the COMMISSION, and the results obtained in other Departments have been highly satisfactory; while the Military Escort, composed of Detachments of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry, have upheld throughout, by discipline, endurance, and good conduct, the credit of Her Majesty's Army.

The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the Members of the COMMISSION upon the completion of their trying duty, and welcomes them back to the British Frontier.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October, 1886.

[Fee, Four annas, payable in stamps.]

No. 1837.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that licenses to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed shall in Lower Burma be granted in the following form only, and shall be subject to the following conditions:—

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed.

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons and quantity of ammunition covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 188 .

The _____ of _____ 188 . } Seal (Signature) _____ of the _____

CONDITIONS.

[To be printed on the reverse of the license form.]

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein.

It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

It authorizes the person or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase;

(4) the number and date of the permission to buy and the district in which such permission is given.

The license-holder undertakes to assist, when necessary, in resisting dacoits.

The license-holder shall purchase no arms or ammunition without the permission of a 1st class Magistrate of the district to which this license extends, or of the Superintendent of Police of that district, and he shall not purchase arms or ammunition in a district to which this license does not extend without obtaining the countersignature of the District Magistrate or Superintendent of Police of that district to such permission.

The 1st November, 1886.

No. 1842.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The 4th November, 1886.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

No. 1858A.—The following Resolution is published for general information :

No. 42—1859-98.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 4th November, 1886.

Read—

Paragraphs 2 and 10 of Home Department Resolution No. 34—1573-98, dated the 4th October, 1886, directing the formation of a Commission to enquire into and report upon the question of the admission of Natives of India to the various branches of the Public Service connected with the Civil Administration of the country.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is now pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Commission mentioned in the preamble. His Excellency in Council reserves the power of making,

after further enquiry and consideration, additional nominations, should it at any time appear desirable to do so.—

The Hon'ble SIR C. U. AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,—*President.*

SIR C. A. TURNER, KT., C.I.E., late Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

Mr. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER, B.L., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.

The Hon'ble J. W. QUINTON, Bengal Civil Service, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. F. B. PEACOCK, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RAJA UDHAI PERTAB SINGH, of Bhinga, Oudh.

Mr. H. J. STOKES, Madras Civil Service.

Mr. T. H. STEWART, Bombay Civil Service.

SAYYID AHMAD, KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I.

Mr. W. B. HUDSON, Mozufferpore.

KAZI SHAHBUDIN, KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., late Dewan of Baroda.

M. R. RY. SALEM RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, B.L., Madras.

Mr. W. H. RYLAND, Uncovenanted Civil Service, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta.

RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LUKSHMAN NULKAR, Poona.

Mr. D. S. WHITE, Madras.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Commission and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and communication to the Heads of Departments under them; and that copies be forwarded to the Officers noted in the margin.

Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.	Registrar of the Calcutta University.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.	Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.	Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India.

MEDICAL.

The 4th November, 1886.

No. 574.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

EDUCATION.

The 2nd November, 1886.

No. 400.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., C.S., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Honourable C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th November, 1886.

No. 281.—*Corrigendum.*—Substitute the following Rule for Rule XXVIII, Part IV, of the revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated 20th June, 1885:—

The rate of compensation for sittings for Roman Catholic soldiers shall be determined by the Public Works Department with reference to the value and description of the accommodation provided, subject to a limit of Rs. 3 per seat per annum, broken periods within a year counting as a year; but when sittings are occupied consecutively for any period exceeding twelve months, payment will be made for the number of months in excess of the year, for which the sittings are so occupied, at the rate fixed for the year.

UPPER BURMA.

The 3rd November, 1886.

No. 14.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend J. F. W. Gompertz, Chaplain of Saugor, to be Chaplain of Ningyan, in Upper Burma, with effect from the 30th October, 1886.

No. 18.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend J. W. Adams, M.A., V.C., Chaplain of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Shwebo, in Upper Burma, with effect from the 30th October, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

UPPER BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 26th October, 1886.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Chief Commissioner of Burma declares that with effect from the date of the Notification the said Act is in force in the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States.

H. T. WHITE,
Secretary for Upper Burma to the Chief Commissioner.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 4th November, 1886.

No. 925—39-14 *G.*—Sir E. C. Buck, KT., returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 102—39-8 G., dated the 18th February last, and assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the afternoon of the 4th November, 1886.

The services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E., officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1885 *F.*

Simla, the 1st November, 1886.

On the return to India of the AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Officers and Men during their two years' absence from British Territory.

COLONEL SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the Political Officers under his orders have shown skill, judgment, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the COMMISSION, and the results obtained in other Departments have been highly satisfactory; while the Military Escort, composed of Detachments of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry, have upheld throughout, by discipline, endurance, and good conduct, the credit of Her Majesty's Army.

The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the Members of the COMMISSION upon the completion of their trying duty, and welcomes them back to the British Frontier.

The 4th November, 1886.

Erratum.

No. 1907 *F.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 1728 F., dated the 12th October, 1886, *for* "Ressaldar-Major Bahawuldeen Khan, Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse," *read* "Subadar Muhammad Husain, 2nd Sikh Infantry."

No. 2089 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Buldana, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 18th November, 1886, during the absence on twenty days' privilege leave of Colonel J. G. Bell or until further orders.

No. 2092 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Augustus Thole as in temporary charge of the German Consulate at Karachi.

The 3rd November, 1886.

No. 2461 *E.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 150E., dated the 21st January, 1886, it is notified that R. Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the Office of the Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, officiated, *vice* Diwan Ganpat Rai, as Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan from the forenoon of the 29th November, 1885 to the afternoon of the 25th January, 1886.

No. 2466 *E.*—In supersession of paragraph 2 of Foreign Department Notification No. 1805E.,

dated the 6th August, 1886, Hari Chand, Naib Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to be Tahsildar of Sibi substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 14th May, 1886.

2. In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 1807E., dated the 6th August, 1886, Amar Singh, second clerk in the Office of the Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, is appointed to be Tahsildar on special duty in Bori substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Malik Diwan Chand, deceased, and with effect from the 11th July, 1886.

No. 3918 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within the Bhopal State.

The 5th November, 1886.

No. 3027 *I.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, His Highness the Raja of Jhind and the Nawab of Dujana have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied by the Rewari-Ferozpur State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Hissar district of the Punjab are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands.
2. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hissar district, the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, for the time being shall respectively have within the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise within the British territories subject to their administration.
3. British Courts having jurisdiction within the Hissar district may exercise within the aforesaid lands the jurisdiction which they respectively exercise within the said district.
4. Within the aforesaid lands the administration of the Police shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, or such other officer as the said Lieutenant-Governor may appoint, by name or in virtue of office, in that behalf. The Assistant Inspector-General, or other officer as aforesaid, shall have the same Police powers as may be exercised by the District Superintendent of Police, under any law for the time being in force in the Hissar district, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hissar district and the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

No. 3930 *I.*—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the margin have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system (including lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act III of 1867 to the aforesaid lands, subject to the following modifications :—

Ulwur	Marwar.
Bhurtpore	Sirohi.
Jeypore.	Meywar
Kishangarh.	Tonk

(*a*) The preamble, the first two paragraphs of Section 1 and Sections 2 and 18 shall be omitted.

(*b*) In Section 5 for the words "Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner," and in Section 17 for the words "Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner as the case may be" the words "Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana" shall be read.

(*c*) In Section 17 for the words and figures "Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure" the words and figures "Sections 386 to 389 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882" shall be read.

No. 3933 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act XXI of 1860 (an Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies) to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, subject to the following modification, namely,—

In Section 13 for the words "principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of the society is situate," the words "Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be substituted.

No. 3934 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Agent for the time being to the Governor-General at Baroda, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the cantonment of Baroda; and

(*b*) to direct that the High Court of Bombay shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 3936 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the cantonment of Baroda, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that Cantonment; and

(*b*) to direct that the High Court of Bombay shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 3938 *I*.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the "Berar Municipal Law, 1886," and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(*2*) This Law extends to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

(*4*) Any power conferred by this Law to make rules or issue orders may be exercised at any time after the publication of this Law in the *Gazette of India*; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until this Law comes into force.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Law :

(*2*) "municipality" means a local area to which this Law has been applied under section 4 or section 5 :

(*3*) "Honorary Magistrate" means a Magistrate who holds no salaried office in any department of the Government service :

(*4*) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad :

(*5*) "inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or owning or occupying immoveable property in a municipality or in a local area to which the Resident has by notification declared his intention to apply this Law :

(*6*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway :

(*7*) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant :

(*8*) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Resident in the Residency Orders :

(*9*) "notified" means published as aforesaid. and

(*10*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Resident under this Law.

Notification of intention to apply this Law.

3. (*1*) The Resident may, by notification and in such other manner as he may from time to time determine, declare his intention to apply this Law to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.

(*2*) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town :

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

Application of this Law.

4. (*1*) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of this Law, submit his objection in writing to the Resident within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Resident shall take his objection into consideration.

(*2*) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Resident has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (*1*), the Resident may, by notification, apply this Law to the local area.

Special rule as to application of this Law to towns to which Act IV of 1873 applies.

5. The Resident may, by notification, apply this Law to any local area which is a municipality established under Act IV of 1873, and shall, within three months from the date on which this Law comes into force, so apply it to every such local area unless before the expiration of that period—

(*a*) this Law has been applied under section 4 to some local area in which that local area in comprised ; or

(*b*) the Resident has declared, by notification, that the provisions of this Law are unsuited to that local area.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Committee to consist of elected and appointed members.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of—

(*a*) so many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing the whole municipality or wards of the municipality ; and

(*b*) such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the committee, as the Resident may, subject to rules made under this Law, appoint in this behalf.

Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of representation and election

7. (*1*) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situate shall, within one month from the date on which this Law has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writ-

ing to the person mentioned in section 8, inviting them to meet at a time and place specified in the notices for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such further time not exceeding three months from date of the meeting as the Resident may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(2) The Resident may, for special reasons, grant an extension, not exceeding one month, of the time fixed under this section for submitting proposals.

Persons to be invited to meeting

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely :—

(a) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality;

(b) when the municipality comprises any local area for which a municipal committee has been appointed under Act IV of 1873, the members of that committee; and

(c) any leading residents of the municipality not included under the foregoing clauses who in the opinion of the District Magistrate should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

Matters to be considered at the meeting.

9. The persons who meet in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider, and shall, within the time limited under that section, submit through the District Magistrate to the Resident, proposals regarding the following matters, namely :—

(a) the treatment of the municipality as a whole for the purposes of representation, or the division of the municipality into wards;

(b) the number of representatives proper for the municipality or for each ward;

(c) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(d) the registration of electors;

(e) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(f) any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

Power to Resident to make rules regarding representation and election.

10. (1) The Resident shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted under section 9, make rules regulating the matters referred to in that section, and may in making such rules direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with the fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) The Resident may, after the committee has come into existence as hereinafter provided, amend, after consulting the committee, the rules made under this section; but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the Residency Orders.

(3) Elective members of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

Term of office of member of committee.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a committee shall be fixed by the Resident by rule made under this Law, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of member.

12. A member of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Resident, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Resident, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Powers of Resident as to removal of members.

13. (1) The Resident may remove any member of a committee—

(a) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Resident, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Resident, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;

(c) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Resident, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Resident, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Resident, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Resident otherwise directs.

Filling of casual vacancies.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place:

Provided that the Resident may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of the committee fixed by section 6, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a committee becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Resident may, if he thinks fit, but subject to the rules made this under Law, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

Incorporation of committee.

15. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under this Law, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time for committees coming into existence.

16. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Resident may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

Consequences of establishment of committee where committee exists.

17. (1) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Law, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under Act IV of 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely :—

(a) the said Act IV of 1873 shall cease to apply to the local area;

(b) the committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;

(c) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Law, vest in the committee constituted under this Law (hereinafter called the new committee) subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(d) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by and against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the old committee if this Law had not been passed;

(e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Resident; and

(f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.

(2) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Law, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area in which Book Circular No. XIV of 1881 is in force, that Book Circular shall cease to have effect in that local area, and the committee constituted under that Book Circular for that local area shall cease to exist.

Chairman and Vice-chairman.

Election or appointment of chairman.

18 A committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect as its chairman one of its own members or some other person qualified for election as a member, and the member or other person so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Resident, but not otherwise, become chairman of the committee :

Provided that—

(a) if the office of chairman remains vacant for three months from the date of the first meeting of the committee, or, in the case of a vacancy afterwards occurring, from the occurrence of that vacancy, and no person is within that period elected under this section to fill it, the Resident may in his discretion appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman ; and

(b) in such municipalities as the Resident may, from time to time, by notification, exempt from the operation of this section, the Resident may, from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit by name or by virtue of office to be chairman.

Election of vice-chairman

19. In every municipality the committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen.

Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.

20. (1) The term of office of a member of the committee elected to be chairman shall be the residue of his term of office as member.

(2) The term of office of any other person elected to be chairman, or of a chairman appointed by the Resident, shall be such term not exceeding three years as the Resident may by rule prescribe.

(3) The term of office of a vice-chairman shall be one year :

Provided that, when at the time of his election as vice-chairman the residue of his term of office as member of the committee is less than one year, his term of office as vice-chairman shall be the residue of his term as member.

(4) An outgoing chairman or vice-chairman shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation of chairman or vice-chairman.

21. (1) A chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Resident, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Resident, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

(2) A vice-chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the committee, and, on his resignation being accepted by the committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of chairman or vice-chairman.

22. The Resident may remove any chairman or vice-chairman of a committee from his office as such chairman or vice-chairman if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Resident, a defect of character which unfits him to be chairman or vice-chairman, or if he, without sufficient excuse, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee.

23. (1) If an elected chairman or a vice-chairman dies or resigns his office, or is removed, a new chairman or vice-chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 18 or section 19, as the case may be.

Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice chairman

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Resident dies, resigns his office or is removed, the Resident shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office:

Provided that if a person so elected is a member of the committee at the time of his election, he shall go out of office on ceasing to be a member.

(4) A person going out of office under sub-section (3) shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

24. When a person not already a member of the committee is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

Chairman to become member if not already member.

Notification of Elections, Appointments and Vacancies.

25. Every election and appointment of a member or chairman of a committee and every vacancy in the office of member or chairman shall be notified.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

Joint Committees.

26. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal committee, or with a district board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

Joint committees.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

27. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34.

Time for holding meetings.

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

28. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Law or the rules made under this Law to be transacted at a special meeting.

29. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the whole committee.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present there at or not.

30. (1) At every meeting of a committee the chairman, if present, shall preside.

Chairman of meeting.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting, and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman or, when two vice-chairmen are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

31 (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Law, or by any rule made by the Resident under this Law, all questions which may come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present.

Vote of majority decisive.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

32. The Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer and the Inspector of Schools shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the committee, and to address the committee on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.

33. (1) Every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in some local English or vernacular newspaper, or in such other manner as the Resident may direct.

Resolutions to be recorded and published.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

34. (*1*) Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Law and any rules made under this Law by the Resident as to—

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings;

(*b*) the manner of convening ordinary and special meetings respectively, and of giving notice thereof;

(*c*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(*d*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;

(*e*) the division of duties among the members of the committee;

(*f*) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid under this Law; and

(*g*) all other similar matters.

(*2*) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Resident may direct.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment of secretary.

35. (*1*) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

(*2*) If a person who is an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the committee, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the committee as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(*3*) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to a secretary such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other officers and servants.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Law, and to such rules as the Resident may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees.

37. In the case of a Government official a committee may—

(*1*) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(*2*) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Resident.

Pensions of others.

38. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(*1*) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under a committee constituted under Act IV of 1873 when this Law comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and

(*2*) if empowered in this behalf by the Resident—

(*a*) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force; or

(*b*) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

39. (*1*) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(*2*) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

Mode of executing contracts.

40. (*1*) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(*2*) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contract which he is or they are empowered to enter into under section 39, sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) If a contract to which this section applies is executed otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

Taxation.

Taxes which may be imposed.

41. (*1*) Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Resident under this Law, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Law and in the manner by this Law directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely:—

(*A*) with the previous sanction of the Resident—

(*a*) a tax on buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven-and-

a-half per centum on the annual value of the buildings and lands;

(*b*) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality;

(*c*) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality;

(*d*) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality;

(*e*) a tax on menial and domestic servants;

(*f*) an octroi on animals for slaughter, or goods, or both, brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein; and

(*B*) with the previous sanction of the Resident and of the Governor-General in Council, any other tax.

(*2*) In this section, "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings or lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let:

Provided that, in the case of land which is assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, the annual value shall, if the Resident so directs, be deemed to be double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, but for such release, composition, redemption or assignment, would have been assessable as land-revenue.

Scavenging-tax.

42. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Law, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands by its agents, of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Resident, in the manner by this Law directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Law, a tax, to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit:

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

43. (*1*) Besides the taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections, a committee, with the previous sanction of the Resident, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Law directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works.

(*2*) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purpose.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

44. (*1*) A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

(*2*) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(*3*) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(*4*) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Resident, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon.

(*5*) The Resident, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(*6*) When the Resident sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor-General in Council, he shall submit the same to the Governor-General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor-General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Resident for further consideration.

(*7*) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Resident, or by the Resident and the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(*8*) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(*a*) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;

(*b*) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and

(*c*) no other tax shall come into force less than one month from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(*9*) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Law shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Power to abolish or reduce taxes.

45. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Resident, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

46. (*1*) A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same.

sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the chairman or a vice-chairman, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as the chairman or vice-chairman may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

Constitution of municipal fund.

68. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Law or otherwise;

(b) all fines realized in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Law or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality; and

(c) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under Act IV of 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence.

Application of fund.

69. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions, contributions and payments as are referred to in sections 37 and 38, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Resident to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by those Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Resident may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the watering and lighting of such streets or any of them;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works, in time of famine or scarcity;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees;

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions; and

(k) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

Custody of municipal fund.

70. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or sub-treasury.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Resident may in each case think sufficient.

Investment of same.

71. (1) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Resident, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Management of public institutions.

72. The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Resident.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-establishment.

73. Every committee shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, and the prevention and suppression of nuisances, within the municipality, and for the enforcement of this Law and the rules made thereunder, and of the orders of the committee.

Constitution of establishment.

74. The establishment maintained under section 73 shall, as the committee with the approval of the Resident may direct, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and subject to the final decision of the Resident, direct.

Appointment, punishment and duties of municipal watchmen.

75. If the establishment maintained under section 73 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Resident may make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as may be prescribed with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

76. If the establishment is part of the general police force, the Resident may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

Powers under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

77. In any municipality in which section 34 of Act V of 1861 is in force, every watchman under this Law shall have the powers of a police-officer under that section.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to acquire land for building sites adjoining new streets.

78. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to close streets.

79. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street.

Power to permit temporary occupation of street, &c.

80. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or of any land under its control or management, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

81. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

82. (*1*) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

83. The committee at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

84. (*1*) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(*2*) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings.

85. (*1*) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Law given by the committee within one month after receiving such no-

tice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely :—

(a) free passage or way in front of the building;

(b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(c) ventilation and drainage;

(d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid, when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and constructions.

86. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Law, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and washing places.

87. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

88. The committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of the District Magistrate, beyond the limits of the municipality, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals.

89. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal at any other place for sale within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

90. (1) The committee may by public notice order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed, from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Law without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary

to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

91. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

Inflammable materials.

92. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats, or erecting booths or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

93. (*1*) The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cesspools.

(*2*) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land or building or by the occupier, as the committee may direct; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

94. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally limewashed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons

Other powers of entry on building or land.

95. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation; or

(*c*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Law empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

96. The committee, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Law for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for human consumption, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

98. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands, or of any drains, privies, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land.

(*2*) Such provision may be made in respect of individual buildings or lands, or of buildings or lands generally in any ward or part of the municipality.

(*3*) Nothing in this section or section 42 shall be deemed to preclude the committee from making provision of a different nature for different buildings or lands, or different wards or parts of the municipality, and charging scavenging-tax, at different rates therefor, or from exempting wholly or in part from such tax at its discretion any individual who has made arrangements to its satisfaction for the performance of the duties aforesaid.

(*4*) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

99. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Law, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Law, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

100. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the streets.

Provision of privies, &c.

101. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(*3*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

102. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or rules or to the provisions of this Law, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthorized buildings over drains, &c.

103. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

104. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptable for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

105. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein, which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

106. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Building, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

107. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in unsanitary Condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets.

109. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon, which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger therein, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Power to have building or land cleansed

110. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power in respect of building unfit for habitation.

111. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or

disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health, after prohibition.

113. (*1*) The Resident may, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that, when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used, or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(*2*) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

114 (*1*) The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow; or

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or,

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naptha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(*2*) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(*3*) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(*4*) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(*5*) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

115. (*1*) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(*2*) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power of committee to make rules.

116. (*1*) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses, and the conditions under which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(*b*) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;

(*d*) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family;

for the registration and inspection of such buildings;

for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;

for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;

and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(*e*) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, sarais, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*f*) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;

(g) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(h) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

(i) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and

(j) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Law.

(2) In making any rule under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Resident and published for such time and in such manner as the Resident may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

117. (1) When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Law, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of costs of execution.

118. (1) Where, under this Law, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work, and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner:

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

119. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants, under this Law, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by his Law to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable. X of 1870.

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

120. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 90, 91, 111 or 115 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the District Magistrate; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if in the latter case the District Magistrate is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

121. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

122. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow drain or be put upon any street or public place, or

into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal of filth, &c.

123. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

124. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any public sewer or drain under the control of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

125. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 104, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has been issued, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

126 Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

127. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper lights.

128. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging firearms, &c

129. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants and camels.

130. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along streets.

131. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

132. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets, &c.

133. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street or public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

134. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketting animals and collecting carts.

135. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

136. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, &c.

137. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee under chapter VI.

138. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which

may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues :

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Law, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Law.

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

139. A prosecution for an offence under section 90, section 115 or section 138, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted pending the decision of the appeal; and if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner or District Magistrate.

140. The Commissioner, or the District Magistrate when he is not a member of the committee, may—

(*a*) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress under the direction of a committee or joint committee;

(*b*) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee;

(*c*) by order in writing require any committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for; and

(*d*) record in writing for the consideration of any committee or joint committee any observations he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

Power to suspend action by committee or joint committee.

141. (*1*) The Commissioner or the District Magistrate may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Law, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(*2*) When the Commissioner or the District Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof with a statement of his reasons for making it, if the Magistrate to the Commissioner, if the Commissioner to the Resident, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of District Magistrate in case of emergency.

142. (*1*) In cases of emergency, the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(*2*) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(*3*) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he exercises the powers conferred on him by this section.

Powers of Resident in case of default of committee.

143. (*1*) If at any time it appears to the Resident that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Law or any other law, the Resident may, by order, in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(*2*) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Resident may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to the Magistrate by the committee

(*3*) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Resident, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

Power of Resident to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

144. (*1*) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Law or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Resident may, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the Residency Orders, declare that committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(*2*) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a*) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;

(*b*) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Resident appoints in that behalf; and

(*c*) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

Power of Resident to frame forms and make rules.

145. (1) The Resident may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Law—

(a) as to the appointment of members of a committee;

(b) as to the term of office of members of a committee, and of chairmen who, not being members of a committee at the time of their election, have been elected to the office of chairman or who have been appointed to that office by the Resident;

(c) as to the filling of casual vacancies among elected and appointed members of a committee;

(d) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;

(e) as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Law and for preventing evasion of the same;

(f) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(g) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, or otherwise;

(h) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;

(i) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Resident or his officers, and representations addressed to the Resident, under this Law, shall pass;

(j) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

(k) as to the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality;

(l) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee;

(m) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(n) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Law, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(o) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(p) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;

(q) as to the publication of notices; and,

(r) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Law.

(2) In making rules under clause (e) of sub-section (1), the Resident may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

146. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Suits against committee and its officers.

147. No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, left at its office, and, in the case of an officer, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. I of 1877.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

148. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or by the Government.

Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

149. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Law, the Resident may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment X of 1870.

by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

Procedure for making rules.

150. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 116 or section 145 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in such manner as the Resident may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Prosecutions.

151. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Law, or the rules made under this Law, except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorised by the committee in this behalf.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

152. Nothing in this Law shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Law or the rules made under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Law or the rules made under it:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Recovery of taxes, &c.

153. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

154 The Resident may, by notification, and in such other manner as he may determine, declare his intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

Alteration of limits of municipality.

155 (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 154 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Resident within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Resident shall take the objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Resident has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Resident may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

156. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 155,—

(a) this Law, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Law, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Resident shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in the Government for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Government; and, on the publication of the scheme in the Residency Orders, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in the Government under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Resident to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Government under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

Effect of including local area in municipality.

157. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 155, this Law, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Law and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

Powers exercisable from time to time.

158. All powers conferred by this Law on the Governor-General in Council or on the Resident may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Saving of Act XI of 1879.

159. Nothing in this Law shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. XI of 1879

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

160. Every member of a committee constituted under this Law shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

161 Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Law shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Power to except municipalities from operation of provisions of this Law regarding election.

162. (*1*) If it appears to the Resident that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Law requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a committee be elected are unsuited thereto, the Resident may, by notification, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Resident:

Provided that a notification shall not be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a committee has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

(*2*) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (*1*), the Resident may appoint such of the members of the committee as would otherwise have been elected.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Law or Act IV of 1873.

163. (*1*) The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification, withdraw from the operation of this Law or Act IV of 1873 the area of any municipality constituted under this Law or that Act.

(*2*) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any municipality, this Law or that Act, as the case may be, and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality, the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in the Government, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Government.

(*3*) All property vested in the Government under sub-section (*2*) shall be applied under the orders of the Resident to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Government by that sub section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

Simla, the 5th November, 1886.

No. 4080.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta have paid to the Collector of Stamp Revenue the sum of Rs. 2,141 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on the loan of Rs. 4,28,200 which has been raised by the undermentioned debentures—

	Rs.
Nos. 3519 to 3526 @ Rs. 10,000 each dated 1st April, 1886 ...	80,000
Nos. 3527 to 3545 of Rs. 10,000 each dated 1st June, 1886 .	1,90,000
No. 3546 of Rs. 8,000 dated 1st June, 1886	8,000
No. 3547 of Rs. 200 dated 1st June, 1886	200
Nos. 3548 to 3562 of Rs. 10,000 each dated 1st July, 1886 ...	1,50,000

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from payment of any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 5th November, 1886.

No. 4083.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on a copy of an order passed under Section 26 of Act II of 1886 shall be limited to one anna.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1886.

SPECIAL.

No. 723.—The following Notification by the Foreign Department is republished for information:—

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1885 *F.*

The 1st November, 1886.

On the return to India of the AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by officers and men during their two years' absence from British Territory.

COLONEL SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and the Political officers under his orders have shown skill, judgment, and tenacity in their endeavours to secure the primary objects of the COMMISSION, and the results obtained in other Departments have been highly satisfactory; while the Military Escort, composed of detachments of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 20th Punjab Infantry, have upheld throughout, by discipline, endurance, and good conduct, the credit of Her Majesty's Army.

The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the members of the COMMISSION upon the completion of their trying duty, and welcomes them back to the British Frontier

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 729.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Major J. C. R. Glasgow, Suffolk Regiment, to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, *vice* Major H. A. Cherry, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 21st October, 1886.

No. 730.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. M. Caulfield, Northumberland Fusiliers, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant P. R. Mockler, Warwickshire Regiment, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for duty with his regiment. Dated 13th August, 1886.

No. 731.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant A. F. P. Paxton, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant A. W. Newbold, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Lieutenant A. H. Allenby, York and Lancaster Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant F. D. Behrend, West Riding Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 732.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Wilmer, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, officiating 3rd Grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor R. J. Whitmore, Ordnance Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 733.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis, Bengal S. C., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days. Pension service,—fourteen years and 311 days.

Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, Bengal S. C., 14th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—thirteen years and 88 days.

No. 734.—Lieutenant A. W. Cripps, Leinster Regiment, Wing Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry, on probation, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.), under clause 12, India Army Circulars, 1885.

No. 735.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Webster, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for five months.

Major C. E. Hallet, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain R. C. Maxwell, R.E., (p. a.) for 274 days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 736.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry,—4th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Campbell Hewetson, Madras S. C.,—4th November, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, C.I.E.,—30th October, 1886.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Davie Henry Robertson, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1886.

Major Andrew McCrae Bruce, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1886.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major James Hunt Condon, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather, retired. Dated 19th October, 1886.

No. 737.—NATIVE ARMY—

No. 1, Bengal Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Jáfar Shah, from No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Subadar ;

Quartermaster and Pay-Havildar Solúkhan Singh, from No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Jemadar ;

Havildar Késar Singh, from No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Jemadar.

No. 2, Bengal Mountain Battery.

Havildar Alam Shére, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Jemadar ;

Havildar Emán Ali Sháh, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Jemadar,—

with effect from the 5th November, 1886.

No. 738.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Drill-Havildar Sonú to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shamsúddín, transferred to the Burmah Police, with effect from the 6th October, 1886.

REWARDS.

No. 739.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good

service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified.

From the 16th June, 1886, in room of Colonel Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) FRANCIS BOOTH NORMAN, C.B.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	8th December, 1848.
Lieutenant ...	15th April, 1854.
Brevet Captain ...	18th February, 1861.
Captain	28th June, 1861.
Brevet Major ...	10th November, 1865.
Major	8th December, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	8th December, 1874.
Brevet Colonel ...	22nd November, 1879.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, from 1st May, 1840, to 23rd March, 1855.
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, from 24th March to 13th November, 1855.
Regimental duty, from 14th November, 1855, to 24th April, 1858.
Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, from 25th April, 1858, to 9th April, 1863.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, from 10th April, 1863, to 10th April, 1868
Second-in-Command, 24th Punjab Infantry, from 1st June, 1868, to 7th August, 1879.
Commandant, 24th Punjab Infantry, from 7th August, 1879, to 25th April, 1885.
Commanding Mooltan Brigade, from 25th October, 1880, to 25th February, 1881.
General duty, from 26th April to 10th June, 1885.
Commanding Peshawar District, from 11th June to 28th October, 1885.
Commanding 1st Brigade, Burma Field Force, from 29th October, 1885, to 12th May, 1886.
Commanding Sialkot Brigade, from 13th May, 1886, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—At Ferozepore.—Medal.

North-West Frontier of India, 1863.—Operations in the Umbeyla Pass, storming of the Conical Hill, and destruction of Lálú.—Despatches, G. G. O. 76 of 1864; Medal with clasp.

Bhootan Campaign, 1864-65-66.—Capture of four stockades in Gooroogaon Pass, recapture of Diwangiri, advance on Tongsoo, and capture of Suleeka.—Clasp; Brevet of Major.

Hazara Campaign, 1868.—Clasp.

Afghan War, 1878-79-80.—2nd Bazar Valley Expedition; defence of Jagdalak, and operations against Asmatoolah Khan. March from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Kandahar, 1st September, 1880.—Despatches, G. G. O. 610 of 1879, 177 and 582 of 1880; Medal with clasp, Bronze Star, C.B., Brevet of Colonel.

Burma Campaign, 1885-86.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 30th October and the 5th November, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
The Connaught Rangers	Captain D. J. N. Webb	25th October, 1886.	Jullundur ...	...	
Bombay Staff Corps (2nd Central India Horse).	Lieutenant G. K. Daly ...	21st October, 1886.	Poona ...	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd October and the 5th November, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Thomas Joseph Willans .	Major ..	Royal Engineers	4th July, 1886	Will left	2,760 14 7	...	...
Hibbert Sullivan Parker ...	Surgeon ...	Medical Staff ...	1st August, 1886	Intestate	0 0 6	...	
Charles Lysons* ...	Lieutenant ...	Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	19th April, 1886	Will left	1,182 7 8		5th January, 1887.

* *Next-of-kin.*—General Daniel Lysons, 22 Warwick Square, London, W.
Executors—Lieutenant H. Lysons, V.C., Scottish Rifles, Aldershot, England, and Lieutenant A. C. King, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government fo India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November, 1886.

No. 295.—Captain E. A. Waller, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under Chapter V, Section 50, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 2nd November, 1886.

No. 297.—It is hereby notified that in Railway Despatch No. 85, dated 30th September, 1886, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has accorded sanction to the revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,88,00,000, of the cost of constructing the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

No. 298.—Major F. Firebrace, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, and Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Major-General H F. Hancock, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 299.—Captain H. Clarke, R.E., Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, *vice* Captain E. A. Waller, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

The 3rd November, 1886.

No. 300.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee and Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 301.—Mr. E. C. Elliot, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 302.—Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 303.—Mr. H. T. Wadley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 304.—Captain G. F. Wilson, R E., Assistant to the Director-General of Railways, is placed in charge of that portion of the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, which will remain at Simla

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd November, 1886.

No. 290.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Leppoc Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs in India:

Colonel H. A. Mallock, B.S.C., Deputy Director-General, as Director-General, and Mr. W. R. Brooke, Director, as Deputy Director-General, of Telegraphs.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 280, dated 22nd October, 1886.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November 1886.

No. 589.—Mr. T. Archdale Pope, who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, under Notification No. 840—17-21 S., dated the 8th October 1886, of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1886.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd November 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of October 1886.—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Aurungabad	Hyderabad, Deccan	1st Oct.	Opened.
*Bahawalpur (Viceroy's Camp).	Punjab	28th "	Ditto
Ganeshkhind	Bombay Presdy.	21st "	Closed.
Grant's Buildings, Bombay.	Ditto	1st "	Opened
Kachh	Baluchistan.	16th "	Closed.
Kyanhuyat	Upper Burma	23rd "	Opened.
Kyanktan	Burma	1st "	Ditto.
Landour	N.-W. Provinces.	22nd "	Closed.
Mahableshwar	Bombay Presdy.	1st "	Opened
Matheran	Ditto	1st "	Ditto
Mussooree, Library Bazar.	N.-W. Provinces.	31st "	Closed.
Myinthe	Upper Burma	7th "	Ditto.
Nathiagali	Punjab	20th "	Ditto
Uttarpara	Bengal	5th "	Opened.
	Railway.		
Byadgi	S. M. Ry.	18th Oct	Opened
Gadgiri			
Harihar			
Hatimatur			
Haveri			
Karur			
Kugri			
Kulur			
Kundgol			
Ranebennur			
Saonshi			
Yelogi			

* Closed 1st November 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 28th October 1886.

No. 3846.—Mr. G. S. T Harris, C E., Executive Engineer of the Rewah State, returned from the furlough granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2363 of the 7th July 1885, and took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 12th instant

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled

No. 3855.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Padam Nath, attached to the Bhopal Battalion, is granted twenty-nine days' privilege leave from the 3rd October 1886

The 29th October 1886

No. 3866.—Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, returned from the thirty days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 3210, dated the 30th August 1886 and took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th October 1886

By Order,

F L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 30th October 1886.

No. 2720 G.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2243 G, dated the 4th September 1886, Colonel E. Temple resumed charge of his duties as 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar from Colonel A. Conolly, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1886

No. 2730 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ewaz Ally, attached to the Mandrael Dispensary in Kerowlee, was granted three months' leave on private affairs, in accordance with Section 130 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th August 1886, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Dost Mohomed Khan, of the Government Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

No. 2731 G—Third Class Hospital Assistant Raghu Nath, attached to the Mayo College Hospital at Ajmere, is granted two years' leave without pay on private affairs, in accordance with Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th October 1886, and Second Class Hospital Assistant Mahesh Pershad, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment, is appointed to act for him

The 2nd November 1886.

No. 2742 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant, No 277, Kataroo Ram, returned on the 7th of October 1886, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 2191 G., dated the 28th August 1886

No. 2744 G—Third Class Hospital Assistant Hurdeo Pershad returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 2198 G., dated the 28th August 1886, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th October 1886, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mahesh Pershad, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment. The one month's unexpired portion of leave due to Hurdeo Pershad has been cancelled

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 29th October 1886.

No. 95.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 279, dated 22nd October 1886, Mr B W Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway This cancels that portion of Director General's Notification No. 86, dated 28th September 1886, which relates to Mr. R L Campbell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

No. 96.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Stores Department, is, in the interests of the public service, re-transferred to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway, with effect from such date as he is relieved of his duties as Acting Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

The 1st November 1886.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 273, dated 20th October 1886, Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 98.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is, on return from furlough, posted to the North-Western Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 3rd November 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 27th October 1886 . .	17,26,001	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	5,05,052	22,31,053
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	258	
Ditto ditto Government	289	547
		22,31,600
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,60,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	729	1,60,729
Balance on the evening of the 3rd November 1886 . .		20,70,871
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	15,31,324	
Ditto ditto Government	5,39,547	20,70,871
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	6,61,251	
Ditto ditto Government	...	6,61,251

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th November 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
30	. B 86—55481 .	100	G. H. Davey, Esq., Quilon.
31	. B 93—83356 .	100	T. Ekambara Gramani, Madras.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge, Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 25th October 1886.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated at Nowshera, this 26th day of October 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1394, Private James Hughes.
Age,—21 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark ; Hair, dark brown ; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion or Absence—21st October 1886.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Nowshera.
Date of Enlistment,—18th July 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Armagh, Ireland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Tillysand, Armagh.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals, khaki.
REMARKS,—Supposed to have left with party of time-expired men leaving Peshawar District for Deolali.
Under 4 years' service.

F. J. TODD, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 19th August 1886, treasure consisting of cash valued in the aggregate at R30-1-11, were found accidentally by four cowherd boys, while digging the ground for pebbles with small sticks, in a place said to have been formerly used as a straw yard by the father of one Katike Balayya, in the village site of old Porumamillapalli, in the Cumbum taluq, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool, at his Office, on 3rd March 1887, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. KOUGH,
Acting Collector of Kurnool.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
KURNOOL,
The 21st October 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd November 1886.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 1,15,89,267	a 1	p 1	2,50,29,762	7	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,34,40,495	6	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,88,40,798	5	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,68,507	5	3
Sundries				20,42,251	12	2
RUPEES				8,06,37,984	13	5

ASSETS.				R	a.	p
Government Securities				70,80,019	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,88,035	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				91,81,647	6	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				92,05,952	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,96,85,119	12	8
Balances with other Banks				8,35,268	10	11
Bullion				1,866	3	6
Dead Stock				11,28,014	14	2
Stamps				9,020	9	3
Sundries				7,70,008	15	9
				5,33,84,953	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,91,060	6	7	2,72,53,031	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,61,970	14	3			
RUPEES				8,06,37,984	13	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th November 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 48·4

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے هر کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا حانوتين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ، اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارهٔ آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلين سنکونا دوائي بخار ،

لال سنکونا بارک کي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مين تيار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کی هوئی دوائي بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هی اور سب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين بعد اس بار سے خريد سکتے هين يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگوں کو بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بعد اس بهار پر مل سکتا هی يعنے چار آونس ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کا آسوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين کا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑی بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹين کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه اونس کي ٹين کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ کي ٹين کے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی ،

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1886.

From the 1st November next, the hours up to which Registered letters and Parcels will be received in the General Post Office, and the Town Sub-Offices of Calcutta, will be as follows :—

General Post Office.

Registered letters for Inland Post	5-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	5 "

Town Sub-Offices.

Registered letters	4-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	4-30 "

From the same date, the latest hours of posting for the undermentioned places at the different Town Offices will be as noted below the name of each Office :—

Places to which Mails are despatched.	Names of Town Post Offices.																						
	Alipur.	Amherst Street.	Bagh Bazar.	Ballygunge.	Bara Bazar.	Beadon Square.	Beliaghat.	Bhawanipur.	Bow Bazar.	Cossipore.	Dharamtala.	Fort William.	Garden Reach.	Hatkhola.	Kalighat.	Kidderpore.	Napit Bazar.	Park Street.	Simla.	Wellesley Street.	Writers' Buildings.	Chowringhee.	Watgunge.
	Afternoon.																						
HOWRAH AND SEERPORE.																							
Places in Assam (except those in the Sylhet and Silchar Districts) and stations served by the Northern Bengal Railway, Darjeeling, Rungpur, Bogra, Bauleah, &c., Barrackpore, Ranaghat, Belgoria, Kamarhati, Barnagore, Tollygunge.	12-25	12-40	12-25	12-25	12-50	12-20	12-25	12-30	12-50	11-50	12-50	12-50	11-35	12-35	12	12-35	12-40	12-50	12-25	12-45	12-55	12-55	12-1
Stations served by the East Indian Railway Loop Line; also Bauleah, Howrah, Akra, Contai, Debipur, Diamond Harbonr, Ghateshwar, Kedgeree, Kukrahati, Kulpi, Mysadal, Sahipur, Sorisha, Sutahata, Nazra, Boral, Magrahat, Jaynagar, Mathurapur.	2-30	2-45	2-30	2-30	2-55	2-30	2-30	2-35	2-55	2-5	2-55	2-55	1-40	2-40	2-5	2-40	2-45	2-55	2-35	2-50	3-5	3	2
Burrisal, Jessore and Khoolna Districts, Baraset, Badu, Duttapukur, Deganga, Dum-Dum, Itinda, Rajibpur, Bhangore, Goberdanga, Prithiba, Rajarhar, Tababeria, and places in Busseerhat Sub-Division, Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Behar, Oudh, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces.																							
Stations served by Eastern Bengal State Railway, including Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, Maimensing, Kishnaghur, Furreedpore, Nattore, Pubna, Sylhet, and Cachar. All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line and Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr, on the East Indian Railway Loop Line.	5-15	5-30	5-15	5-15	5-40	5-10	5-15	5-20	5-40	4-40	5-40	5-40	4-25	5-25	4-50	5-25	5-30	5-40	5-15	5-35	6	5-45	5 5
Howrah, Dum-Dum, Behala, Baraset, Badu, Deganga, and Itinda.																							
Cuttack, Midnapore, and Pooree.																							

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Simla, the 26th October 1886.

No. 10339.—Mr. E. deC. Williams, Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Baluchistan, having been granted leave on private affairs for six months, and Mr. J. W Cornwall having been appointed to officiate for him during his absence, they mutually made over and received charge on the 21st October 1886, before noon.

P SHERIDAN,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th November 1886

Billimaria, C. S	Bull, S D. A W	Thomson, C H
Browne, James.	McGonagall, Joseph	Wiseman, T & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Ahmed, H, R	Evezord, Mrs. J. D'Arcy	Mincroff, A. L M
Andrews, Mrs.	Fergus, C B	Monnier, J A.
Baskett, A H S. S.	Forrester, William.	Monro, H T
Basu, S & Co	Fraser, Bernard.	Mullan, H M.
Baxendale, S	Gayton, E H.	Ogilvie, W. A.
Berrill, Charles D	Gell, Mrs	Pollock, John
Biermann, V	Giles, G, M.	Prado, E
Braddon, Capt C. J. S.	Green, James	Protestant, G
Bremmer, Esq	Greenway, E C F.	Reading B
Bole, S L	Greef, R T.	Reid W A M
Booth, P	Henderson J H.	Relphe, Capt. A W.
Bose, P. N.	Cleland	Roberts, H S
Box, Esq	Hill, Mrs Amy.	Rochussey, S. E
Brown S	Hughes, R. J	Scott, J. D
Budd, W H.	Johnson, H M	Sell, Dr E H M
Canty, P T	Keisler, Dr F L	Serra, P
Caws, Capt A	Kelly, Lieut F. H.	Spencer, Mrs C
Chatterton, Jack	Knight, Mr	Staunton, Mrs R S
Clark, R	Lloyd, Chas	St Aubyn G A.
Curry, Miss Annie	Londor, R	Stern, Adalph
Davenhill, W B	Luckman, F & Co.	Stevens, T
Dempsey, Dr W	Mackenzie, Alex	Sugget, Thomas.
Dibblee, F. L.	Magrath, P	Thibaud, P T
D'Silva, T H	Maneckjee, N.	Touzel, C J. C
Dundas P A C	Maseyk, C B.	Travers, R S
Dupins, Mademoiselle C	Nicholls, J	Walker, P C
Easton, Percy H	McCreery, James.	Young, James.
Element, H J	Medland, W	

Registered Letters.

Cowley, Mrs	McKing, J	Rochrussen, E S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st November 1886

Arrakiel, M	Douglas, S R	Owen, M. S
Chatterjee, Jadub Chunder	Galloway, D	Powell, C. W C
Campbell, Lady.	Hart, C H	Rowe, D J
Charter, L	Hogan, A., Lt	Selby, C
Circle Pundit, 24-Pergunnahs	Maseyk, C B.	Thieme, R
	Nicholls, J	Wordsley, Mrs

W MERRETT,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1886

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1886	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	9th Nov	Per P & O Str from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	8th ,,	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	9th ,,	Ditto
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	9th ,,	Ditto
Madras and Colombo .	13th ,,	Per I & O Str. *Chusan*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China . . .	5th ,,	Per French Str *Tibre*
Straits and Hong-Kong	9th ,,	Per Str *Wingsang*
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	10th ,,	Ditto *Sirsa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	10th ,,	Ditto *Coconada.*

N B—The letter box will close at 7 P M precisely; after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M, except on Foreign mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P M and late letters up to 9 P M

W. MERRETT,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, also at Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below —

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts R8

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts R8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates R2-8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates R1-8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates R1-8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol I, Part IV, 4to 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates R1-8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates, R1-8

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates, R1-8.

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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) 8a.

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Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1884, corrected and reduced Each year, R2-8

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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India] R5

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co are distributed by that firm, and the Madras Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
,, Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
,, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Report, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quar. page.*
For one issue	R 15	R10	R 6
,, three issues	,, 40	,,25	,,14
,, six ,,	,, 70	,,40	,,25
,, twelve,,	,,110	,,70	,,45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

A Manual of Reference to the Examinations in Oriental languages, with the latest orders of Government, and specimen papers of the various standards. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. JARRETT. New Edition R4.
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For sale in Rajputana to Officers stationed there.

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To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, R4.

To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. R3. (8*a*.)

Catalogue of Charts issued at the Marine Survey Office, Bombay, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Marine Survey Office, I. G. Dockyard, Bombay.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

From my residence at Oojein, the Government Promissory Note No. 142745, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Luxmebai, Administratrix of Narain Rao Gobind Dhoby, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The note is enfaced for payment of interest from the Indore Treasury.

LUXMEBAI DHOBY,
Oojein, Central India.

NOTICE.

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GOKUL CHANDRA DHAR,
Attorney-at-Law.

7, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
The 3rd November 1886.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Addition to proviso to section 56.

9. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely:—

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act." III of 1877.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

10. (1) The last twenty-two words of the second paragraph of section 58, from "and a certified copy" to "more than one", are repealed.

(2) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(3) After the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village-Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

11. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 17 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

"63A. (1) When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

"(2) An instrument to which sub-section (1) applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 49 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section.

Amendment of section 72.

12. (1) In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)," shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(3) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist, or

"(ii) revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

Limitation of certain suits.

13. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section of this Act, the period of limitation for any suit which may be instituted within two years from the coming into force of this Act, and to which, if this Act had not been passed, section 72 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, would have applied, shall be the period prescribed by that section. XVII of 18 XXIII of 18

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 30th August, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
Memorandum by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 9th September, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 64P., dated 7th October, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

2. We, have, on the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay in Council, defined the expression "standing crops," and so amended section 58 that, while the whole of an instrument will be copied by the Village-Registrar into his register, it will not be incumbent on him to deliver a certified copy of the instrument, or of the copy of it in the register, to the parties except on their application.

3. We have corrected, in section 3, clause (y), a misprint which has been brought to our notice by the Officiating Special Judge.

4. We have added to the Bill a section in the terms of section 19, Act XXII, 1882 in order that persons having claims of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*x*) may not be prejudiced by the application of the special rules of limitation prescribed in section 72 being restricted to suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*).

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st and 28th August, and 4th September, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th August, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi ...	16th September, 1886.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. C. HOPE,

The 19th October, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT,

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd October, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO XXIV OF 1886.

An Act to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886:—

No. 26 of 1886.

A Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Electricity Supply Act, 1887.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "electricity" includes galvanism, magnetism, magneto-electricity and electro-magnetism:

(2) "telegraph", "message", "telegraph line", "post", "telegraph authority" and "local authority" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885: and XIII of 1885

(3) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message or the use of electricity in medical treatment.

Prohibition of supply of electricity without license.

3. Save as provided in this Act, electricity shall not be supplied for a price by any person for any purpose without a license from the Governor-General in Council authorizing the person in that behalf.

Grant and contents of license.

4. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time license any person to supply electricity for any purpose, and in any local area, specified in the license.

(2) The license may prescribe the duties of the licensee and provide for the revocation of the license on his failure to perform any of those duties, and generally may contain such regulations and conditions as the Governor-General in Council thinks expedient.

(3) By a license granted under this section the Governor-General in Council may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained. XIII of 1885.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time amend, add to or cancel any of the regulations and conditions contained in a license, and withdraw any of the powers conferred by a license or impose amended or additional conditions with respect to the exercise of those powers.

Supply of electricity by certain persons without license.

5. (1) Section 3 shall not apply to any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act so far as regards the supply of electricity for that purpose within that area.

(2) If any question arises with respect to the purpose or the local area for or in which electricity was being supplied at that time, it shall be decided by an authority to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

Grant of licenses to those persons.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, the Governor-General in Council may, on the application of any person supplying electricity for any purpose in any local area at the time of the passing of this Act, grant to the person a license for that purpose in that area under the provisions of section 4.

(2) Where a license is granted under sub-section (1), it shall supersede any engagement between the person to whom it is granted and any local authority with respect to the conditions on which electricity may be supplied by that person for the purpose, and in the local area, specified in the license.

Penalty for supplying electricity without license or contravening license.

7. If a person does either of the following things, namely,—

(a) being a person to whom section 3 is applicable, supplies electricity for a price without a license, or,

(b) having a license under this Act, commits or suffers to be committed a breach of any duty prescribed in the license or of any regulation or condition contained therein,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the electricity is supplied or the breach of the duty, regulation or condition continues.

Power to make rules.

8. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make such rules as he thinks expedient for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity, and for preventing telegraph lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

(2) A rule under this section may apply to the appliances and apparatus of a person not having a license under this Act as well as to those of a person having a license thereunder.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the Governor-General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the breach continues.

Procedure for making rules.

9. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall, before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish, in such manner as he deems sufficient, a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor-General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) The publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

(5) Rules under that section may from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Governor-General in Council.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

10. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under section 7 or against a rule under section 8, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by section 7 or a rule under section 8:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE primary object of this Bill is to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules (a) for protecting the public in person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the supply of electricity for lighting, and (b) for preventing telegraph-lines from being injuriously affected by any of those appliances or apparatus.

2. The danger to the public from electric light connections arises from the fact that currents of great strength are used in the production of the light, the currents being powerful enough to cause death to any person, or set fire to any inflammable material, coming in contact with the wires while the currents are passing, that is to say, while the lamps are being used. Protection may be afforded either by placing these wires or connections in such a position that contact with them is impossible, or by so covering them with insulating material that contact with them is innocuous.

Interference with telegraph and telephone signals is caused by obstructive currents being induced in the telegraph and telephone wires when the electric light wires pass within a certain distance of them. The remedy is to arrange that the electric light wires shall be placed sufficiently far off. It is impossible of course to determine what the safe distance is without knowing the strength of the current employed for the electric light, which again varies with the number of lamps in circuit, but the distance can be determined from time to time with reference to the maximum current to be used in any particular local area.

3. A company desiring to supply electricity in any local area for any purpose must, if the company was not supplying it in that area for that purpose at the time of the passing of the Act, obtain a license from the Governor-General in Council. By this license the

Governor-General in Council may impose such regulations and conditions as he thinks expedient, and confer on the licensee, with respect to the placing of appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity, any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Companies which were supplying electricity in any local area for any purpose at the time of the passing of the Act may elect to continue supplying it without a license, and therefore without the obligations which may be imposed, or the privileges which may be conferred, by a license.

The 21st October, 1886.

T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st October, 1886 :—

Preliminary Report on the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1881.

THE Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes in 1881, was referred to a Select Committee and was circulated for opinion, but its further progress was suspended in consequence of a proposal to establish appellate benches in Bengal. That proposal having been abandoned for the present, the opinions on the Bill of 1881 have been examined, and most of the recommendations in them incorporated in the amended copy of the Bill which accompanies this Report.

The few recommendations which have not been adopted have reference to the relation of Courts of Small Causes to District Courts, and will be best considered in connection with the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885. I propose therefore to move at the next meeting of Council that all members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on that Bill who are residents of, or are or have been officially connected with, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces or Assam be added to the Select Committee on the Courts Bill to which this Preliminary Report relates.

2. The following portions of the amended Bill seem to call for remark :—

(*a*) *Section 5.*—A sub-section has been added on the advice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the purpose of removing any doubt there may be as to the competence of a Local Government to appoint a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be a Subordinate Judge, or to appoint a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge temporarily the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the performance of his own duties.

(*b*) *Section 7.*—The powers vested in the High Courts at Fort William and Allahabad by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, section 15, seem to render it unnecessary to provide in this and other sections of the Bill that a District Judge is in all matters connected with the administration of the Courts to act under the control of the High Court, the District Judge being already in those matters under the obligation of obeying any instructions which the High Court may be pleased to issue.

(*c*) *Section 8.*—It has been objected that the provision of the Act of 1871 which requires an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge to discharge "such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the issue of processes and the like functions," is too indefinite, and has in practice resulted in inconvenience and loss to parties. An attempt is made in sub-section (*2*) of section 8 of the revised Bill to define more particularly the powers which an Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge in charge of the office of a District Judge may exercise.

(*d*) *Section 9.*—Objection has been taken by the High Court for the North-Western Provinces to the words "on leave" in section 9 of the Act of 1871, and to the words in the same section which empower the District Judge to transfer cases only to his own Court or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge. The High Court points out that a Subordinate Judge may be absent from his district otherwise than on leave, as, for instance, on deputation to another district, and that, where, as occasionally happens, the Court of a Subordinate Judge is for any tract of country the Court of lowest jurisdiction, it may be convenient to transfer cases from his Court to that of a Munsif. The section has in these respects been amended, and two sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) have been added, the former being supplementary to the amendment of sub-section (*1*), and the latter designed to remove a difficulty which has been felt in the North-Western Provinces.

(*e*) *Section 10.*—The expression of this section, which was inaccurate in the Act of 1871, has been amended in the manner proposed by Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(*f*) *Section 11.*—This section has been modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(*g*) *Section 16.*—A sub-section has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been added to meet the case of officers in the territories referred to in section 11 who dispose of civil business while on tour at any place within the local limits of their jurisdiction.

(*h*) *Section 17.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, a sub-section has been added to the effect that a judicial act shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on a holiday.

(*i*) *Section 18.*—This section has been so drawn as to remove difficulties experienced in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam in the working of the corresponding section of the Act of 1871.

(*j*) *Section 21.*—A sub-section has been added with reference to the cases at 13 B. L. R. 376; 10 B. L. R., App., 30; 19 W. R. 201; and 8 C. L. R. 6.

(*k*) *Section 22.*—Sub-section (*2*) of this section has been re-drawn with advertence to the cases at 18 W. R. (F. B.) 261; 18 W. R. 316; and 19 W. R. 131.

Sub-section (*3*) has been added on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep.

(*l*) *Section 23.*—The case at I. L. R. 7 All. 775 suggests an expansion of this section.

(*m*) *Section 25.*—Sub-section (*1*) will empower the District Judge to transfer appeals from orders of Munsifs, as well as from their decrees, to Subordinate Judges.

Sub-section (*2*) has, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, been so drawn as to enable the District Judge to transfer to any other competent Court under his control an appeal withdrawn from the Court of a Subordinate Judge.

Sub-section (*3*) is suggested by the cases at 16 W. R. 235 and 18 W. R. 292.

(*n*) *Section 26.*—This section has been amended in several particulars. It is proposed, on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Field, that the order of the High Court may be either general or special; on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, that the High Court may authorise a Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of the proceedings mentioned in the section; on the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure should be added to the list of proceedings; and on the suggestion of the same Government and of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Maclean, that several of the proceedings specified in section 26 of the Bill of 1881 should be excluded therefrom.

(*o*) *Section 27.*—On the suggestion of Mr. Justice Prinsep, it is proposed that appeals from orders passed by Subordinate Judges in proceedings mentioned in section 26 shall, when appeals are permitted, lie to the High Court.

(*p*) *Section 34.*—With respect to section 35 of the Bill of 1881, Mr. C. J. Daniell, District Judge of Moradabad, recorded the following remarks :—

"I consider it essential to the efficiency of the ministerial officers of the subordinate Civil Courts in a judgeship that a stream of promotion should be maintained from the lowest to the highest grade of these officials throughout the judgeship. If this is secured, every hard-working man knows that there are several appointments to which he can aspire, the field for his promotion is widened, and he is more encouraged to do his work well than if he had only to look to the rare vacancies in a single munsifi for advancement. On the other hand, the Judge can promote any man from any one of several situations to any other that he may be qualified for in the whole judgeship, and a stimulus is provided to efficient and industrious work which is entirely absent if the Judge can promote no one but the officials of his own office, or if, in order to promote a deserving man in a munsifi, he is obliged to place him over the heads of other men in his own office, without being at the same time able to provide any of his own officials with a step on promotion in any of the munsifis subordinate to him.

"There can, I think, be no doubt that better men are obtainable and better work done in a wide than in a narrow field of work; but this section (35), as it stands, reduces the area over which a subordinate official's career extends within the most confined limits.

* * * * * * * * * *

"In former times, when the subordinate Civil Courts were never inspected, something might be said in favour of allowing Munsifs to nominate and promote the officials of their own Courts; but in these days Munsifs are frequently changed, while Judges are seldom changed, and a judgeship is becoming more and more the unit of judicial administration. It is as well that this should be so, for such a condition is an incentive to a more careful supervision on the part of a Judge over his subordinates, and consequently to better work on the part of all below him This incentive, however, will fail to act if the area of nomination and selection in a judgeship is confined to single munsifis instead of extending to all the Courts in the judgeship."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces expressed concurrence in Mr. Daniell's remarks, as the Government of Bengal did in similar remarks recorded by Mr. Justice Field.

(*q*) *Section 35.*—This section provides for the case of Civil Court amins and the joint process-serving establishments now maintained throughout Bengal and the North-Western Provinces under the superintendence of central nazirs and the control of the District Judge.

(*r*) *Section 38.*—The addition to this section was suggested by Mr. Justice Oldfield.

(*s*) *Section 40.*—This section seems to be required for the purposes of applications under section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure and other proceedings not referred to in sections 623 and 649 of that Code.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd October, 1881.
Calcutta Gazette .	19th and 26th October, and 2nd November, 1881.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th October, 1881
Assam Gazette	5th, 12th and 19th November, 1881.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	26th November, and 3rd and 10th December, 1881.

4. I am of opinion that the Bill as amended should be re-published.

The 19th October, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

No. II.

THE BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1881.

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The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 3-8.)

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 1.] Short title, local extent, commencement and application.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1887.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, except such portions of those territories as for the time being are not subject to the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Courts and except the Jhansi Division; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1887.

(4) Except this section and sections 17, 23, 28, 40 and 41, nothing in this Act applies to Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

VI of 1871. Repeal.

2. (1) The Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, and Act No. XIX of 1877 (*to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes*), section 1, are hereby repealed:

(2) But all appointments, nominations, rules and orders made, jurisdiction and powers conferred, and lists published under the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively made, conferred and published under this Act; and

(3) Any enactment or document referring to the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

[Act VI of 1871, ss. 3 & 4.] Number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges.

3. The Local Government may reduce, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, increase, the number of District Judges and Subordinate Judges now fixed.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 4.] Number of Munsifs.

4. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, alter the number of Munsifs now fixed:

Provided that, except in the case of Munsifs of a grade the salary of which does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, an increase of the number of Munsifs now fixed shall not be made by the Local Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 5.] Vacancies in District or Subordinate Judgeships.

5. (1) Whenever the office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge is vacant by reason of the death, resignation or removal of the Judge or other cause, or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an increase of the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges, the Local Government shall fill up the vacancy or appoint the additional District Judges or Subordinate Judges, as the case may be.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a Local Government from appointing any Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be also a Subordinate Judge, or from appointing a District Judge or Subordinate Judge to discharge, for such period as it thinks fit, in addition to the functions devolving on him as such District Judge or Subordinate Judge, all or any of the functions of another District Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 6.] Vacancies in Munsifships.

6. (1) Whenever the office of Munsif is vacant, or whenever the Local Government increases the number of Munsifs, the High Court shall nominate such person as it thinks fit to be a Munsif, and the Local Government shall appoint him accordingly.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif.

(3) When rules have been made under sub-section (2), a person shall not be nominated under sub-section (1) unless he possesses the qualifications required by the rules.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 7.] Additional Judges.

7. (1) When the business pending before any District Judge requires the aid of Additional Judges for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the High Court, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint such Additional Judges as may be requisite.

(2) Additional Judges so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a District Judge which the District Judge may assign to them, and, in the discharge of those functions, they shall exercise the same powers and be subject to the same control as the District Judge.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 8.] Temporary charge of District Judgeship.

8. (1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of the District Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the Additional Judge; or, if an Additional Judge is not attached to the Court, the senior Subordinate Judge present at the place where the office of the District Judge is situate, shall, without relinquishing his ordinary duties, assume charge of that office, and shall continue in charge thereof until the office is resumed by the District Judge or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

(2) While in charge of the office of the District Judge, the Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, may, subject to any rules which the High Court may make in this behalf, exercise any of the powers of the District

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Constitution of Civil Courts.—Sections 9-17.)
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Section 18.)

Judge with respect to the admission of plaints, applications and appeals, the issue and stay of process before judgment or in execution of a decree or order, and the transfer of suits and other proceedings.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 9.]

Transfer of proceedings on vacation of office of Subordinate Judge.

9. (1) In the event of the death, resignation or removal of a Subordinate Judge, or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, or of his absence from the place at which his Court is held, the District Judge may transfer all or any of the proceedings pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge either to his own Court or to any Court under his control competent to dispose of them.

(2) Proceedings transferred under this section shall be disposed of as if they had been instituted in the Court to which they are so transferred.

XIV of 1882.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, if a suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds fifty rupees is transferred to the Court of a Munsif under this section from the Court of a Subordinate Judge exercising with respect thereto the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, the Court of the Munsif shall not, for the purposes of the suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(4) For the purposes of applications which are not pending in the Court of the Subordinate Judge on the occurrence of an event referred to in sub-section (1), and with respect to which that Court has exclusive jurisdiction, the District Judge may exercise all or any of the jurisdiction of that Court.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 9.]

Temporary charge of Munsifship.

10. (1) A District Judge, on the occurrence within the local limits of his jurisdiction of any vacancy in the office of Munsif, may appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in the office until that person is relieved by a Munsif appointed under section 6 or his appointment is cancelled by the District Judge.

(2) The District Judge shall forthwith report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and the making and cancelling of every such appointment.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 10.]

Power to confer judicial powers on officers in Chutiá Nágpur, Jalpaigori, Darjiling and Assam.

11. (1) The Local Government may invest with the powers of any Court under this Act any officer in the Chutiá Nágpur Division, or in the Jalpaigori or Darjiling Division, or in any part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam except the district of Silhat, or in any other part of the territories to which this Act extends, and to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the official Gazette, declared this section to apply.

(2) Nothing in sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) or sections 30 to 39 (both inclusive) applies to any officer so invested, but all the other provisions of this Act shall apply to him so far as those provisions can be made applicable.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 11.]

Control of Civil Courts.

12. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge shall control all the Civil Courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 12.]

Present Judges to be deemed duly appointed.

13. Appointments of District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs made before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 14.]

Seals of Courts.

14. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 15.

District Judges, Additional Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs to be deemed Civil Courts.

15. Every District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge and Munsif under this Act shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure and of this Act. XIV of 1882.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 16.]

Place of sitting of Courts.

16. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix and alter the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

(2) All such places now fixed shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

(3) Where the place at which a Court under this Act is to be held has not been fixed, the Court may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 17.]

Vacation.

17. (1) Subject to such orders as may be issued by the Governor General in Council, the High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

(3) A judicial act done by a Civil Court on a day specified in the list shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

CHAPTER III.

ORDINARY JURISDICTION.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 18.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction.

18. (1) The Local Government shall fix, and may vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court under this Act.

(2) If the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more Subordinate Judges or to two or more Munsifs, the District Judge may assign to each of them such civil business cognizable by the Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, as he thinks fit.

(3) Where, in the territories mentioned in section 11, the same local jurisdiction is assigned to two or more officers invested with the powers of a Munsif, the officer invested with the powers of a District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate his functions under sub-section (2) to an officer invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge or to one of the officers invested with the powers of a Munsif.

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter III.—Ordinary Jurisdiction.—Sections 19-24.)
(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 25-26.)

(4) A Judge of a Court of Small Causes appointed to be also a Subordinate Judge or Munsif is a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, within the meaning of this section.

(5) The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 19.]

Extent of original jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

19. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits for the time being cognizable by the Civil Courts. XIV of 1882.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 20.]

Extent of jurisdiction of Munsif.

20. The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all like suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 21.] XIV of 1882.

Appeals from District Judges and Additional Judges.

21. (1) Save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a District Judge or Additional Judge shall lie to the High Court.

(2) An appeal shall not lie to the High Court from a decree or order of an Additional Judge in any case in which, if the decree or order had been made by a District Judge, an appeal would not lie to that Court.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 22.] XIV of 1882.

Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

22. (1) Save as otherwise provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or by any other enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a Munsif shall lie to the District Judge.

(2) Save as aforesaid, an appeal from a decree or order of a Subordinate Judge shall lie—

(a) to the District Judge where the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute in the original suit in which or in any proceeding arising out of which the decree or order was made did not exceed five thousand rupees, and

(b) to the High Court in any other case.

(3) Where the function of receiving any appeals which lie to the District Judge under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) has been assigned to an Additional Judge, the appeals may be preferred to the Additional Judge.

(4) The High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, order, by notification in the official Gazette, that appeals lying to the District Judge under sub-section (1) from the decrees and orders of any Munsif shall be preferred to the Court of such Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the notification, and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly.

t VI of 1, s. 24.]

Certain decisions to be according to Native law.

23. (1) Where in any suit or other proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste or any religious usage or institution, the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has by legislative enactment been altered or abolished.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section (1) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 25.]

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

24. (1) A Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try any suit to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of any such suit.

(2) A Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge shall not try an appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

(3) When any such suit, proceeding or appeal as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) comes before any such Munsif, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge or District Judge, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(4) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 188

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

(6) For the purposes of this section the Munsif and Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be immediately subordinate to the District Judge, and the Additional Judge and District Judge to the High Court.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

[Act VI of 1871, ss. 26, 27.]

Power to transfer to Subordinate Judges appeals from Munsifs.

25. (1) A District Judge may transfer to any Subordinate Judge under his control any appeals pending before him from decrees or orders of Munsifs.

(2) The District Judge may withdraw any appeal so transferred, and either hear and dispose of it himself or transfer it for disposal to another competent Court under his control.

(3) Appeals transferred under this section shall be disposed of subject to the rules applicable to like appeals when disposed of by the District Judge.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 27.]

Exercise by Subordinate Judge or Munsif of jurisdiction of District Court in certain proceedings.

26. (1) The High Court may, by general or special order, authorise any Subordinate Judge or Munsif to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to a Subordinate Judge or Munsif under his control, any of the proceedings next hereinafter mentioned or any class of those proceedings specified in the order.

(2) The proceedings referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely :—

(a) proceedings under Bengal Regulation V 1799 (*to limit the Interference of the Zillah*

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Special Jurisdiction.—Sections 27-28.—Chapter V.—Misfeazance.—Sections 29-32.—Chapter VI.—Ministerial Officers.—Sections 33-36.)

and City Courts of Dewanny Adawlut in the Execution of Wills and Administration to the Estates of Persons dying intestate);

(*b*) applications for certificates under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*); and

(*c*) references by Collectors under section 322C of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The District Judge may withdraw any such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, and may either himself dispose of them, or transfer them for disposal to any other competent Court under his control.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 28.] Disposal of proceedings referred to in last foregoing section.

27. (*1*) Proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, under the last foregoing section shall be disposed of by him subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings when disposed of by the District Judge:

Provided that an appeal from an order of a Munsif in any such proceeding shall lie to the District Judge.

(*2*) An appeal from the order of the District Judge on the appeal from the order of the Munsif under this section shall lie to the High Court if a further appeal from the order of the District Judge is allowed by the law for the time being in force.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 29.] Power to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, confer, within such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any Subordinate Judge or Munsif the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts, up to such value not exceeding five hundred rupees in the case of a Subordinate Judge or fifty rupees in the case of a Munsif, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

CHAPTER V.

MISFEAZANCE.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 31.] Suspension or removal of Judges by Local Government.

29. Any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 32.] Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

30. (*1*) The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Subordinate Judge under its control.

(*2*) Whenever the High Court suspends a Subordinate Judge under sub-section (*1*), it shall forthwith report to the Local Government the circumstances of the suspension, and the Local Government shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 33.] Suspension or removal of Munsif by High Court.

31. (*1*) The High Court may appoint a Commission for inquiring into the alleged misconduct of any Munsif.

(*2*) On receiving the report of the result of any such inquiry, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

(*3*) The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) shall apply to inquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

(*4*) The High Court may, previous to the appointment of a Commission under this section, suspend any Munsif pending the result of the inquiry.

(*5*) The High Court may, without appointing any such Commission, remove or suspend any Munsif, or reduce him to a lower grade.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 34.] Suspension of Munsif by District Judge.

32. (*1*) Any District Judge may, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend any Munsif under his control.

(*2*) Whenever a District Judge suspends a Munsif under sub-section (*1*), he shall forthwith report to the High Court the circumstances of the suspension, and the High Court shall make such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 35.] Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of District Judges and Additional Judges.

33. District Judges and Additional Judges shall appoint the ministerial officers of their respective Courts, and, subject only to the control of the Local Government, may remove or suspend those officers or fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 36.] Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

34. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs shall be appointed—

(*a*) in the case of a vacancy not likely to last, and not lasting, longer than one month, by those Courts respectively, and

(*b*) in any other case, by the District Judge.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, by order, remove or suspend or fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of his Court who is guilty of any misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

[New] Appointment and removal of ministerial officers on joint establishments.

35. Ministerial officers ordinarily employed in the service or execution of the processes of more than one Court shall be appointed, and may be removed or suspended, by the Court of highest grade by which they are employed; and any Court by which they are employed may, by order, fine them in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[Act XIX 1871, s. 1.] General powers of District Judge.

36. (*1*) The District Judge may, by order, suspend or remove any ministerial officer to whom section 34 or section 35 appiles,

The Bengal Civil Courts Bill, 1886.
(Chapter VI.—Ministerial Officers.—Sections 37-39.)
(Chapter VII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 40-41.)

and may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any order made under either of those sections by any Court under his control.

(2) The District Judge shall himself be subject to the control of the Local Government in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1).

Saving of penal and other consequences under other laws.

37. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall exempt any officer from any penal or other consequences to which he may be liable under any other law for the time being in force.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 37.]

Transfer of ministerial officers

38. (1) The Local Government may, at the instance of the High Court or of the District Judge, transfer from any Court in the territories under its administration to any other Court in those territories all or any of the ministerial officers of any District Judge, Additional Judge, Subordinate Judge or Munsif.

(2) The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court.

Recovery of fines.

39. Any fine imposed under this Chapter shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered by deduction from the salary of the person fined. [Act VI of 1871, s. 38.]

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Continuance of proceedings of abolished Courts.

40. (1) Where a Court has from any cause ceased to have jurisdiction with respect to any case, any proceeding in relation to that case which, if that Court had not ceased to have jurisdiction, might have been had therein may be had in the Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred. [New.]

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases for which provision is made in section 623 or section 649 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in any other enactment for the time being in force. XIV of 1882.

Powers exercisable from time to time.

41. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45}. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1441 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd OCTOBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thdr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	...	6 13	10 14	21 7	20 1	23 0	...	13 3	.	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 3	...	7 14	9 8	23 9			...	14 4	..	..	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	.	7 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8		9 8	88 0	9 12	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 11	11 6	9 6	9 14	23 10	.	31 0	...	11 0	...	12 10	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar		12 4	10 4	12 12	..	...	36 0	..	12 0	...	14 0	144 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	13 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	.	...	44 0		11 0	.	16 0	340 0	10 8	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	9 8	11 12	32 0	25 0	29 0	10 0	10 4	...	10 8	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan		10 8	12 0	14 0	.	.	38 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	.	12 10	14 11	36 14		40 15	.	12 10	..	...	480 0	9 7	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	.	.	32 0		13 0		10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	13 1	12 15	11 11	14 10	34 14	17 8	36 8	30 9	13 12	..	13 3	320 0	11 4	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd NOVEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been heaviest in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Coorg, and Burma. In Madras, Bengal, Assam, Berar, and Central India, and in a few places in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, there have been slight showers.

The *kharif* harvest continues in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Rajputana, and Hyderabad, and is also in progress in the Central Provinces, where, as in parts of Bombay, the standing crops have been somewhat damaged in places by heavy and untimely rain. In Berar and Central India the crops are progressing well, and prospects are also satisfactory in Madras, Mysore and Coorg.

The rice crop in the Central Provinces is improving under the late rain, and in Bombay, Bengal, Assam, and Burma the condition of the crop is favourable.

Cotton picking continues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Berar, but in the Central Provinces the crop has been injured by excessive rain. In Bombay cotton prospects are generally good.

Rabi operations are in active progress everywhere, and where the sowings have germinated they promise well. In the Central Provinces the rainfall still retards the *rabi* sowings.

The public health is generally satisfactory in all Provinces.

Prices are falling in Mysore and Coorg and in two districts of the Punjab, but are generally steady elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 3rd)		
Bellary . .	Average ·35	Standing crops generally fair; harvest dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool . .	Average ·12	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach; harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·99	Standing crops paddy thriving. Fever in two, slight small-pox in three, and slight cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kistna . .	Average ·47	Standing crops generally good, but in parts slightly damaged by heavy rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. River 7·1 feet over anicut. Slight fever and cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average 1·38	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average 1·37	Standing crops generally good, but want more rain in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield generally above average. Fever and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore . .	Average 4·17	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·47; this week, 1·66.	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar . .	Average 2·30	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever in one, slight small-pox in six, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore . .	4·25	Harvest first crop paddy, yield average. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 3rd)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 1st, 6 feet 11 inches against 7 feet on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting continues. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Tatta 24, 37 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting still continues in some talukas; cotton crops suffering for want of water in Hyderabad taluka; preparations for *rabi* cultivation commenced; mustard and *jámbho* cultivation going on in Tando, Alahyar, Badin and Mars talukas. River at Kotri on 1st, 6 feet 11 inches against 7 feet on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in ten talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 37½, *juari* 40, white rice 20 and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* still continues; *rabi* crops progressing. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 33 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda .	1·17; total 40·45	Fever general. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 28, wheat 20 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Crops healthy; reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 47 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	More or less rain throughout the district; maximum at Baglan, 2·05 and minimum at Malegaon, ·08.	*Rabi* sowings in progress. Some damage done to *bajri* crops in Chandvad, Yeola, Kalvan, Peint, Malegaon, Nándgaon and Baglan. Public health good. Wheat 21¼, *bajri* 36$\frac{29}{40}$ and rice 20$\frac{1}{40}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 27th ultimo; total of week ·03; total to date 99·13, being 28·68 above average.	Abnormal temperature 10° warm on 27th and 28th ultimo, 3° warm from 29th to 31st ultimo, 2° warm on 1st and 5° warm on 2nd instant; vapour in air very excessive; wind normal; lightning on 27th ultimo, thunder on 30th, thunder and lightning on 28th, 29th and 31st ultimo.
Poona . .	Rain in seven talukas, maximum at Khed, 3·12; minimum at Purandhar, ·53; light showers in Junnar taluka and Petha Ambegaon being ·08 and ·32, respectively.	Crops good; reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* in progress in five talukas. In Khed, Sirur, Haveli, Petha Mulshi, and Naval sowings are retarded owing to excessive rain which has done slight injury to *bajri* and rice crops. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 42 and *juari* 60 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	At Shrigonda, 4·08; Newasa, 3·47; Párner, 2·51; Sheogaon, 1·63; Kopargaon, 1·60; Nagar, 1·25; Jámkhed, 1·20; Karjat, ·94; Sangamner, ·78; Ráhuri, ·30; Akola, ·29.	*Kharif* reaping going on, but crops have suffered from excessive rain; *rabi* sowing commenced. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 70 and minimum 42 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . .	Rain in all talukas	*Bajri*, rice and in places *juari* crops have suffered from unnecessary rain. Public health generally good. *Juari* 74½ and *bajri* 52½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . .	Rain at all stations, except Mundargi varying from ·52 in Navalgund to 6·06 in Bankapur.	Early *juari* and cotton crops good; rice crops moderate; sowing of late crops in progress. Cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Kod talukas; slight fever in Hangal, Bankapur, and Mugud Petha. Rice 23 and *juari* 56 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . .	At Karwar, ·21; Coompta, 2·96; Yellapur, 1·58; Haliyál, 4·12; total to date 143·18.	Rice crop good; harvest continues throughout district. Fever in one and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Common rice at Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. Fever prevalent. Crops in fairly good condition. Reaping of *bajri* and *juari* in progress. Wheat 31, *bajri* 29 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain almost everywhere in the Presidency Proper. Crops slightly injured by excessive and untimely rainfall in parts of the Deccan districts and of Tanna and the Panch Mahals. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowing still progressing. Fever in parts of fifteen, cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 3rd)		
Chittagong . .	0·10	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Fever reported from Ramoo, otherwise public health good.
Dacca . . .	0·81	Winter crops being sown; prospects of all crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0·18	Prospects of crops satisfactory; cultivation of cold weather crops going on. Fever rife in some places; public health otherwise good.
Moorshedabad . .	0·52	Weather cooler than last week. Indigo sowings delayed by rain, otherwise prospects of crops excellent. Cholera rather prevalent.
Rungpore . .	0·21	Weather cool. Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan . .	0·83	*Amun* prospects excellent. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress. Slight cholera and fever in Sadr subdivision. Monghyr opium sowings to extent of one anna completed and further sowings retarded owing to extreme moisture and heat.
Purneah . .	*Nil*	Prospects of winter rice good; *rabi* cultivation going on. Public health good.
Patna . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy fair; *rabi* sowings in progress. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy favourable; *rabi* sowings going on. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good. In Sarun the preparation of lands for poppy delayed owing to late heavy rain.
Hazaribagh . .	1·10	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice good; harvesting of earlier sorts of rice commenced; *rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Public health good.
Cuttack .	2·87	Rice crop excellent; *rabi* somewhat damaged by rain. Prices stationary. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd*		
Midnapore . .	0·06	Prospects good; an average harvest seems now secure. Fever very prevalent.
Khoolna . .	0·66	Weather hot. Rain rather insufficient. Prospects fair. Fever common.
Dinagepore . .	General slight rain 0·02.	Prospects of crops very good. Sporadic cholera and cattle-disease prevalent.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	1·79	Prospects good. Fever about Serajgunge.
Gya . .	*Nil*	Rice prospects excellent; *rabi* cultivation contracted; poppy season late. Cholera decreasing.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; *rabi* cultivation commenced. Some cases of cholera reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in all districts, except in those of Behar. Prospects of *amun* rice continue generally favourable; cultivation of cold weather crops is going on, but is retarded in some places in Behar, owing to excessive moisture on the soil. Fever is prevalent in several localities and cholera in some, otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 3rd)		
Benares (Nov. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather cooler and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* still being harvested and *rabi* sowings continue; prospects good. Supplies plentiful and prices somewhat easier. A few cases of cholera and fever, otherwise public health is good.
Ballia („ 1st)	*Nil*	Sky clear. Weather getting cooler. Prospects generally good; *rabi* sowings progressing. Prices unchanged. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and getting cold. *Rabi* sowings in full progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* crops coming up well. Prices unchanged. Supplies ample. Cholera and cattle-disease in two tahsils.
Lucknow („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Hewant* crops nearly ripe; *bajri* is being cut in some places; poppy sowing commenced; wheat has germinated well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever and cholera in certain places reported; slight cattle-disease.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy and close. *Rabi* sowings going on. Isolated cases of cholera reported from tahsil Digbijaiganj. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished; *juari* and *bajri* being cut. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease reported from tahsil Kunda.
Allahabad („ „)	In 3 tahsils from ·20 to ·80 on 31st October.	*Rabi* sowings continue. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Except slight fever, public health very good; no cattle-disease.
Cawnpore („ „)	From ·20 to ·90	Slight damage to crops by hailstorms; *rabi* sowings in progress; opium sown in about half the lands engaged. Prices stationary. Slight cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 1st)	*Nil*	*Dhan* and *bajri* being cut and cotton being picked; gram germinating. Prices stationary. Fever abating; cattle-disease in two villages.
Farakhabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur . . .	.....	No report received.
Bareilly (Nov. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fairly seasonable. *Kharif* doing well. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops nearly harvested; ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Prices falling. General health fair; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Agra („ 1st)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting progressing; *rabi* being sown. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	Only local showers	Weather getting cooler. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Prices slightly fluctuating. Public health good; cattle-disease in one village.
Meerut („ 2nd)	Slight rain	Weather otherwise clear and cold. Cane pressing commenced. Supplies sufficient. Prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in a few districts during week and some hail at Cawnpore, otherwise the weather is seasonable. Harvesting of *kharif* approaching completion; *rabi* sowings have germinated and prospects promise well. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported, though the public health is generally fair; slight cattle-disease in some places.
Punjab—(Nov. 4th)		
Delhi . .	·15	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reapings progressing
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. *Rabi* prospects lessened.
Umballa . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops harvested.
Jullundur . .	*Nil*	Health good Prices slightly falling. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Sialkot . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore	Sadr, ·60; Ferozepore, 1·0.	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops reaped; *rabi* being sown.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Small-pox decreasing Prices of *makki* and barley falling, others stationary. *Kharif* crops good on irrigated lands. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in the Delhi and Ferozepore districts. General health is good, and small-pox is decreasing in the Peshawar district. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowing in progress. Prices falling in the Hissar and Jullundur districts, elsewhere they are stationary
Central Provinces—(Nov 3rd)		
Nagpur	1·51	Weather cloudy. Wheat being sown. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	1·12	Crops injured by rain and *rabi* sowings stopped. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Nov 2nd)	·29	Close of week wet. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices rising slightly.
Seoni	·05	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings impeded. Fever prevalent; small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad		*Rabi* sowings begun. Fever in two tahsils. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur		*Kodo* and gram good; oilseeds and cotton injured by cloudy weather. Severe cholera in places. Exports of linseed, rice and wheat in tahsil Mungeli. *Kharif* harvest commenced; linseed and *tiura* sowings rotted. Fever prevalent in tahsil Seorinarain. *Kharif* harvest begun.
Khandwa	·31	Weather cool and clear. *Kharif* crops much damaged by rain. Slight cholera.
Raipur	2·68	Weather getting clear. *Rain* beneficial to standing crops and *rabi* sowings; rice and *kodo* flowering; wheat sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Oct. 30th)	1·36	Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects unchanged; reaping of rice commenced on uplands, yield 3 to 8 annas Rice exports ceased. Cholera in places; cattle-disease prevalent.
		General Remark.—The recent rain has damaged standing crops in Northern and Western districts and impeded *rabi* sowings, but in Nagpur and Raipur it has been beneficial; linseed and cotton injured in Bilaspur; prospects are unchanged in Sambalpur. Fever in some districts. Prices generally steady.
Lower Burma—(Nov. 3rd)		
Akyab (Oct. 30th)	*Nil*; total rainfall 140·62.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	7·80; total rainfall 100·48.	Seven cases of cholera in town; cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Rangoon	0·41; total rainfall 97·15.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	1·24; total rainfall 157·16.	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospect of crops good.
Tavoy	1·49; total rainfall 215·64.	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospect of crops good; early crops about to be reaped.
Pegu	0·47; total rainfall 116·47.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	1·25; total rainfall 85·72.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	*Nil*	Cholera abating in Paungdè; cattle healthy. Planting over; standing crops doing well.
Toungoo	·09; total rainfall 77·35.	Nine cases of cholera in town; cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two townships of Tharrawaddy; a few cases also in towns of Bassein and Toungoo; abating in Paungdè, otherwise public health good. Relief works in Amherst district proceeding satisfactorily. Cattle healthy. Crops doing well.
Assam—(Nov 3rd)		
Gauhati	·33; during week ending 2nd instant.	Weather seasonable. Cholera very prevalent in Nalbari on north bank, but diminishing in the station; cholera also reported in Barpeta station; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. *Matikalai* sowing still in progress; sowing of mustard commenced; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops generally favourable.
Cachar	·85	Weather cool. Prospects of rice crops good. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chittacks per rupee. Outturn of tea falling off. Blight still to be seen. Health good.
Dibrugarh	2·02	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good; tea season closing rapidly; sowing of mustard continues. Public health indifferent; cholera reported in Sadr subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov 3rd)		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . }	Rainfall general and heavy in parts of the Tumkur district.	Standing crops generally in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health good. Prices slightly fallen throughout the State.
Mercara . .	6·17	Prospects continue good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov 3rd)		
Amraoti .	·37	Weather clear. Crops in good condition; cotton-picking continues; wheat sowing progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	·86	Weather clear. Crops progressing favourably; *rabi* sowings completed.
Hyderabad . .	Average ·14 (total 39·66).	*Rabi* sowings in progress; *kharif* crops continue to be reaped. Cholera prevalent in one taluka in a mild form; fever and ague prevalent throughout the districts. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 17, yellow *juari* 22¾ and *tur* 16 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov 3rd)		
Indore . . .	*Nil* (total 33·95).	Weather clear and cooler.
Morar (Gwalior) .	·63 (total 28·64).	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . .	·20 (total 28·36).	Fever still prevalent. Weather getting cold.
Goona . . .	·02	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	·92	Health good.
Agar . . .	Slight showers	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	1·62	Weather clear. Health and crops good. Late showers have interfered with *rabi* operations.
Nowgong . .	·03 (total 39·91).	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	·25 (total 38·90).	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(Nov. 3rd)		
Abu (Nov. 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fever abating.
Sirohi (Oct. 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good; health good. Crops all cut; *rabi* sowings proceeding. Weather fine, clear and warm.
Marwar („ 13th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Fever almost disappeared; general health good. *Kharif* being still cut; *rabi* sowings in progress. Nights getting cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings still progressing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Pertabgarh („ 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cold.
Meywar („ 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks' and wells' water decreasing. Crops average. Health very fair. Prices stationary. Fine, dry and cold weather set in.
Harowti („ 31st)	Tonk, ·03	Weather colder. *Juari* being harvested. Health good.
Kotah („ 30th)	*Nil*	Health good. Some injury to *kharif* crops by late rain. Weather now clear.
Ajmere (Nov. 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress. Slight fever throughout district. Prices stationary.
Kerowlee (Oct. 30th)	·04	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* cultivation progressing. Slight fever. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Dholepur („ 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices falling. Weather seasonable.
Ulwar (Nov. 2nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Health satisfactory. Prices stationary.
Bikanir (Oct. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Fever in three districts. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Oct. 28th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 29th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair. The cutting of the rice crops has begun in the hills.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 46.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November, 1886.

No. 1842.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1886.

No. 373.—With reference to the Notification of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 925-39-14G., dated the 4th instant, Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E., reverted to his office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the return from furlough of Sir E. C. Buck, KT., Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

MEDICAL.

The 12th November, 1886.

No. 593.—Surgeon S. Little, M.D., Medical Officer, North-Western State Railway, obtained privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May, 1886.

No. 594.—The following arrangements were made for the temporary performance of the medical duties of the North-Western State Railway during the absence on leave of Dr Little:—

Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., held charge from the afternoon of the 18th May to the forenoon of the 9th July, 1886, and again from the forenoon of the 19th July to the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

Surgeon J. R. Adie held charge from the forenoon of the 9th July to the forenoon of the 19th idem, and again from the afternoon of the 23rd to the afternoon of the 31st idem.

PATENTS.

The 11th November, 1886.

No. 1337.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all

reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 36 of 1886.—John Gamgee, of 14 Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in obtaining motive power and in apparatus employed therein.

No. 59 of 1886.—Frederick Burt Campbell Rogers, of No. 4 Leonard Road, Hastings, near Calcutta, Gentleman, for improved apparatus suitable for silk filatures and the like.

No. 176 of 1886.—George Frederick Jewell, of No. 3 Watkin's Lane, Howrah, Ropemaker, for an improved and economical method in the manufacture of belting or bands for the purpose of driving machinery.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1886.

No. 4165.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	5,66,85,355	1,27,72,058	15,52,317	1,43,24,375
Allahabad . .	80,43,840	94,44,690	...	94,44,690
Lahore . . .	91,14,150	94,00,650	..	94,00,650
Bombay . . .	4,59,93,285	1,87,63,883	55,33,532	2,42,97,415
Kurrachee . .	50,05,770	70,22,905	27,700	70,50,605
Madras . . .	1,47,98,880	92 98,085	2,00,000	94,98,085
Calicut . . .	13,85,690	9,00,315	22,500	9,22,815
Rangoon . . .	42,93,645	1,06,38,230	...	1,06,38,230
Total .	14,53,20,615	7,82,40,816	73,36,049	8,55,76,865
Deduct the amount received at Bombay but not paid at Kurrachee				2,00,000
Deduct the amount received at Rangoon, but not paid at Calcutta				50,000
Net Total .				8,53,26,865
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act . .				5,99,93,750
GRAND TOTAL .				14,53,20,615

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th November, 1886.

No. 4167.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from Mr. H. J. Brereton, before noon, on the 27th October, 1886.

No. 4168.—Mr. E. Rule having returned from furlough out of India, resumed charge of the office of Comptroller of India Treasuries from Mr. J. E. Cooke, before noon, on the 1st November, 1886.

Mr. J. E. Cooke having been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Babu Rajani Nath Roy, before noon, on the 2nd November, 1886.

Babu Rajani Nath Roy having been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, assumed charge of that appointment, before noon, on the 2nd November, 1886.

No. 4169.—Mr J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted furlough out of India for five months, made over charge of his duties, after noon, on the 4th November, 1886.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Mr. J. E. O'Conor, received charge of the said appointment, before noon, on the 6th November, 1886.

No. 4170.—Mr. E. W. Kellner, Deputy Comptroller-General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, after noon, on the 25th October, 1886.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th November, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 740.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Ghúlam Húsain Khan, appointed in G. G. O. No. 41 of 1886, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 741.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Malcolm Furlong (Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras S.C.), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Thomas Smith to be Major, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Furlong, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 742.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 743.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the

dates on which they are respectively struck off duty.—

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Rivaz, Bengal S. C., 4th Sikh Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—27 years, 146 days.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Barrow, Bengal S. C., 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—24 years, 240 days.

Captain H. E. Passy, Bombay S. C., Military Account Department, (m. c.) for 182 days. Pension service,—13 years, 95 days.

No. 744.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel G. C. DePrée, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 6 months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Steel, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for 134 days.

Captain M. I. Gibbs, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 99 days.

Surgeon P. deH. Haig (m. c.) for 6 months.

No. 745.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India, under G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, drawing pay under rule I of the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Colonel H. M. Wemyss, C. B., Bengal S. C. Pension service,—37 years, 311 days.

Colonel B. R. Chambers, Bengal S. C. Pension service,—35 years, 284 days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 746.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Alister William Jamieson,—9th November, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 747.—Major John Meredith Douglas Lewes, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th November, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS.

No. 748.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified.—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar Appasawmy, 23rd Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaik Hoossain, Bahadur, deceased,—9th September, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th November, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 44.—The following promotion is made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st October, 1886:—

To be Chief Engineer.

Engineer Bagot Read.

O R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th November, 1886.

No. 305.—Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B A., Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B Sampson, or until further orders.

No. 306.—Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th November, 1886, during the absence of Major F. Firebrace, R E., or until further orders

W S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1887, will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations on Monday, the 28th March, and following days.

M. A. and Prem Chand Roy Chand examinations on Monday, the 7th November, and following days.

B. L., Honours in Law, and L. M. S. examinations on Monday, the 21st February, and following days.

M. B. and M. D. examinations on Monday, the 6th June, and following days.

F. E. examination on Monday, the 20th June, and following days.

L E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 18th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 14th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. M. S. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. B. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 6th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F. E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 6th June.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. E. and B. E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 4th July.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th October 1886.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The following portions of the text books in English are appointed to be read and to be committed to memory for the Entrance Examination, 1888 —

TO BE READ.

Book of Worthies.

Aristides.
Xenophon.
Epaminondas.
Alexander
Scipio Africanus
Julius Cæsar.

Student's Treasury of English Lyrics

After Blenheim.
The Wreck of the Hesperus
Rosabelle.
True Greatness.
To Blossoms
The last of the Flock.
The Girl describes Her Fawn
To Daffodils.
The Popular Field
To-morrow.

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

After Blenheim.
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
Rosabelle.

The following changes in the Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, are published for general information :—

In paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Medicine and Surgery after the words "Medical Jurisprudence" the following words have been inserted :—

"A fee of fifty rupees shall be payable by each candidate for examination in one or more of the above branches."

In paragraph 14 of the Regulations for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Calendar 1886, page 60), the following words have been omitted :—

"To examine, in presence of the Examiners Morbid Products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, demonstrating the results obtained."

After paragraph 8 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery under the head "First Licentiate Medical Examination," the following paragraph has been inserted, to be numbered paragraph 9 :—

"A female student who has passed the Entrance Examination, attended classes, and obtained her certificate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, shall, if recommended by the Principal, be admitted to this Examination on her producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed her nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having attended in a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry."

and the numbering of the succeeding paragraphs has been altered accordingly.

For the present marginal note to the Entrance certificate the following has been substituted : "The certificate of every candidate, who is not a private student, must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate, who appears as a private student, must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools," and the following footnote has been appended to the words "Private student" in the above marginal note. "A student who does not appear from any school, or who has been transferred since the 1st of November next preceding the examination, without the consent of an Inspector, to the school from which he appears, will be treated as a private student."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th November 1886.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT PORTION.	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th October 1886 .	54,100	13,80,587	27,39,800	2,22,12,700	91,83,000	2,57,73,300	2,28,89,900	8,41,79,287	44,37,000	75,09,000	10,07,44,700	11,26,90,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,70,90,087
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1886 .	...	...	500	9,000	2,000	51,000	7,000	69,500	...	1,000	44,000	45,000	...	...	1,14,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1886 . .	...	...	2,500	8,000	15,000	20,000	4,000	49,500	...	...	2,76,500	2,76,500	...	...	3,26,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1886 . .	...	...	2,000	1,14,500	22,500	1,000	5,000	1,45,000	...	36,500	1,22,600	1,59,100	...	...	3,04,100
	54,100	13,80,587	27,44,800	2,23,44,200	92,22,500	2,58,45,300	2,29,05,900	8,44,43,287	44,37,000	75,46,500	10,11,87,800	11,31,71,300	1,33,800	32,200	19,78,34,687
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	16,600	21,000	20,000	1,86,400	95,200	3,39,200	...	47,000	3,45,600	3,92,600	.	...	7,31,800
Balance on 31st October 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,28,200	2,23,23,200	92,02,500	2,56,58,900	2,28,10,700	8,41,04,087	44,37,000	74,99,500	10,08,42,200	11,27,78,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,71,02,887

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Aug 1886 enfaced from India 5,323 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,723 lakhs
" 1st Sept. 1886 to 15th Sept. " " " 10 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 15 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " " 1 " " " . "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "

5,359 lakhs. 4,747 lakhs.
4,747 "

Balance against India . 612 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd November 1886.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th November 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of Receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Port Blair	Aug. 1886	Oct. 5, 1886
2	Central India	Do. ,,	Do. 9, ,,
3	Central Provinces	Do. ,,	Do. 11, ,,
4	Rajputana	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
5	Hyderabad (Imperial) Punjab	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
7	Bombay Military Works Branch	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
9	Coorg Hyderabad (Assigned Districts.) Madras	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
12	Burma	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
13	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	July ,,	Sept. 30, ,,
14	Bengal	Do. ,,	Oct. 2, ,,
15	Assam	Do. ,,	Do. 8, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt
1	Rajputana	Aug. 1886	Oct. 18, 1886
2	Punjab	Do ,,	Do. 20, ,,
3	Military Works Branch	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
4	Bombay Madras	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
6	Burma	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Nov. 1, ,,
8	Bengal	July ,,	Sept. 29, ,,

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt
1	Indo-European	June 1886	Sept. 24, 1886
2	Indian	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
3	General	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,

STATE OUTLAY ON GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt
1	State Railway Stores Branch.	Aug. 1886	Oct. 19, 1886
2	Punjab	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
3	Bombay	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Indian Midland Ry.	Do. ,,	Nov. 1, ,,
6	Madras	July ,,	Sept. 29, ,,
7	Bengal	Do. ,,	Oct. 4, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt
1	Jorhat	Aug. 1886	Oct. 11, 1886
2	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do ,,	Do. 19, ,,
3	Bengal & North-Western Nagpur-Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
5	Punjab Railway Surveys.	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
6	Sindh-Sagar	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
7	Amritsar-Pathankot Wardah Coal	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
9	Bhopal Kaunia-Dhuria Northern Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
12	Madras Railway Surveys Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
14	Eastern Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
15	Assam Railway Surveys Burma Dacca-Mymensing	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
18	Bilaspur-Etawah Umaria Colliery	Do. ,,	Do. 30, ,,
20	Holkar Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepur	Do. ,,	Nov. 1, ,,
23	Nalhatti Dhond and Manmad	July ,,	Sept. 27, ,,
25	Tirhoot	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
26	Bengal Administrative Charges. Bengal Central Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. ,,	Oct. 1, ,,
29	Bengal Provincial Ry. Surveys.	Do. ,,	Do 4, ,,
30	Satlej Bridge Division (Ferozepore).	Do. ,,	Do. 5, ,,
31	Assam Subsidized	Do. ,,	Do. 7, ,,
32	Chirta-Companyganj	Do. ,,	Do. 8, ,,
33	Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. ,,	Do. 9, ,,
34	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. ,,	Do. 14, ,,
35	Indian Midland (Cawnpur-Jhansi Section.) N.-W. P. and Oudh Subsidized. N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl.	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
38	Bolan	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
39	Southern Mahratta	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
40	North Western	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
41	East Indian	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
42	Bellary-Kistna Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Patna-Gya Sindia Sind-Pishin	Do. ,,	Nov. 1, ,,
47	Indian Midland	Do. ,,	Do. 3, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	Aug. 1886	Oct. 11, 1886
2	Kaunia-Dhuria	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
3	Bhopal Northern Bengal	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
5	Wardah Coal	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
6	Eastern Bengal Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Umaria-Colliery	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
9	Burma Dacca-Mymensing	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
11	Nalhatti Tirhoot	July ,,	Sept. 27, ,,
13	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. ,,	Oct. 16, ,,
14	Cawnpore-Achneyra Southern Mahratta	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
16	North-Western	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
17	East Indian	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,

FOREIGN STATES.

RAILWAYS—CAPITAL.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal Joonagadh	Aug. 1886	Oct. 20, 1886

RAILWAYS—REVENUE.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Aug. 1886	Oct. 21, 1886

SIMLA,
The 5th November 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September 1886.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the Publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	No of copies of which edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
					i. In English or other European language.							R a. p			
Hints on Rifle Shooting	English .	Captain W. R. Pratt, Madras Railway Volunteer, Bangalore.	Arts . .	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	The Daily Post and Examiner Press, Richmond F Hayes, Printer and Publisher.	28th July 1886	14 printed pages and 40 diagrams.	Royal 18mo.	1st Edition	100	Printed and lithographed.	1 0 0	Captain W. R. Pratt, Railway Crossing, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Secured—30th July 1886	Directions for target practice.
					ii. In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.										
The Village Officers' Code.	Tamil .	R. Ramalinga Iyer, Pleader.	Law . .	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Hosur Taluk.	The Morning Star Press, P. Krishniya, Printer, R. Ramalinga Iyer, Pleader, Publisher.	21st Aug. 1886	188	Demy octavo	1st Edition	1,000	Printed .	0 14 0	R Ramalinga Iyer, Pleader, District Munsiff's Court, Krishnagiri.	Secured—21st Aug. 1886	Regulations and Acts relating to Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters, for the use of Village Officers in the Madras Presidency.
					iv. In more than one language.										
The Persian Munshi .	English and Persian.	Munshi Mirza Mohamed Ali Sahib Yezdi, Persian Munshi to the Military Secretary to the Mysore Government.	Language .	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	The Firdosi Press, Hafiz Syed Mohamed Sahib, Printer and Publisher.	30th Aug. 1886	138 E. 72 P.	Royal 8vo.	1st Edition	300	Lithographed.	6 0 0	Hafiz Syed Mohamed Sahib, Proprietor, Firdosi Press, Bangalore.	Secured—3rd Sep, 1886	Grammar, with letters and exercises for translation.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
Bangalore, the 15th October 1886.

Revised and annotated.
L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

E. P. MALTBY,
Collector and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station.

H. CLARKE,
for *Assistant to the Resident.*

The 30th October 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,22,49,700 a. 12 p. 4)	2,63,65,337	4	0
Public Deposits at Branches (1,41,15,636 7 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,05,51,771	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,35,252	11	4
Sundries	20,78,112	7	5
RUPEES	8,37,87,138	11	4

ASSETS	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	83,01,981	4	0
Other authorized Investments	54,58,958	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	86,18,216	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	90,39,184	12	11
Bills discounted and purchased	2,07,76,875	15	2
Balances with other Banks	8,45,833	10	1
Bullion	1,872	3	6
Dead Stock	11,26,406	13	5
Stamps	8,544	12	3
Sundries	7,70,030	11	9
	5,49,47,905	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,13,20,952 a. 0 p. 8)	2,88,39,232	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,75,18,280 13 10)			
RUPEES	8,37,87,138	11	4

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th November 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 48·5.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 10th November 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd November 1886	15,31,324	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	5,39,547	20,70,871
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	7,05,252	
Ditto ditto Government	...	7,05,252
		27,76,123
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,60,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,60,000
Balance on the evening of the 10th November 1886		26,16,123
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	21,27,884	
Ditto ditto Government	4,88,239	26,16,123
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	927	
Ditto ditto Government	...	927

R. V RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th November 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
	B 93—51520*	100	M. R. Ry., V. R. Govinda Row Sivaji Mókathai Row Sahib, No. 170, Southern Street, Fort Tanjore.

* Re-enfaced, Calicut.

B. M. D'CRUZ,
Deputy Collector,
In charge Paper Currency.

CALICUT,
The 30th October 1886.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
23	E 26—28426	100	Dr. J. R. Yourdi, Medical Staff, Fort Lahore.
24	E 2—96910*	500	Sheo Gopal and Gunga Ram, Subathu.

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 6th November 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
32	B 93—51520	100	G. R. S. Mukathai Rao Sahib, Tanjore.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 1st November 1886.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th November 1886.

No. 3990.—Captain G. E. Money, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2390, dated 21st June 1886, on the 14th October 1886.

By Order,

J. DAVIES,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1886.

No. 99.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 83, dated 20th September 1886, granting Babu Sheo Dayal, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, furlough—*for* "for one year three months and twenty-five days," *read* "for one year."

The 3rd November 1886.

No. 100.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 28th October 1886, Mr. J. J. Kenoy, Traffic Candidate, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 4th November 1886.

No. 101.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, and subsidiary leave, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, from the 9th September to the 4th October 1886, both days inclusive.

The 5th November 1886.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 277, dated 21st October 1886, Mr. T. Michell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on or about the 14th July last, a treasure consisting of fourteen old silver coins, valued at R13-12, was found in front of the house of one Rame Gounden, at Kolikkuttai, a hamlet of Pannaikkinar, in the Udamalpet taluq.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore, on the 4th April 1887, with a view to the matter being enquired into and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

G. D. LEMAN,
Collector.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th October 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under Section 5, Clause (*a*), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, the Collector of Salem hereby notifies that, in the month of January 1886, a treasure consisting of a pair of gold bangles, worth about R300, was found in one Krishna Reddie's field in the village of Pythemparai, Namakal Taluq.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear before him personally or by agent at Salem, on 1st April 1887.

G. MACWATTERS,
Collector.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th November 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th November 1886.

No. 10877.—Mr. J. W. Barwise, Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, resumed charge of his Office on return from privilege leave on the 1st November, afternoon.

P. SHERIDAN,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1886.

From the 1st November next, the hours up to which Registered letters and Parcels will be received in the General Post Office, and the Town Sub-Offices of Calcutta, will be as follows :—

General Post Office.

Registered letters for Inland Post	5-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	5 "

Town Sub-Offices.

Registered letters	4-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	4-30 "

From the same date, the latest hours of posting for the undermentioned places at the different Town Offices will be as noted below the name of each Office :—

Places to which Mails are despatched.	Names of Town Post Offices.																					
	Alipur.	Amherst Street.	Bagh Bazar.	Ballygunge.	Bara Bazar.	Beadon Square.	Beliaghat.	Bhawanipur.	Bow Bazar.	Cossipore.	Dharamtala.	Fort William.	Garden Reach.	Hatkhola.	Kalighat.	Kidderpore.	Napit Bazar.	Park Street.	Simla.	Wellesley Street.	Writers' Buildings.	Chowringhee.	Watgunge.
	Afternoon.																					
Howrah and Seebpore.																						
Places in Assam (except those in the Sylhet and Silchar Districts) and stations served by the Northern Bengal Railway, Darjeeling, Rungpur, Bogra, Bauleah, &c., Barrackpore, Ranaghat, Belgoria, Kamarhati, Barnagore, Tollygunge.	12-25	12-40	12-25	12-25	12-50	12-20	12-25	12-30	12-50	11-50	12-50	12-50	11-35	12-35	12	12-35	12-40	12-50	12-25	12-45	12-55	12-55	12'1
Stations served by the East Indian Railway Loop Line; also Bauleah, Howrah, Akra, Contal, Debipur, Diamond Harbour, Ghateshwar, Kedgeree, Kukrahati, Kulpi, Mysadal, Sahipur, Sorisha, Sutahata, Nazra, Boral, Magrahat, Jaynagar, Mathurapur.	2-30	2-45	2-30	2-30	2-55	2-30	2-30	2-35	2-55	2-5	2-55	2-55	1-40	2-40	2-5	2-40	2-45	2-55	2-35	2-50	3-5	3	2·
Burrisal, Jessore and Khoolna Districts, Baraset, Badu, Duttapukur, Deganga, Dum-Dum, Itinda, Rajibpur, Bhangore, Goberdanga, Prithiba, Rajarhat, Tababeria, and places in Bussoerhat Sub-Division, Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Behar, Oudh, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces.																							
Stations served by Eastern Bengal State Railway, including Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, Maimensing, Kishnaghur, Furreedpore, Nattore, Pubna, Sylhet, and Cachar. All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line and Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr, on the East Indian Railway Loop Line.	5-15	5-30	5-15	5-15	5-40	5-10	5-15	5-20	5-40	4-40	5-40	5-40	4-25	5-25	4-50	5-25	5-30	5-40	5-15	5-35	6	5-45	15-5
Howrah, Dum-Dum, Behala, Baraset, Badu, Deganga, and Itinda.																							
Cuttack, Midnapore, and Pooree.																							

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th November 1886.

Bull, S. D A. W.
Faley, C. W.
McGonagall, Joseph.
Thomson, C. H.
Wiseman, T. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ahmed, H, R.
Andrews, Mrs.
Baskett A H S. S.
Be sie, Louis.
Biermann, V.
Bole, S L.
Booth, P
Box, Esq
Boyd, Sidney.
Braddon, Capt. C. J. S.
Bremmer, Esq.
Brown, S
Budd, W. H.
Butler, T
Cauty, P. T
Caws, Capt A
Chatterton, Jack.
Clark, R.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W. B.
Debone, P A
Dempsey, Dr W.
D'Silva, T. H.
Dundas, P A C.
Dupins, Madamoiselle
Evezord, Mrs. J. D'Arcy
Fergus, C B
Forrester, William.
Fraser, Bernard.
Gell, Mrs
Green, James.
Greenway, E. C. F.
Greer, R T.
Grosser & Co.
Henderson, J H. Cleland.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Hughes, R. J
Keisler, Dr F L
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Knight, Mr.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P.
"Mary"
McCreery, James.
Mincroff, A. L. M.
C. Ogilvie, W. A.
Pollock, John.
Prado, E
Reading B.
Reid, W A M.
Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Roberts, H. S
Rochussey, S. E.
Sanders, A.
Scott, J. D
Sell, Dr E H. M.
Spencer, Mrs C.
St Aubyn G. A.
Stevens, H.
Stevens, T
Sunget, Thomas.
Thibaud, P. T.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
Walker, P C.
Young, James.

Registered Letters.

McKing, J.
Rochussen, E. S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th November 1886.

Arrakiel, M.
Campbell, Lady.
Charter, I
Downey, Miss.
Gupta, Kamini Kanta
Hart, C H
Hendrickson, Charles.
Kelly, Mrs L.
Nicholls, J.
O Donnell, C. J.
Owen, M. S.
Pasley, Col G J.
Prosser, E. C.
Rowe, D J.
Selby, C.
Set, Khetter Mohan.
Sullivan, D O.
Thieme, R.
Wilson, W M. A.
Wordsley, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Ives, Col. E. R.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom	16th Nov.	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	15th "	Ditto
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	16th "	Ditto
Madras and Colombo	13th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan*
Straits and Hong-Kong	17th "	Per Str. *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Ditto *Rajpootana.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	17th "	Ditto *Medina*
Port Blair and Camorta	18th "	Ditto *Maharani.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely; after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., except on Foreign mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P M. and late letters up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك سٹه بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه انه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهه آنه '

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a timet from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24, The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8, per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

From my residence at Oojein, the Government Promissory Note No. 142745, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Luxmebai, Administratrix of Narain Rao Gobind Dhoby, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The note is enfaced for payment of interest from the Indore Treasury.

LUXMEBAI DHOBY,
Oojein, Central India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	..	13 0	13 14	...	.	23 6	...	...	...	.	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	...	9 8	11 5	25 14	25 11	26 5	...	..	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	8 2	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	30 0	...	...	..	...	243 0	13 0	
	Kistna	7 6	.	13 8	14 11	18 11		26 8	...	...	...	..	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	13 13	21 10	20 14	25 8	...	...	..	..	93 5	11 11	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	11 8	14 2	23 11	26 2	25 8	...	...	..	...	140 0	14 6	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	31 14	28 3	30 2	...	...	...	.	77 13	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	29 14	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 5	23 2		.	..	..	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	22 5	22 10	25 10	...	..	..	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput		...	11 10	13 10		21 2	24 11	...	..	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	..	15 5	17 14	33 11	...	31 2		...	..	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	13 14	15 5	.	30 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 3	..	16 3	18 6		40 10	36 3	...	..	..	..	166 3	13 5	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	.	15 8	16 0	26 10	25 6	34 2	..		...	..	109 6	13 13	
	Madura	9 13	.	14 11	15 10	34 0	29 6	37 3	..	...	..	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	13 2	16 0	.	.		...	...	...	...	70 0	16 8	
	Coimbatore	10 11		13 0	14 0	25 11	25 6	26 3	...	...			97 3	14 2	
	Nilgiris	8 8	..	9 6	11 3	17 11	16 13	18 11	..	..	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 2	...	11 2	14 2	23 11	21 5	27 6	...	...	..	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	..	13 6	16 0		..	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	8 5	.	13 0	13 13	.	...	19 0	.	...		...	155 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	9 8	21 1	7 6	10 13	18 10	14 11	15 0	15 5	15 15	17 11	8 12	60 5	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	.	16 0		.	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 4	22 12	8 4	8 12	20 0	16 0	21 4	.	16 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0		.	13 0	..	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	.	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	.	.	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	..	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colaba (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	.	13 0	...		12 12	.	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 5		7 8	10 8	28 11	21 6	..	14 8	14 5	...	10 8	131 0	12 5	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	24 12	17 14	20 4	.	16 8	...	9 6	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 4	10 14	8 2	9 15	28 1	21 3	..	...	18 2	...	11 3	93 7	10 10	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 12	8 9	9 13	23 15	17 4	16 6		14 15	...	10 2	60 13	11 11	
	Sholápur	13 9	23 3	9 1	10 6	28 0	20 10	...	19 8	15 15	..	12 0	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 2	14 10	7 1	9 12	32 1	27 3	...	...	15 5	...	11 3½	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6		8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	..	..	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	12 8	...	9 8	100 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	.	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	15 10	14 1	18 13	...	14 0	...	10 4	120 0	12 15	

BOM.	Karwar	11 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	10 10	...	16 0	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	8 0		6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	11 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	14 14	18 5	...	13 11	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	15 11	23 10	7 2	8 8	23 8	26 2	...	...	17 8	...	11 0	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	...	..	23 0	38 0	13 0	160 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	17 13¼	28 3¼	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	12 0	28 4¼	32 0	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 0	...	6 8	9 0	20 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	20 0	10 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 5	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	22 8	8 8	19 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	18 0	9 8	13 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	11 0	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	14 0	21 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	..	14 0	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	15 0		16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	26 0	120 0	...a	
	Bankoora	19 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 10b	
	Beerbhoom	22 0	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e	
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	12 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 9	21 4	9 14	16 9	15 0	13 0	...	18 4	19 4	25 0	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	21 4	8 0	14 8	...	...	...		20 0	24 10	21 4	90 0	12 5f	
	Nuddea	15*12	26 5¼	14 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g	
	Khoolna	..	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 12i	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	19 0	120 0	...j	
	Dinagepore	14 0	21 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	....	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 0	35 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	11 8l	
	Bogra	18 12	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	10 8	
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 12	200 0	11 4m	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	15 5	...	...	128 0	...n	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o	
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 12p	
	Backergunge	...	..	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8q	
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 4r	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	75 0	12 0s	
	Noakholly	No return	received.												
	Tipperah	13 5	..	13 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	17 13½	...	9 11	...	11 0t	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d At Contai retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h At Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-5 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-10½ seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-9 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o At Manickgunge and Naraingunge retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
p At Madaripore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1886—*continued*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 8	34 0	11 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	35 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	28 0	9 0	16 8	.	...	...	16 0	23 0	.	24 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	30 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	..	..	28 0	...	13 8	160 0	12 0u	
	Durbhunga	17 0	23 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	28 0	22 0	21 8	25 0	21 0	160 0	11 8v	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	30 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	30 0	..	26 0	26 0	21 0	140 0	12 0w	
	Sarun	18 8	30 0	8 0	20 0	...	..	26 8	16 0	25 8	29 0	25 0	140 0	12 0x	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0		...	...	..	17 0	27 0	23 0	..	11 0y	
	Monghyr	20 0	33 8	13 12	16 14	...	...	...	42 0	26 4	42 0	22 0	126 0	12 1z	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	35 5	15 12	18 4	..	...	...	...	26 8	37 14	21 7	178 0	12 0z1	
	Purneah	20 0	..	16 0	20 0		...	...	...	20 0	..		128 0	10 8z2	
	Maldah	17 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	27 8	...	.	140 0	11 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	16 0	25 0	...	..	..	...	18 0	70 0	21 0	200 0	12 0z3	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	..	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7		11 13	15 12	...	...	...	.	,, 15 12	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	13 0	80 0	10 0z4	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	15 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	..	...	(new) 66 0	...	21 8	40 0	18 0	220 0	9 0	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	16 0	(new) 32 0 / (old) 22 0	...	...	40 0	...	18 0	40 0	18 0	120 0	9 0z5	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	..	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	45 0	.	240 0	10 10z6	
Assam.	Sylhet	10 10	...	10 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 8	
	Cáchár	11 6½	...	8 0	14 4	..	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6½	80 0	11 2	
	Goálpará	20 0	..	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	5 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	..	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	..	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	..	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar		..	8 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	11 0	.	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	..	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 8	160 0	9 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	.	..	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	16 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	..	...	6 0	.	...	...	...	.	...	3 0	64 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5½	32 4	7 8½	12 14½	26 14	21 8	43 0	43 0	26 14	32 4	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	15 6	27 8	24 6	22 0	11 0	26 6	28 11	15 6	110 0	13 2	
	Meerut	18 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	27 8	29 0	29 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	37 0	6 0	10 5	30 0	20 0	...	22 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	13 0	
	Aligarh	19 0	33 0	5 4	10 4	25 0	27 8	..	17 8	32 0	36 0	33 0	140 0	14 8	
	Kumaun	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0		...	20 0	24 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwal	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	..	9 8	30 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	6 14	

N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	18 9	32 2	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	..	135 0	12 2
	Moradabad	19 4	34 0	15 12	16 0	30 0	20 0	...	31 0	25 8	37 0	27 8	125 0	13 8
	Budaun	No return	received.											
	Bareilly	18 12	30 0	6 4	15 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	22 8	24 6	32 12	23 7	112 8	12 8
	Shahjahánpur	22 8	42 8	10 0	19 8	..	..	...	35 0	32 0	35 0	24 8	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	25 0	8 2	16 4	40 0	20 0	...	37 8	22 8	31 4	27 8	100 0	12 8
	Muttra	18 0	27 0	7 8	14 0	28 0	26 0	...	18 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	26 8	6 0	12 0	25 0	23 8		...	26 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	14 0
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 0	6 8	12 12		...	...	20 0	26 0	30 0	24 8	110 0	12 0
	Mainpuri	20 2	26 8	4 8	12 8	..	..	40 0	...	27 4	31 8	29 8	190 0	13 0
	Etawah	19 8	25 8	11 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	34 0	31 8	100 0	12 0
	Etah	19 8	29 0	7 8	14 0	..	21 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	22 11	30 7	8 0	15 0	25 0	19 0	..	...	31 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	11 5
	Lalitpur	24 4	32 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	14 0	160 0	10 8
	Cawnpore	19 12	32 8	10 8	14 8	24 0	21 4	...	32 0	30 0	35 0	29 0	130 0	15 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	24 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...		28 4	...	28 4	160 0	11 0
	Bánda	17 0	23 0	8 0	14 0	27 0	23 0	35 0	25 0	37 0	...	23 0	160 0	11 8
	Allahabad	16 0	27 8	8 0	15 12	22 0	27 0	...	..	30 4	...	20 4	120 0	11 4
	Hamírpur	19 5	24 2	8 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	.	34 8	...	46 0	140 0	12 10
	Jaunpur	No return	received											
	Gorakhpur	18 0	29 11	9 14½	18 0	...	..	30 9½	25 3	28 13	27 0	26 1½	140 0	11 6½
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	28 0	160 0	12 0
	Azamgarh	17 11	25 13	10 5	19 3	..	20 10	35 8	23 10	25 1	29 8	16 10	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	17 0	26 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	37 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	70 0	11 0
	Benares	17 14	25 12	10 5	16 4	19 8	19 0	23 14	22 12	25 8	33 12	25 0	110 0	11 8½
	Gházipur	18 0	27 0½	7 12	16 12	..	21 4	38 10	25 12	26 6½		25 1½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 0	29 8	10 4	15 0	..	..	28 0	16 8	30 2	30 2	25 12	100 0	12 0
	Phulbhit	18 12	38 8	17 8	20 0	.	...	...	...	25 0	...	26 4	153 0	12 0
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	19 6	30 8	16 0	19 6	...	...	42 0	36 0	39 10	...	23 0	190 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	19 0	33 0	9 8	19 8	...	...	35 0	31 0	35 0	32 0	26 8	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 0	38 0	9 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	49 0	22 0	34 0	40 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 12	31 0	6 0	17 0	...	21 0	35 0	32 8	29 0	32 0	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 0	30 0	8 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	30 8	21 0	32 0	39 0	27 8	100 0	11 0
	Bahraich	23 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 6	29 0	7 0	20 8	.	.	40 0	28 0	32 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 0	40 0	8 0	16 0	.	...	...	22 0	36 0	...	28 0	140 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 8	36 8	15 12	19 8	24 8	32 0	32 0	20 0	38 8	46 0	34 8	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	19 0	28 8	10 0	17 0	25 0	16 0	32 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	21 4	38 0	7 0	13 8	...	...	42 0	38 0	33 8	48 0	28 0	160 0	11 8
Punjab.	Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 0
	Rohtak	16 0	25 0	...	11 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	120 0	12 0
	Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	26 0	32 0	145 0	12 0
	Delhi	18 0	27 0		12 0	24 0	20 0	...	19 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	80 0	12 8
	Karnál	19 0	33 0		12 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	12 0
	Umballa	20 0	28 0	.	13 0	32 0	20 0	...	20 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	13 12
	Simla	15 0	19 0	..	8 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	11 0	70 0	9 12
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	..	12 0	.	...	33 0	..	20 0	28 0	14 0	120 0	12 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	30 0	...	11 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	..	100 0	13 8
	Jullundur	21 0	28 0	...	8 0	30 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	110 0	14 0
	Ludhiana	21 0	34 0	...	11 0	34 0	22 0	...	16 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	100 0	14 0

u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
y At Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
z At Jamui and Beguserai retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z2 At Kissengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers.
z4 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z5 At Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 3	..	3 15	6 13	...	15 4	...	...	18 11	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	24 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	38 0	...	..	..	38 0	36 8	..	200 0	12 0	
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	..	35 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 8	
	Tonk	18 0	32 0	8 8	9 8	37 12	...	.	...	37 0	.	...	80 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	22 9	23 14	9 6	11 13	33 2	14 9½		17 11	37 12	36 4	11 12	175 0	10 14	
	Shahpoora	21 4	31 0	9 0	12 0	28 4	22 2	..	..	26 8	35 12		160 0	13 0	
	Dholpur	17 8	24 8	9 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	.	21 6	26 6	...	38 8	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	28 3	*	*	21 14	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	18 13	21 12	7 12	10 4	20 14	21 6	*	14 8	22 11	25 6	31 5	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	28 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0		*	*	44 0	50 0	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	30 0	8 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	*	*	27 0	...	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1437 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd OCTOBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat	Barley	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Maruia or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3		...	11 3	..	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	28 0	22 0		..	22 0	35 0	13 0	180 0	13 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18th November, 1886.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. S. Whiteside, of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th November, 1886.

No. 1946.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, to modify as follows the exemptions made in Home Department Notification No. 1168, dated 23rd July, 1880.—

Clause (3) of the exemptions made by Notification No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879, shall apply to the Punjab, so far as it relates to Military and Naval officers, soldiers, sailors and volunteers serving the Government.

The 19th November, 1886.

No. 1979.—Maung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner 4th Grade, Burma, is reduced to Myôk of the 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st August, 1886.

PATENT.

The 18th November, 1886.

No. 1361.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying

No. 41 of 1886.—Charles Ray Augier, of Umaria (Rewah), Engineer, for an improved machine for the extraction of the juice of the cane.

No. 99 of 1886.—John Brown, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for withering and desiccating the leaves of tea or other plants or materials.

No. 106 of 1886.—Poonnapankum Valoo Moodeliar, late Telegraph Inspector, Madras Railway Company, and Thundalum Colundayeppah Moodeliar, Merasdar, residing Choolay Lunker Paupier Street, No. 38, for a combined water lift and sugar-cane mill, entitled "Three-Thundoyootha Lever."

No. 155 of 1886.—Henry Ffrench Bromhead, of London, England, Gas Engineer, for improvements in gas regulators or governors.

No. 158 of 1886.—Thomas Russell Crampton, of No. 4, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locomotives and other steam engines.

No. 161 of 1886.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, of the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore, for improvements in tents.

No. 171 of 1886.—Michel Martin Bair, of 60, Rue La Boetie, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in electric batteries.

No. 177 of 1886.—Alexander Schanschieff, of Gipsy Hill, in the county of Surrey, England, Electrician, for improvements in galvanic batteries and in the preparation of liquid to be used in such batteries.

No. 180 of 1886.—Alfred John Gasking, of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, England, Leather Salesman, for improvements in bands or chains for the transmission of work.

No 187 of 1886.—Harry Scott Forbes, of 91, Highgate Road, London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in lamps for burning volatile hydrocarbons.

A P MACDONNELL,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 17th November, 1886.

No. 904—115-7 *S.*—Major T. H. Holdich, R E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India Department, is permitted to resume the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 100, dated the 22nd February, 1884, from which he was recalled to duty in July, 1884, with effect from such date as his services can be spared

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th November, 1886.

No. 2132 *G.*—Mr J R FitzGerald, C.S., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th October, 1886.

No. 2134 *G*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C S, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as 1st Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 1st November, 1886.

No. 2136 *G*—The services of Mr C E Housden, Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 31st October, 1886.

The 13th November, 1886.

No. 2167 *G.*—The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 27th October, 1886, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr R I. Bruce, C I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain G. Gaisford, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Political Agent at Thal Chotiali, vacates his appointment.

The 16th November, 1886.

No. 2175 *G*—Lieutenant E. E Robertson, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department by Foreign Department Notification No 689G., dated the 30th March, 1886, resumed charge of his duties as Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, on the 26th October, 1886.

INTERNAL.

The 10th November, 1886.

No. 4005 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend E Chute, of the American Baptist Mission, Palmoor, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad , and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend E. Chute to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 11th November, 1886

No. 4021 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1886 (An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts), with the exception of Sections 3, 4, 20 and 25 and so much of Section 12 as enacts the new Section 475 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to the

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) For "the Local Government," wherever that expression occurs, read "the Resident in Mysore."

(2) In Section 23, for "British India," wherever those words occur, read "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."

The 16th November, 1886.

No. 4060*l*.—In continuation of the Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 126G.P. and 2170l., dated respectively the 28th April, 1881, and 12th June, 1884, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

1. In addition to the Courts constituted for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by existing notifications, there shall be a Court of the Munsiff subordinate to the Court of the Civil Judge, with jurisdiction to try all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed ₹500.

2. The Second Magistrate of the said station for the time being shall be the presiding officer of the Court of the Munsiff.

3. Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Court of the Munsiff shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Civil Judge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th November, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 749.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain Sir R. A. W. Colleton, *Bart.*, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Adjutant, Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Captain T. H. Goldney, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 3rd November, 1886.

No. 750.—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS—

First Class Veterinary-Surgeon J. C. Dwyer, Army Veterinary Department, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, *vice* First Class Veterinary-Surgeon F. Garratt, deceased. Dated 3rd November, 1886.

No. 751.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Bengal S. C., Accountant-General, Military Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, *vice* Major-General O. R. Newmarch, on furlough. Dated 13th November, 1886.

No. 752.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTS BRANCH—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Madras S. C., Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to officiate as Accountant-General, Military Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Collen, appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Dated 13th November, 1886.

No. 753.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 3rd July, 1886 :—

Tirkha Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Súchét Singh, promoted.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 754.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Herbert Edward Boileau, Cheshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—3rd September, 1884.

Lieutenant Hereward Llewelyn Roberts, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—27th October, 1885.

No. 755.—Lieutenant William Clarence Colebrook Leslie, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing Officer, 33rd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 3rd March, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 756.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Mardall, Bengal S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, (p.a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 757.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Major W. H. Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry, 20th Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—23 years, 310 days.

Captain and Brevet-Major J. P. C. Neville, Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Lancers, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—19 years, 343 days.

Captain F. G. Vivian, Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Infantry, Adjutant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—15 years, 319 days.

Lieutenant R. T. Crowther, Bengal S.C., 23rd Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—6 years, 310 days.

No. 758.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Peet, General List, Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Assam, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p.a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of quitting his station.

No. 759.—Captain F. N. Maude, R.E., is granted 61 days' extension of the furlough allowed him in G. G. O. No. 476 of 1886.

No. 760.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel A. F. P. Harcourt, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for 182 days.

Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, Bengal S.C., (p.a.) for 18 days.

Major G. T. Morris, Bengal S.C., (p a.) for six months.

Lieutenant E. E. Couper, Bengal S.C., (p.a.) for 45 days.

Lieutenant H. H. Dobbie, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for four months.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Monteath, M.D., (m.c.) for six months.

Conductor W. Scott, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for two months.

No. 761.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India under G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, drawing pay under rule I of the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—

Colonel G. A. Prendergast, Bengal S.C.—Pension service,—36 years, 133 days.

Colonel R. Worsley, Infantry.—Pension service,—28 years, 48 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 762.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated the 12th October, 1886, page 4958.

"WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

12th October, 1886.

* * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Bannerman, Bombay, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd September, 1886."

"London Gazette" dated the 15th October, 1886, pages 5008 and 5009.

"India Office, 15th October, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Shepherd. Dated 4th August, 1886.

To be Majors.

Captain George Montalt Bellasis. Dated 7th August, 1886.

Captain Edward Baynes Nixon. Dated 21st August, 1886.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick George Pollock. Dated 9th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Kenneth Stewart Davison. Dated 19th August, 1886.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock. Dated 18th May, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck. Dated 1st August, 1886.

Major Herbert Maynard Ramsay. Dated 4th August, 1886.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Charles Peter Costello. Dated 30th June, 1886.

* * * *

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Robert Augustus Carew Hunt. Dated 30th July, 1886."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 763.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Harji Ram to be Woordie-Major, with effect from the 8th April, 1886.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Duffadar Búta Singh, from the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 26th October, 1886.

11th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Kanhái Parshád Dúbé to be Subadar, and Havildar Gaya-din Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Khúman Singh, invalided.

With effect from the 30th October, 1886.

Havildar Issub Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Pirág Ditchit, transferred to the Burmah Police.

With effect from the 7th September, 1886.

20th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Rám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sáwan Singh, invalided.

With effect from the 27th July, 1886.

No. 764.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Bela Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Santa Singh, transferred to the Burmah Police, with effect from the 18th September, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 765.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Young Murray, Cavalry,—30th October, 1886.

Surgeon Francis Joseph Tuohy, M.D., half-pay list,—21st November, 1886.

No. 766.—Major Arthur Benjamin Clare, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th September, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1886.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 19th November, 1886

Corps.	Rank and Names	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps .	Lieut.-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	20th October, 1886.	On board the *Irrawaddy*, near Prome.		
Public Works Department.	Conductor D. Gunning .	30th October, 1886.	Moradnagar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 19th November, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Francis Trotter (a).	Major .	Bengal Staff Corps.	13th July, 1886	Intestate .	5,307 4 1	...	7th Jan., 1887.
Philip Anderson Watson.	Lieutenant.	Bombay Staff Corps.	28th May, 1886	Intestate .	487 1 6	...	7th Jan., 1887.

(a) *Widow*—Mrs. Jessie Trotter.
Address—Villa Bergheim, Heidelberg.

Children—Frances Maggie Wilby.
Frank Wallace Dabiell.
Violet Ada Gertrude.
Everard Graham Stanley

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1886.

No. 4216.

Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1886. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In October		To end of October		Whole year.	
	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	Budget, 1886-87.	Actuals Preliminary 1885-86
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	27	27	8,94	9,08	23,32	23,15
Opium	40	72	5,30	5,16	9,23	8,94
Salt	48	50	3,66	3,57	6,39	6,34
Stamps	18	20	2,13	2,12	3,69	3,66
Excise	35	34	2,52	2,40	4,14	4,15
Provincial Rates	7	7	1,29	1,29	2,91	2,98
Customs	7	7	59	60	1,17	1,20
Assessed Taxes	10	1	72	45	1,34	50
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	17	14	42	43
Registration	2	2	18	19	31	31
Tributes from Native States	3	4	22	23	71	70
Other Civil Revenue	18	20	1,68	1,69	3,20	3,13
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	2,17	2,46	27,40	26,92	56,83	55,49
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	− 32	− 35	− 2,18	− 2,26	− 3,82	− 3,81
Opium	− 4	− 6	− 2,47	− 2,76	− 2,65	− 3,05
Other Civil Expenditure	− 1,54	− 1,73	− 11,51	− 11,80	− 22,45	− 20,99
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	− 1,90	− 2,14	− 16,16	− 16,82	− 28,92	− 27,85
Extraordinary Receipts			...	...	...	+ 2,17
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1,76	+ 27	+ 49	+ 91
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	− 5	− 3	− 15	− 25	− 1	− 33
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 26	+ 46	+ 2,50	+ 2,92	+ 4,07	+ 4,99
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	− 4	− 3	− 42	− 47
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 9	+ 49	+ 54	+ 83	+ 1,13
Military issues	− 1,11	− 1,22	− 7,73	− 8,77	− 12,99	− 14,78
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 40	+ 29	+ 3,05	+ 2,00	− 2,35	+ 4,28
" " Issues	− 56	− 38	− 4,87	− 3,31		− 5,97
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 29	+ 35	+ 2,44	+ 2,40	+ 2,80	+ 4,18
" " " Issues	− 6	− 11	− 73	− 73		− 1,35
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 7	+ 9	+ 1,08	+ 82	− 5,44	+ 1,70
" " Issues	− 44	− 54	− 3,55	− 4,14		− 7,58
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	− 1,09	− 95	− 5,75	− 8,28	− 13,02	− 13,29
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	+ 34	...	− 15	− 6	− 2	− 48
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 10	− 12	− 4	+ 8	...	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Account	− 26	− 26	− 1,84	− 1,13	− 4,55	− 3,34
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at ₹10 per £	− 14	− 73	− 5,16	− 4,31	− 13,33	− 11,16
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	− 13	+ 4	− 33	+ 23	+ 1,23	− 1,50
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	− 9	− 1,07	− 7,52	− 5,19	− 16,67	− 16,31
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	− 91	− 1,70	− 2,03	− 3,37	− 1,78	+ 21
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,63	10,87	12,75	12,54	12,40	12,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,72	9,17	10,72	9,17	10,62	12,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th November, 1886.

No. 4178.—Babu Umacharan Chuckerbutty, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 1st November, 1886.

CODES.

The 19th November, 1886.

No. 4221.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 54.

Section 107.

Insert the following as Rule (f) under this section :—

Except under clause (a) of Section 107, in no case shall a medical certificate of incapacity for service be granted unless the applicant produce a letter from the head of his office or his department, to show that the latter is aware of his intention to appear before the Medical Officer.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th November, 1886.

No. 307.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on the Mandalay-Tounghoo Railway.

No. 308.—Mr. W. R. Foy, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. J. Leonard, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are transferred from Assam to Burma.

The 15th November, 1886.

No. 309.—Messrs. C. H. Wollaston, and A. D. Anthony, Apprentice Engineers, Burma, are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th November, 1886.

No. 310.—Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, having vacated his appointment under Rule III of Public Works Department No. 293, dated 3rd September, 1880, is re-appointed to that post, with effect from the 15th November, 1886.

The 16th November, 1886.

No. 311.—The services of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 312.—The services of Mr. H. L. Tilly, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, and Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 17th November, 1886.

No. 313.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. G. J. Perram, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from Central Provinces to Coorg.

Mr. F. Sharp, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from Coorg to Central Provinces.

No. 314.—Major A. D. McArthur, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st November, 1886.

No. 316.—Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from Rajputana to Burma.

The 18th November, 1886.

No. 317.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 307, dated 13th November, 1886.

No. 318.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.

No. 320.—Mr. W. A. Darling, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th August, 1886.

No. 321.—Mr. R. D. Buck, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from Assam to Burma.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th November, 1886.

No. 590.—Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 128, Chapter X, Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th November.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

No. 1635.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at R10 to the pound

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885 to June 1885.	April 1886 to June 1886.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	23,316,000	6,557,200	6,161,800	...	395,400
II	Opium	9,227,600	2,084,300	2,177,500	93,200	...
III	Salt	6,392,500	1,708,400	1,728,200	19,800	...
IV	Stamps	3,694,400	992,200	968,600	...	23,600
V	Excise	4,134,800	1,023,800	1,058,900	35,100	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,909,100	896,800	873,700	...	23,100
VII	Customs	1,173,200	301,600	316,700	15,100	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,458,100	303,400	203,800	...	99,600
IX	Forest	1,153,300	152,200	177,100	24,900	...
X	Registration	309,800	86,600	80,000	...	6,600
XI	Tributes from Native States	712,000	106,600	106,400	...	200
XII	Interest	630,900	166,300	160,500	...	5,800
XIII	Post Office	1,157,100	283,300	300,500	17,200	...
XIV	Telegraph	564,200	141,600	131,700	...	9,900
XV	Mint	181,100	81,600	42,500	...	39,100
XVI	Law and Justice	576,000	113,700	114,900	1 200	...
XVII	Police	322,200	70,000	76,400	6,400	...
XVIII	Marine	184,800	27,400	32,200	4,800	...
XIX	Education	203,800	42,300	40,200	...	2,100
XX	Medical	55,200	11,100	8,800	...	2,300
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	88,500	8,800	11,600	2,800	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	264,600	34,100	41,200	7,100	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	71,500	11,000	15,000	4,000	...
XXIV	Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	294,500	56,400	60,000	3,600	...
		59,075,200	15,260,700	14,888,200	...	372,500
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	10,841,200	2,469,700	2,879,400	409,700	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,133,500	1,926,800	1,757,200	...	169,600
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest.)	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts.	921,300	173,000	170,100	...	2,900
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.	144,600	22,600	29,400	6,800	...
XXXI	Military Works	188,100	7,700	5,100	...	2,600
XXXII	Civil Works	463,300	105,300	105,700	400	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	744,900	185,000	205,800	20,800	...
	" Non-effective	48,100				
		75,560,200	20,150,800	20,040,900	...	109,900
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	178,900	48,300	58,600	10,300	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	59,600	15,200	20,700	5,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,798,700	20,214,300	20,120,200	...	94,100

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 19th November 1886.

three months of the year 1886-87, as compared with the corresponding period of 1885-86.
sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885 to June 1885.	April 1886 to June 1886.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	207,000	53,000	49,200	...	3,800
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,301,000	289,900	273,200	...	16,700
3	Land Revenue	3,588,000	751,900	773,600	21,700	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,648,400	1,978,700	1,718,300	...	260,400
5	Salt (do. do.)	496,600	101,300	128,400	27,100	...
6	Stamps	84,100	22,500	22,500	...	...
7	Excise	105,800	30,200	21,000	...	9,200
8	Provincial Rates	46,600	20,600	7,100	...	13,500
9	Customs	133,400	32,400	33,000	600	...
10	Assessed Taxes	58,700	2,400	9,300	6,900	...
11	Forest	739,100	145,400	146,800	1,400	...
12	Registration	191,200	45,700	46,500	800	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,822,300	1,022,000	888,700	...	133,300
14	Do. on other Obligations	362,900	68,300	28,100	...	40,200
15	Post Office	1,201,900	281,200	280,200	...	1,000
16	Telegraph	587,600	132,000	125,800	...	6,200
17	Mint	84,500	26,700	18,200	...	8,500
18	General Administration	1,402,000	341,400	318,400	...	23,000
19	Law and Justice	3,467,500	821,000	827,900	6,900	...
20	Police	3,017,900	679,000	721,100	42,100	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	375,600	90,300	113,300	23,000	...
22	Education	1,326,200	268,000	278,200	10,200	...
23	Ecclesiastical	172,400	40,500	38,700	...	1,800
24	Medical	778,500	178,100	179,100	1,000	...
25	Political	645,500	421,900	170,300	...	251,600
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	467,000	136,000	130,700	...	5,300
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	644,800	164,000	171,900	7,900	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,300	800	200	...	600
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	694,800	278,400	170,300	...	108,100
30	Stationery and Printing	427,800	86,500	94,200	7,700	...
31	Exchange	137,700	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	304,000	76,600	74,900	...	1,700
33	Famine Relief	1,000	1,700	100	...	1,600
34	Construction of Protective Railways	500,000	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	111,300	45,700	23,200	...	22,500
36	Reduction of Debt	749,000	...	...	...	...
		30,888,400	8,634,100	7,882,400	...	751,700
37	Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	109,200	28,400	106,500	78,100	...
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	5,569,100	1,126,800	1,358,700	231,900	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	400	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	497,500	23,900	51,900	28,000	...
	Interest	3,400	...	...	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	69,500	6,200	8,900	2,700	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,000	21,200	28,500	7,300	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	611,700	142,900	145,500	2,600	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	740,600	160,200	142,000	...	18,200
44	Military Works	1,152,300	155,400	167,500	12,100	...
45	Civil Works	4,190,900	663,900	667,500	3,600	...
46	Army: Effective	12,449,000	3,859,100	3,052,900	...	806,200
	Do. Non-effective	839,400	273,600	273,800	200	...
		57,241,400	15,095,700	13,886,100	...	1,209,600
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,512,900	3,230,900	3,268,200	37,300	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	4,837,600	1,016,900	1,154,300	137,400	...
		76,591,900	19,343,500	18,308,600	...	1,034,900
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
47	State Railways	2,327,100	1,012,500	818,000	...	194,500
48	Irrigation Works	700,000	158,100	95,500	...	62,600
49	Special Defence Works	235,000	...	30,100	30,100	...
	In England—					
47	State Railways	1,800,000	362,600	492,400	129,800	...
48	Irrigation Works	...	900	600	...	300
49	Special Defence Works	155,000	...	...	...	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,844,200	...	2,900	2,900	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	651,700	114,400	174,100	59,700	...
		10,713,000	1,648,500	1,613,600	...	34,900
	GRAND TOTAL	87,304,900	20,992,000	19,922,200	...	1,069,800

* Includes Interest on Debt Incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1887, will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance, F. A., and B A. examinations on Monday, the 28th March, and following days.

M. A. and Prem Chand Roy Chand examinations on Monday, the 7th November, and following days.

B. L, Honours in Law, and L. M. S examinations on Monday, the 21st February, and following days.

M. B. and M. D. examinations on Monday, the 6th June, and following days.

F. E. examination on Monday, the 20th June, and following days.

L. E. and B. E. examinations on Monday, the 18th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 14th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. M S. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M B examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 6th May.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F. E examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 6th June.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L E. and B E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 4th July.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th October 1886.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following portions of the text books in English are appointed to be read and to be committed to memory for the Entrance Examination, 1888:—

TO BE READ.

Book of Worthies.

Aristides.
Xenophon.
Epaminondas.
Alexander.
Scipio Africanus.
Julius Cæsar.

Student's Treasury of English Lyrics.

After Blenheim
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
Rosabelle.
True Greatness.
To Blossoms
The last of the Flock.
The Girl describes Her Fawn.
To Daffodils
The Poplar Field.
To-morrow.

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

After Blenheim.
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
Rosabelle.

The following changes in the Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, are published for general information:—

In paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Medicine and Surgery after the words "Medical Jurisprudence" the following words have been inserted:—

"A fee of fifty rupees shall be payable by each candidate for examination in one or more of the above branches."

In paragraph 14 of the Regulations for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Calendar 1886, page 60), the following words have been omitted:—

"To examine, in presence of the Examiners Morbid Products chemically and by the aid of the Microscope, demonstrating the results obtained."

After paragraph 8 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery under the head "First Licentiate Medical Examination," the following paragraph has been inserted, to be numbered paragraph 9:—

"A female student who has passed the Entrance Examination, attended classes, and obtained her certificate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College, shall, if recommended by the Principal, be admitted to this Examination on her producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed her nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having attended in a school of medicine recognized by the Syndicate an additional course of lectures in each of the following subjects —

Anatomy.	Botany.
Physiology.	Chemistry."

and the numbering of the succeeding paragraphs has been altered accordingly.

For the present marginal note to the Entrance certificate the following has been substituted: "The certificate of every candidate, who is not a private student, must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate, who appears as a private student, must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools," and the following footnote has been appended to the words "Private student" in the above marginal note. "A student who does not appear from any school, or who has been transferred since the 1st of November next preceding the examination, without the consent of an Inspector, to the school from which he appears, will be treated as a private student."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th November, 1886.

The undermentioned Students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1886 on the result of the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor on the subject of his lectures:—

Asutosh Mukhopadhyay . .	Gold Medal.
Jnanendranath Basu . . .	Silver Medal.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th November, 1886.

The undermentioned Student has been declared entitled to the Peary Chand Mittra Medal for the year 1886, on the result of the B. A. Examination:—

Syamaprasanna Majumdar . Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th November, 1886.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th November, 1886.

No. 2791 *G.*—The following rules are laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General under Section 160, Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure) regarding the travelling and other expenses to be paid to witnesses summoned to attend the British Civil Courts in Rajputana which were established by Foreign Department Notifications No. 286 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, and No. 1333 I., dated the 30th April, 1885:—

I.—Save as hereinafter provided, travelling and other expenses will be allowed on the following scale:—

(*a*) to witnesses of the class of cultivators, laborers, and menials, three annas a day.

(*b*) to witnesses of a better class such as zemindars, traders, pleaders, and persons of corresponding rank, from six annas to two rupees a day as the Court may direct;

(*c*) to witnesses of superior rank, three rupees a day; and

(*d*) the allowances of officers of Government will be regulated by the rules in the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

II.—No expenses, other than travelling charges, will be allowed to legal practitioners practising at the place where the Court which they are summoned to attend is held.

Travelling charges may be allowed to these, witnesses at such rates as the Court considers reasonable and necessary.

III.—Persons other than those mentioned in the last preceding rule, residing within a distance of three miles from the Court-house, will be allowed their expenses at half the rates prescribed in Rule I.

IV.—If a witness demand any sum in excess of what has been paid to him, such sum will be allowed if he satisfy the Court that he has actually and necessarily incurred the additional expense.

V.—If a witness be detained for a longer period than one day, the expenses of his detention will be allowed at such rate, not exceeding that payable under Rule I, as may seem to the Court to be reasonable and proper.

VI.—The Court may on consideration of the merits of any case, for reasons stated in writing, allow expenses on a higher scale than that prescribed in the foregoing rules.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 13th November, 1886.

No. 1293-327.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th November, 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. R. C. COLVIN,

for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

Simla, the 9th November, 1886.

No. 8.—Captain F. N. Maude, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as required by Public Works Department Code, II, 14, on 3rd November, 1886.

G. E. L. S. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th November, 1886.

No. 103.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 17th November, 1886.

No. 104.—Mr. G. Cowper, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted an extension of nine months in continuation of the furlough previously granted.

The 19th November, 1886.

No. 105.—Mr. F. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional examination, on the 25th of September, 1886, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11.

No. 106.—Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Ferozepore Bridge Works to the North-Western Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
22	D 17—96199	50	The Magistrate of Naini Tal.
	D 20—20925	100	
	,, —58329	100	
	,, —64588	100	
23	D 20—70590	100	Hafiz Azizuddin, Meerut.
24	D 17—90263	50	Ahmed Ali, Pleader.
	,, —98834	50	

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th November, 1886.

Burma Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1886-87.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W4	Q 6—12567	100	Shaik Hmah, Rangoon.
	,, —12568	100	
	,, —12569	100	
	,, —12570	100	
	,, —12571	100	
	,, —12572	100	
	,, —12573	100	
	,, —12574	100	
	,, —12575	100	
	,, —12576	100	
	,, —12577	100	
	,, —12578	100	
	,, —12579	100	
	,, —12580	100	
	,, —12581	100	
	,, —12582	100	
	,, —12583	100	
	,, —12584	100	
	,, —12585	100	
	,, —12586	100	

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,
The 12th November, 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th November, 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th November, 1886 .	21,27,884	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	4,88,239	26,16,123
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	575	
Ditto ditto Government	...	575
		26,16,698
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,20,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	1,117	2,21,117
Balance on the evening of the 17th November, 1886 . .		23,95,581
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	19,20,396	
Ditto ditto Government	4,75,185	23,95,581
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	1,60,547	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,60,547

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th November, 1886.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time,

from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئنائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R5-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلين سنکونا دوائي بخار ،

لال سنکونا بارک کي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مين تيار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هی اور سيب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس آار سے خريد سکتے هين يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهار پر مل سکتا هی يعنے چار آونس ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کا آسوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين کا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹين کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه اونس کي ٹين کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ کي ٹين کے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی ،

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November, 1886.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 95,47,957	a. 13	p. 3	2,24,30,290	2	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,28,82,332	5	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,19,02,147	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,42,704	7	8
Sundries				21,01,685	5	11
RUPEES				8,11,33,492	5	6

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				89,53,613	4	0
Other authorized Investments				53,82,231	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				76,45,100	12	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				93,42,170	2	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,08,44,237	9	9
Balances with other Banks				8,08,583	1	6
Bullion				1,690	2	6
Dead Stock				11,25,244	15	6
Stamps				8,198	5	3
Sundries				7,70,041	10	3
				5,48,81,111	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,00,76,217	13	10	2,62,52,380	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,61,76,162	15	2			
RUPEES				8,11,33,492	5	6

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th November, 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 46·2.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1886.

From the 1st November next, the hours up to which Registered letters and Parcels will be received in the General Post Office, and the Town Sub-Offices of Calcutta, will be as follows :—

General Post Office.

Registered letters for Inland Post	5-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	5 "

Town Sub-Offices.

Registered letters	4-30 P.M.
Parcels of all descriptions	4-30 "

From the same date, the latest hours of posting for the undermentioned places at the different Town Offices will be as noted below the name of each Office :—

Places to which Mails are despatched.	Names of Town Post Offices.																						
	Allipur.	Amherst Street.	Bagh Bazar.	Ballygunge.	Bara Bazar.	Beadon Square.	Beliaghat.	Bhawanipur.	Bow Bazar.	Cossipore.	Dharamtala.	Fort William.	Garden Reach.	Hatkhola.	Kalighat.	Kidderpore.	Napit Bazar.	Park Street.	Simla.	Wellesley Street.	Writers' Buildings.	Chowringhee.	Watgunge.
	Afternoon.																						
Howrah and Seebpore.																							
Places in Assam (except those in the Sylhet and Silchar Districts) and stations served by the Northern Bengal Railway, Darjeeling, Rungpur, Bogra Bauleah, &c., Barrackpore, Ranaghat, Belgoria, Kamarhati, Barnagore, Tollygunge	12-25	12-40	12-25	12-25	12-50	12-20	12-25	12-30	12-50	1-50	12-50	12-50	11-35	12-35	12	12 35	12-40	12-50	12-25	12-45	12-55	12-55	12
Stations served by the East Indian Railway Loop Line; also Bauleah, Howrah, Akra, Contai, Dehipur, Diamond Harbour, Ghateshwar, Kedgeree, Kukrahati, Kulpi, Mysadal, Sahipur, Sorisha, Sutahata, Nazra, Boral, Magrahat, Jaynagar, Mathurapur.	2-30	2-45	2-30	2-30	2-55	2-30	2-30	2 35	2-55	2 5	2-55	2-55	1-40	2-40	2-5	2-40	2-45	2-55	2-35	2-50	3-5	3	2
Burrisal, Jessore and Khoolna Districts, Barasct, Badu, Duttapukur, Deganga, Dum-Dum, Itinda, Rajibpur, Bhangore, Goberdanga, Prithiba, Rajarhat, Tababeria, and places in Busseerhat Sub-Division, Bombay, Madras, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Behar, Oudh, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces																							
Stations served by Eastern Bengal State Railway, including Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, Mahmensing, Kishnaghur, Furreedpore, Nattore, Pubna, Sylhet, and Cachar. All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line and Jamalpur, Bhagalpur, and Monghyr, on the East Indian Railway Loop Line.	5-15	5-30	5-15	5-15	5-40	5-10	5-15	5-20	5-40	4-40	5-40	5-40	4-25	5-25	4-50	5-25	5-30	5-40	5-15	5-35	6	5-45	5-6
Howrah, Dum Dum, Behala, Barasct, Badu, Deganga, and Itinda																							
Cuttack, Midnapore, and Pooree.																							

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th November, 1886.

Allen, C & Co
Borton, W H & Co.
Bull, S. D A. W
Callis, T W
Dixie, Mrs G.
Foley, C. W
Thomson, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, Mrs.
Bamber, Mrs
Baxendale, S.
Biermann, V.
Bole, S L
Boorkies, Mrs. L.
Booth, P
Box, Esq
Boyd, Sidney.
Braddon, Capt C. J S
Bremmer, Esq.
Brown, S
Budd, W H.
Cauty, P T
Caws, Capt A.
Cowen, J B.
Clark, R.
Clegg, Fred.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W B.
Darrs, John
Dibone, P A.
Dickerson, Mrs. M.
D'Silva, T. H
Dundas, P A C.
Forrester, William.
Fort, James
Fraser, Bernard.
Gell, Mrs
Giles, G M
Goyton, E H.
Green, James.
Greenway, E C. F.
Greer, R T.
Grosser & Co.
Gustore, Esq.
Hall, F
Henderson, J H.
Cleland,
Hill, Mrs. Amy
Hoffmann, Miss M.
Hughes, R. J
Keisler, Dr F L
Kelly, Lieut F H.
Knight, Mr
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P.
Mincroft, A. L. M.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Oakely, G C.
Pollock, John.
Prado, E
Reading B.
Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Roberts, H. S.
Rochussen, S. E.
Sanders, A
Selmes, F W.
Scott, J D.
Sell, Dr E H. M.
Seedew, R
Shuldham, J. E.
Sibaldi, E
St Aubyn G. A.
Stevens, H.
Stevens, T
Sugget, Thomas.
Thibaud, P. T
Touzel, C J. C.
Travers, R S.
Walker, P. C.

Registered Letters.

Chambers & Co, E.
LeMesurier, H.
McKing, J.
Perry, A N
Rochussen, E. S.
Shaw, Miss M.
W. M. & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th November, 1886.

Arrakiel, M.
Campbell, Lady.
Chakrabaty, C. C.
Demout, F.
Downey, Miss.
Ewing, C.
Gupta, Kamini Kanta
Hart, C H.
Kelly, Mrs L.
Nicholls, J.
O'Donnell, C. J.
Pasley, Col G J.
Prosser E C
Sett, Khetter Mohan.
Smith, D B.
Stevenson, Mrs.
Stuart, Mrs E C.
Sullivan, D O.
Thieme, R
Wilson, W M A.
Wordsley, Mrs.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	23rd Nov.	Per P. & O Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	22nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	23rd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	27th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Ballaarat.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	26th "	Per Str. *Tasang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Ditto *Arcot.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	24th "	Ditto *Busheer*
Port Blair *vid* Rangoon	24th "	Ditto *Arcot.*

N.B—The letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely; after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M, except on Foreign mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P M, and late letters up to 9 P.M.

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Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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	R	a	p	R	a	p		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subscriptions .	7,026	14	9	7,178	9	9	Annuity . . .	938	0	0	1,120	5	3
Entrance Fees . .	27	0	0	29	0	0	Establishment . .	331	8	0	331	8	0
Interest . . .	.			3,580	0	0	Miscellaneous . .	218	7	9	200	9	5
Miscellaneous . .	0	4	3	1	9	0	Government of India for Deposit . .	7,112	2	9	11,882	8	10
Deposits . . .	67	7	0	1,074	4	0	Deposits . . .	48	2	0	58	2	3
Government of India—Amount withdrawn .	1,876	0	0	1,593	0	0	Valuation of Assets and Liabilities . .	333	5	6	. .		
Opening Cash Balance .	359	8	6	375	8	6	Closing Cash Balance .	375	8	6	238	13	6
TOTAL R .	9,357	2	6	13,831	15	3	TOTAL R .	9,357	2	6	13,831	15	3

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GOBIND CHUNDER SEAL,
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RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH,
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THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 15th November, 1886

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEKS ENDING 10th AND 17th NOVEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Burma and in a few districts in Bengal and the Central Provinces, there has been no rain in the country during the fortnight ending the 17th instant. No report has been received from Burma for the second week.

The *kharif* harvest continues in active progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Hyderabad, and has been completed in most places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bombay and Hyderabad the crop has suffered slightly from excessive rain, but on the whole the harvest promises well everywhere. In Madras the harvest outturn is average and the general prospects good, and in Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are reported to be in good condition. In Berar and Central India the agricultural outlook is satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and in Burma has done well. In Bengal the *aman* promises an excellent outturn. In Assam the crop prospects are good.

Cotton-picking continues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar. In Bombay the crop has been injured in some places by too much rain.

Poppy sowing has commenced in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sowings for the *rabi* are now well advanced throughout the country, and prospects are generally very satisfactory everywhere.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces, except in Bengal where fever is prevalent and in Ajmir where cholera has appeared.

Prices have fallen in Mysore and Coorg, and are rising in three districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they remain generally steady.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th NOVEMBER 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 10th)		
Bellary . . .	(Average) ·05 .	Standing crops generally fair, but paddy in parts of one taluk withering. Harvest dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others Cattle-disease in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·23 .	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . . .	Average last week since revised 1·27; this week ·29	Standing crops paddy thriving. Slight smallpox in three, and fever and cattle-disease in two taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	(Average) ·53 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest dry grains, outturn about average. River 3·95 feet over Anicut. Slight fever and slight cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	(Average) 4·74 .	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore . .	(Average) 1·63 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Smallpox in one and fever in two taluks.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised 4·36; this week 7·30.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised 2·82; this week 2·01	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar . . .	(Average) 2·35 .	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight smallpox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	4·12 .	Planting of second crop paddy over. Smallpox and fever in parts *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 10th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red-rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting still continues in some talukas. Cotton crops injured by worms in Sakrand taluka. Preparations for *rabi* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 37½, *jowari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* in progress. *Rabi* crops healthy. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee each.
Surat	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Bulsar and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being cut and *rabi* sowings in progress. Public health good. Wheat 31⅜, *bajri* 36$\frac{24}{40}$, and rice 20$\frac{33}{40}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature fell from 4° warm on 3rd to 1° cool on 8th, and then rose to *nil* on 9th. Vapour in air excessive on 3rd and 4th afterwards normal. Wind normal.
Poona . . .	*Nil*	Crops good. Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* in progress in 6 talukas. Reaping and sowing in Indapur and Junnar completed. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 61 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* in progress. Sowing of *rabi* deferred in Shrigonda and Jamkhed owing to damp. Public health good. *Bajri* average 50 and *jowari* 70 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	Barsi . . ·46 Sadha . . ·12 Sangola . . ·10	Reaping of *kharif* crops in progress. *Rabi* crops on the whole doing well. Cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 73 and *bajri* 51 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	Slight rain at 3 stations, *viz.*, Kod and Karajgi ·10 and Musjid ·12	Rice crops being reaped. Early *jowar* good. Sowing of late crops in progress. Slight cattle-disease in Kod and Kalghatgi. Fever in Bankapur, Hangal, Kod and Kalghatgi. Rice 23 and *jowari* 55 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	*Nil*	Land winds set in. Rice, betel-nut and cardamom crops good. Rice harvest continues above Ghat. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Public health good. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot. General health fair. Harvesting of *bajri* completed in some parts and in others progressing. Sowing of wheat in progress. Wheat 30 *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 38 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts only. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings still going on everywhere. Crops slightly injured by insects and blight in parts of Ratnagiri and Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Satara. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen and ten districts respectively, and smallpox in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Nov. 9th)		
Chittagong . .	0·02	Weather unsettled. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Sowing of winter crops going on. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory, although sugarcane has been partially damaged by insects. Fever in Baraset and Busseerhat sub-divisions, otherwise public health good.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Aman* in ear, prospects fair. Sowing of winter crops going on well. Fever prevalent.
Moorshedadad . .	0·02	Weather cooler than before. Indigo sowings nearly over and highly successful. Late rice thriving and sugarcane promising well. Second sowings of *kalai* expected to give good outturn. Cultivation of cold-weather crops in progress. Public health good, cholera having almost disappeared.
Pubna . . .	0·14	Weather fair. Prospects of *aman* good. Fever prevalent.
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather fair. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of late rice and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Cholera and cattle-disease in certain thanas.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Cholera in the interior. Fever at head-quarters.
Midnapore . . .	0·10	Prospects generally good. Prices low. Fever very prevalent.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent. Fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. Slight cholera in town.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Opium sowings still backward owing to extreme dampness of soil and heat, about four annas sown; prospects seem good so far.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	*Aghani* rice extremely good. *Rabi* prospects excellent, though sowings are backward. Tobacco being planted out. Mustard sown and being sown. *Kulthi* forward. Public health fair.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy continue satisfactory. *Rabi* sowings progressing rapidly. Poppy and tobacco look well. Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Preparation of lands for poppy delayed owing to heavy rain.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aghani* crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* progressing. Sowings of poppy somewhat delayed owing to excessive moisture. Prices stationary. Cholera in the interior.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy continue favourable; sowing of *rabi* crops on high lands progressing. *Rahar*, castor, and cotton growing well. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of all crops good. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather continued favourable to poppy till late; full settlement will not be sown, about two annas has been sown; season will be very backward.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early paddy continues and a good outturn is expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in certain thanas.
Cuttack . . .	0·38	Weather cloudy. Prospects of *sarad* rice good. High wind blowing at times may damage *laghu sarad*, which is coming into ear. Fever prevalent in town; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in a few districts during the week Rains appear to be over. *Aman* rice and sugarcane are generally very promising. Cultivation of *rabi* crops is proceeding well, but that of poppy in Behar is backward owing to excessive moisture on the soil. Public health not so satisfactory as before, fever being prevalent in many parts and cholera in some. There is cattle-disease in some places in Chota Nagpore.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 10th).		
Benares (Nov. 9th).	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* harvesting nearly finished; *rabi* sowings completed. Prospects generally favourable. Markets well stocked. No change in prices. Some cases of fever and cholera still reported, otherwise public health is generally good.
Ballia („ 8th).	. . . .	Weather cool and clear. *Rabi* sowings continue. Supplies ample and prices stationary. Fever throughout the district. Health otherwise good.
Gorakhpore („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and getting cold. *Rabi* sowing completed and germinations good. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 9th).	. . . .	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowing nearly finished. Poppy sowing commenced. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease in two tahsils.
Lucknow („ 8th).	. . . .	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings finished. *Hewant* crops being harvested. Sowing of poppy in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever disappearing. Slight cattle-disease.
Rai Bareilli („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Prices unchanged. Cattle-disease reported from Tahsil Salon.
Pertabgarh („ 9th).	. . . .	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Cholera is no longer to be heard of, though cattle-disease still lingers in some parts of Tahsil Kunda.
Allahabad („ „).	. . . .	Clear sky and weather cool Harvesting of *bajra*, *mash*, *mung* and *juar* commenced. Markets full. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „).	*Nil*	*Kharif* being cut in places; *rabi* sowings continue. Price of *bajra* fallen and of other grains stationary. Fever in places; slight cattle-disease in three parganas.
Farakhabad („ „).	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; *rabi* sowings completed in one tahsil. Markets well supplied. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Nov. 9th)	. . . .	Wind has been westerly during the week, and the weather clear and bright. *Rabi* sowings are nearly over and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Weather still rather hot. Crops promise well. Prices steady. Fever decreasing and cholera much diminished. Cattle healthy.
Banda („ 8th)	*Nil*	*Bajra* being cut; *rabi* sowings continue; early sowings germinated well. Prices steady. Fever still prevailing. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling. General health good. Some cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 8th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* being sown and early sowings coming up well and being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ 9th)	. . . .	Harvesting of *juar* commenced; *rabi* sowing in progress. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Meerut („ 9th)	*Nil*	West winds prevalent. Prospects good. Price of seed wheat risen, other prices stationary. Health improved.
		General Remarks—No rain but weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting almost finished. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cholera and fever still continue in some districts, though the public health is good. Slight cattle-disease. Markets well supplied and prices stationary.
Punjab—(Nov. 9th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reaping progressing.
Hissar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops harvested. Cotton-picking in progress. Wheat sown.
Jullundur . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being gathered. *Rabi* sowings progressing favourably.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Lahore . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Mooltan . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Shahpur . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	*Nil*	Health improving. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops good on irrigated lands. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain. Health generally good. Prices on the whole stationary. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 10th).		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cool and slightly cloudy. Prospects of *kharif* good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* sowings being pushed on. Cotton-picking in hand. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor (Nov. 9th)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Cotton slightly injured by late rain. Prospects good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Cattle-disease and small-pox in parts. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking commenced. *Rabi* sowings almost completed. Slight cholera. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* harvest progressing. *Arhar* injured by clouds. Cholera in places. Exports continue.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy but cool. Reaping of rice and *kodon* commenced. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease in places. Rice 17 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Nov. 6th) .	0·2	Weather cloudy and cool. Early rice being harvested. Cholera and cattle-disease in places.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues rather cloudy in south and east. *Rabi* sowings being pushed on. *Kharif* harvest commencing in Chhattisgarh. Fever rather prevalent. Prices generally steady.
Burma—(Nov. 10th) (Report for week ending Nov. 6th).		
Akyab . . .	1·08 Total rainfall 141·70	One death from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Bassein . . .	1·77 Rain for last week ·78 Total rainfall 95·23	Ten cases of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Rangoon . . .	1·49 Total rainfall 98·64	Two cases of cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping commenced.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good throughout the district. The early crop is being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu	0·17 Total rainfall 46·64	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . . .	90 Total rainfall 86·62	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . . .	0·10 Total rainfall 41·88	Slight cholera in three townships. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition. Weather seasonable. The rains during the week will prove beneficial to crops on high lands.
Toungoo . . .	2·31 Total rainfall 79·66	One death from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo . .	2·28 Total rainfall 38·89½	Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Ten deaths from cholera in Bassein town and slight cholera in parts of Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Shwegyin and Toungoo districts. Public health otherwise satisfactory. No cattle-disease reported. Early crops being reaped in Sandoway, Moulmein, and Tavoy. Prospects everywhere good. Slight damage from floods in Amherst.
Assam—(Nov. 10th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil* during week ending 9th instant.	Weather seasonable. Cholera has almost ceased in Sadr station but still prevalent in Nalbari on North Bank and Chhaygaon on South Bank, and also in Barpeta. *Matikalai* sowing finished. Sowing of mustard in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects good.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Cold weather set in. Prospect of *sali* crops good. Reaping of *dumali* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chittaks per rupee. Tea doing well. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *salidhan*, *matikalai*, mustard and other crops good. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 10th)		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . . }	General rain.	Standing crops good and prospects of season continue favourable.
Mercara . . .	·96	Crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 10th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cool and clear. Crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings completed. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops continue to be sown. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continue. Fever and ague prevalent. Cattle-disease mitigated. Prices:—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 12, yellow *juar* 21¼, white *juar* 12¾, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 10th).		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting cool. Fever still prevalent.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but cool. Fever prevalent. Prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Rajputana—(Nov. 10th)		
Abu (Nov. 10th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Cold setting in. Fever still prevalent.
Sirohi („ 7th)	. . . .	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Winter sowing proceeding. Weather cool and fine.
Marwar („ 6th)	. . . .	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being still gathered. Nights cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 7th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 6th)	. . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* sowings begun. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and getting cold.
Harowti („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Harvesting continues. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	. . . .	Health good.
Kotah („ 6th)	. . . .	Health good. Cold weather setting in. Prices slightly rising.
Ajmere („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather cooler. Slight fever still prevalent throughout the district. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Health good. *Rabi* sowing progressing.
Bikanir („ 6th)	. . . .	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Nov. 4th)		
Katmandu (Nov. 5th)	Drops . . .	The rice harvest is being rapidly got in. Weather fine and seasonable.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th NOVEMBER 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 17th)		
Bellary . . .	(Average) ·87 .	Standing crops generally fair. Harvest dry grains, yield average in most parts. Fever in parts of one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·71 .	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . .	(Average) 1·39 .	Standing crops paddy thriving. Harvest light paddy. Slight smallpox in three, fever in two, and cattle-disease in five taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	(Average) ·95 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry crops, outturn average. River 3 feet over anicut. Fever slight; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) .	(Average) 2·71 .	Standing crops fair, but in one taluk damaged by late cyclone. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore . .	(Average) ·63 .	Standing crops generally good, but require more rain in parts Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Smallpox in one and fever in two taluks.
Tanjore . . .	Average of last week since revised 7·37; this week ·23.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average.
Madura . . .	Average of last week since revised 2·81; this week ·24.	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar . . .	(Average) 1·77 .	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight smallpox in six taluks.
Travancore . . .	·45 .	Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay (Nov. 17th)		
Karachi . . .	Heavy rain on 16th .	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Fever in eleven, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red-rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32 and in Dádú 30, 42, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	Slight rain in Hyderabad on 16th.	Sky cloudy. *Kharif* harvesting still continues. Cotton crops suffering for want of water in the Hyderabad taluka and injured by high winds in the Sakrand taluka. Preparations for *rabi* cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* still in progress; *rabi* crops healthy in all talukas save in Dhandhuka where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Dholka. Wheat 33 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Chikhli and Bulsar talukas. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . .	Rain in 4 talukas— Nasik . . . ·03 Sinnar . . ·09 Igatpuri . . ·05 Niphad . . . ·08	*Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sowings in progress. Public health generally good. Wheat 31⅛, *bajri* 36$\frac{22}{48}$ and rice 20$\frac{23}{48}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	Rain on 11th and 12th, total of week ·61, total to date 99·74 being 29·05 above average .	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 10th to 2° cool on 12th; rose to *nil* on 14th and remained steady till end of week. Vapour in air normal on 10th, afterwards excessive. Wind normal on 10th. Abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 14th, westerly on 15th and northerly on 16th.
Poona . . .	Rain in 4 talukas— Maximum at Haveli . 2·32 Minimum at Bhimthari . ·59 Light showers in others	*Rabi* crops doing well. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* in progress. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in the Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 63 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar . .	Slight rain except in Jamkhed, Rahuri and Kopargaon .	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Health good. *Bajri* average 51 and *jowari* 69 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	Rain in all talukas .	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress. Cotton in Karmala and Pandharpur and *bajri* crop in Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas injured owing to excessive rain. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 71¾ pounds and *bajri* 51½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	Rain general varying from ·14 in Ron to 1·20 in Kod.	Rice crops being reaped. Sowing of late crops still in progress. *Jowari* and cotton crops good. Slight fever in three and slight cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice 25 and *jowari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	Karwar . . ·55 Coompta . . ·85 Sirsi . . . ·62 Haliyal . . ·40 Total rainfall to date . . 143·73	Rice crops good. Harvest continues above Ghat. Slight fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Rajkot . . .	·12 Total rainfall to date 35·86.	Weather hot. General health fair. Wheat 29, *bajri* 27, and *jowari* 37 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in thirteen districts. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain and blight in parts of Sholapur and Ratnagiri and by high winds in parts of Hyderabad. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve and ten districts, respectively and smallpox in parts of one district.
Bengal—		
Chittagong . .	0·37	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects satisfactory. Cultivation of *rabi* almost finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Fever and sporadic cholera in Barrackpore and Busseerhat. Public health generally good.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cooler. *Aman* in ear, prospects favourable. Cultivation of winter crops continues well. Fever still prevails.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Cool bracing weather. *Aman* being reaped, result favourable. Indigo thriving; *kalai* ripening; cold weather crops being sown Generally agricultural prospects excellent. Public health fair Fever decreased but cholera reappeared.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent.
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Cholera in thana Ranisankoil. Cattle-disease in several thanas.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	*Aman* doing well. Sowing of mustard, wheat and tobacco in progress. Fever and cholera prevalent.
Midnapore . .	*Nil*	Prospects of rice good and of *rabi* fair. Fever abating slightly.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent. Fever prevalent in parts.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	All crops doing well. Slight cholera.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Opium prospects favourable, about eight annas sown up to date.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. *Rabi* being sown. Prices stationary. Public health indifferent.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling. Public health good.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Sowing of paddy progressing.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Weather favourable. Condition of paddy good.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* germinating well. Prospects of poppy good. Paddy being harvested in some places. Public health generally good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Public health improving.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Poppy sowings progressing. Temperature has fallen; heavy dews at night prevailing; prospects improving; dry westerly winds wanted for general sowings.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Rice being harvested; good outturn expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings continue. Fever prevalent in places. Cattle-disease abating.
Cuttack . . .	0·34	*Sarad* rice in ear; *Laghu sarad* being reaped. Prospects good. Price of rice unchanged. Fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Cold weather is now fairly setting in. There was light rain only in Chittagong and Cuttack during the week. General agricultural prospects are very favourable. *Aman* which is being harvested in places, promises an excellent outturn. Sugarcane is in good condition. Sowing of all cold weather crops, including poppy, is in full progress. Public health is not so satisfactory as before, there being fever prevalent in many places and cholera in some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Nov. 17th)		
Benares (Nov. 16th).	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting completed except late rice which remains to be cut in some places. Agricultural prospects generally good. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. A little fever still prevails in the district and some cases of cholera continue to be reported from the city; the public health is however generally good.
Ballia („ 15th).	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health good.
Gorakhpur („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* germinated well. Irrigation begun. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 16th).	. . . .	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Full area of poppy expected. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing.
Lucknow („ 15th).	. . . .	Winter setting in. *Mash* and *mung* being cropped. Poppy sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Rae Bareli („ 15th).	. . . .	Weather clear and getting cooler. *Rabi* crops germinating. *Bajra* and *juar* are being cut, but outturn poor. Markets full. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 16th).	. . . .	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (Nov. 16th).	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are flourishing. Transplanted rice, *juar* and *bajra* are being harvested and cotton picked. Poppy sowing commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Cawnpore („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings continue. Early *rabi* sowings have germinated well. Poppy sown in nearly two-thirds of the lands engaged; quite half the October sowings have failed; the rain of 28th and 30th October is said to have done damage by hardening the soil of newly sown fields. Prices of *bajra* and *juar* have fallen, those of other grains stationary. Fever in places; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad(„ „).	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; *rabi* sowings not yet completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and bright. *Rabi* sowings completed and seed germinating well.
Bareilly. („ „).	. . . .	Weather much colder. Crops doing well. Prices fairly steady. Cholera and fever steadily diminishing.
Banda („ 15th).	*Nil*	*Bajra, til* and *mung* being harvested. Wheat being sown; gram has germinated well. Prices steady. Fever continues; cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaun („ 16th).	. . . .	Weather fine. Rain required for *rabi*; sowings in progress. Prices falling. General health good. Cattle-disease still in parts, but decreasing.
Agra („ 15th).	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* being sown and irrigated. Prices almost stationary. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „).	*Nil*	*Bajra* and *juar* being harvested. Gram has germinated in places. Prices steady.
Meerut („ 16th).	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Cane-pressing commenced. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged. Health improved.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting completed in most districts. Early *rabi* sowings germinating. Poppy sowings commenced. Market supplies ample and prices steady. Public health good. Very little sickness reported. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Punjab—(Nov. 17th)		
Delhi (Nov. 16th)	. . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reapings continue.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. Cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* sowings completed.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops good.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices slightly risen. *Kharif* crops being reaped. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings begun.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops being sown.
Shahpur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Kharif* average as regards tahsil Shahpur.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Few cases of smallpox. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain. Health good but a few cases of smallpox in Peshawar. Prices generally stationary except in Sialkot, Shahpur and Dehra Ismail Khan where they are rising. *Kharif* being harvested, *rabi* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted in Peshawar.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 17th.)		
Nagpur . . .	·03	Weather clear and cold at night. *Kharif* good, *rabi* sowings almost done. Fever in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Rabi* sowings well in hand. Cotton-picking continues. Fevers prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor (Nov. 16th)	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy. Sowings continue. Slight cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Seoni . . .	·13	Weather cool and cloudy. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cattle-disease and smallpox in places. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings continue. Clouds not yet disappeared and are injurious to *rabi* crops. Fever prevalent; cholera and cattle-disease in places. Exports continual.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Sowings nearly completed. Fever decreasing. Prices of wheat fallen and of rice risen.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings almost completed; cutting of *jowari* commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	·01	Weather seasonable. Reaping of rice and *kodon* continues. Wheat and gram sowings progressing; other *rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease in places. Fever declining. Rice 17 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Sambalpur (Nov. 13th)	·03	Weather cloudy and warm. Early rice being cut, yield 8 annas in Sambalpur, 4 annas in Bargarh tehsil. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Rice 28 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather clear and cold setting in. *Kharif* crops being harvested in places. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Fever in some districts. Prices are firm, but still high in Raipur.
Assam—(Nov. 17th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cholera diminishing in the district and has disappeared in town. Sowing of mustard still in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects good.
Cachar . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold. Prospects of *sali* and *asra* crops and tea good. Sowing of winter crops progresses. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair. Sowing of mustard progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 17th).		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . . }	At Civil and Military Stations 6·18. Rain general.	Standing crops in good condition except in parts of the Tumkur district where heavy rain is reported to have damaged dry crops. Prospects of season continue favourable and public health good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mercara . . .	·39	Crops in good condition. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov, 17th).		
Amraoti . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	Weather clear. Cotton-picking progressing. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad . . .	(Average) 1·0 (Total 40·66).	Rainfall of week slightly damaged ripe *kharif* crops; *rabi* sowings continue. Fever and cholera prevalent in Manchál, Asifnagar and Shahabad taluks, but in a mild form. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 21½, yellow *juar* 23 and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 17th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and mild. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool. Health good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health good. Opium prospects fair.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable. Health good. Wheat sowing in progress.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhopawar . . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Weather fair. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Nov. 17th)		
Abu (Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm for time of year. Fever abating.
Sirohi („ 14th)	. . . .	Tanks full, wells good. Health good. *Rabi* crops sowing. Weather fine and very mild for time of year.
Marwar („ 13th)	. . . .	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being still harvested. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 14th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Health good; fever abating. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ 13th)	. . . .	Tanks one-fourth full. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cool.
Meywar („ „)	. . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* crops being sown. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and cool.
Harowti (Nov. 13th).	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices firm.
Kotah („ „).	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ajmere („ 16th).	. . . .	Cholera which originated from the Pushkar fair is prevalent throughout districts; 152 seizures, 65 deaths, reported in city since outbreak. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Jevpore („ „).	. . . .	Weather unusually hot. Cholera among pilgrims.
Ulwar („ „).	*Nil*	Autumn crops harvested. Health good. Prices steady.
Bikanir („ 13th).	. . . .	Fever prevalent in Sujangarh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Nov. 11th.)		
Katmandu (Nov. 12th).	·15	Prospects fair. The rice crop is nearly all harvested.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1487 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th NOVEMBER 1886

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	Wheat	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Murua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	
MYSORE	Bangalore	10 3	11 3	9 3	10 0	24 0		31 8	...	10 15		12 0	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar		12 0	12 0	14 0			40 0		12 0	.	14 0	144 0	11 0	
	Tumkur	13 0	11 8	12 0	13 0			44 0		11 8		16 0	340 0	9 0	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	40 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	.	11 0	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan		11 0	14 0	16 0			48 0	.	12 0	.	12 0	96 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	12 10		12 10	15 12	30 7		42 0		12 10			480 0	8 6	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0			40 0		13 0		10 0	64 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog	13 1	13 0	11 11	14 10	34 14	17 8	36 8	30 9	13 12	.	13 3	320 0	11 4	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th October 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 10th October 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th October 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 9th October 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,15,760	190	683	95,630	140	30,10,669	180	34,70,474	186	4,59,805	...
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,40,006	163	831	1,35,985	164	39,41,496	166	41,25,954	178	1,84,458	.
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	79,132	121	654	90,440	138	24,14,034	134	27,38,959	153	3,24,325	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,30 160	354	1,497	4,41,046	295	1,75,42,176	425	1,95,92,780	477	20,50,604	
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,14,785	466	461	1,80,000	390	67,03,570	527	70,81,654	560	3,78,084	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,79,843	265	4,126	9,43,101	229	3,36,12,545	299	3,70,09,821	326	33,97,276	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th Oct., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,18,095	606	1,515	6,56,001	433	2,42,50,317	580	2,38,34,911	573	...	4,15,406
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	21,084	369	57	6,444	113	2,70,733	172	2,80,049	184	18,316	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	681	57	12	474	39	24,992	76	26,867	83	1,875	...
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,940	93	75	6,226	83	1,76,412	86	1,86,661	91	10,249	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,660	3,26,415	197	1,664	2,73,000	164	85,40,675	187	94,09,507	207	8,68,832	...
23rd ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	18,785	60	315	24,703	78	4,63,223	63	9,19,982	106	4,56,759	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland	..		...	42	1,932	46	...	...	55,188	48	55,188	...
	TOTAL	3,634	12,92,000	356	3,680	9,68,780	263	3,37,26,352	341	3,47,22,165	344	9,95,813	.
	State Lines worked by Government.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	83,041	356	234	1,07,075	461	20,25,664	315	25,61,441	399	5,35,777	..
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,066	76	27	975	36	39,737	53	43,579	58	3,842	...
30th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	57,710	232	249	43,930	176	9,59,164	140	12,30,494	181	2,77,330	...
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,567	69	37	1,636	44	64,801	63	55,222	53		9,579
30th ditto	Tirhoot	226	23,317	103	246	17,533	71	6,54,104	105	7,79,585	116	1,25,481	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,775	217	45	9,479	211	2,43,607	197	3,37,786	274	94,179	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	12,498	84	149	11,636	78	6,78,342	165	6,59,038	161	...	19,304
23rd ditto	Burma	327	34,683	100	327	51,596	158	10,75,914	134	11,07,724	123	31,810	...
25th Sept., 1886	Chera Company Ganj	...	...	...	..	(b)	..	...	...	(c) 320	2	320	..
30th Oct., 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,64,054	314	1,803	3,94,047	218	1,52,51,773	307	1,31,91,545	267	...	20,60,228
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Panthankot	66	6,045	92	66	4,170	63	1,52,447	84	1,44,858	80	...	7,589
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	874	24	36	991	28	35,821	30	47,031	48	11,210	..
23rd ditto	Dacca	86	1,326	15	86	3,739	43	44,443	32	1,38,478	58	94,035	..
30th ditto	Jorhat	25	974	39	30	1,024	34	18,907	27	20,196	24	1,289	...
	TOTAL	3,309	7,98,030	241	3,335	6,48,731	195	2,12,44,724	238	2,03,23,297	221	..	9,21,427
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	31,70,773	287	11,141	25,60,612	229	8,85,83,621	295	9,20,55,283	300	34,71,662	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	..		..	4,55,41,359	151	4,60,72,048	152	...	..
NET RECEIPTS		...	...				.	4,30,42,262	144	4,53,83,235	148	23,40,973	.
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Bengal Central	125	6,032	48	125	7,954	64	2,75,743	80	3,06,133	90	30,390	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,539	68	67	6,620	99	1,23,862	67	1,69,554	92	45,692	.
23rd ditto	Assam	78	6,512	83	78	5,867	75	1,26,200	59	1,81,979	85	55,779	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,490	64	303	15,670	52	6,29,500	76	10,30,021	124	4,00,521	...
30th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,214	192	22	3,133	142	1,32,372	218	1,30,291	214		2,081
	TOTAL	595	40,787	69	595	39,244	66	12,87,677	78	18,17,978	111	5,30,301	. .
	Native States.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,319	69	193	11,951	62	5,20,059	97	5,24,631	99	4,572	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,419	38	64	4,840	76	86,227	49	1,06,532	61	20,305	..
16th ditto	Nizam's	...	..(b)	...	.	.. (b)	...	(d)5,91,905	184	(e)7,21,989	132	1,30,084	...
30th ditto	Mysore	140	8,767	63	140	21,084	151	2,19,886	57	2,46,784	64	26,898	...
30th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	884	55	16	1,352	84	21,044	48	36,215	69	9,171	..
23rd ditto	Morvi	...	...	.	24	3 8	13	...	...	21,721	33	21,721	...
	TOTAL	413	25,389	61	437	39,535	90	14,39,121	98	16,51,872	93	2,12,751	..

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used as far as possible.

(a) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1885.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October, 1885.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd October, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
15th November, 1886.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1886.

The arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy has been postponed from Monday, the 13th December, 1886, to Tuesday, the 14th December, 1886.

Arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, as published in the Notification of the 20th October, 1886, will hold good on the 14th December, 1886.

By Command,
L. GORDON, *Captain,*
A.-D-C.,
For *Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 2038.—With reference to Home Department Resolutions, Nos. 26—953-63,* dated the 19th July 1883, and Nos. 31—1336-45, dated the 23rd August, 1884, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for the filling up of vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, respectively, on Monday the 17th January, 1887, and following days. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

(* Paragraph 5)

The probable number of vacancies to be competed for is 3 in the Upper Division of Clerkships and 9 in the Lower Division. Of the 3 vacancies to be competed for in the Upper Division 2 will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta and one for the candidate who passes best at Allahabad or Lahore. Of the 9 vacancies to be competed for in the Lower Division, 6 will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta, and 3 for those who pass the examinations to be held at Allahabad and Lahore.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fees of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 for the Lower and Upper Division, respectively, into the nearest

Government Treasury, and forward the Treasury Receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Applications for permission to appear at the examinations should, as directed in the Home Department Resolution, Nos. 26—953-63, dated 19th July, 1883, be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the 1st and 15th days of December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to paragraphs 7* and 8 of the Resolution of the 19th July, 1883, prescribing the particulars and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* (1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

(2) A certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the Institution in which he has last been educated, or (when a year or more has elapsed since his education terminated) from some respectable householder, to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself personally known to the head of some Government office, this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd November, 1886.

No. 381.—Mr. H. E. Perkins is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st November, 1886.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 387.—Mr. C. J. Daniell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st October, 1886.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 25th November, 1886.

No. 69.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June 1887, are published for general information :—

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE 1887.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st June, 1887, and following days, an Examination, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London (*a*). Not fewer than persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; *viz.*, for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab and Oudh); for Burma; for Madras; and for Bombay (*b*).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii.) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years on the 1st January 1887. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (*c*), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary, and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

(*a*) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 18th of May.

(*b*) The numbers will be announced hereafter.

(*c*) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(a) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
(a) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(b) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz.*:— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(c) Sanskrit	500
(c) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (d), in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the Selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate. A Selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (e):—

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a Selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*—Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Candidates will be tested during their probation as to their ability to perform journeys on horseback; and no Candidate will be deemed qualified for the

(a) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. (See notice on page 704.) In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(b) The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

(c) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

(d) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

(e) Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

Civil Service of India who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in this respect.

11. Any Candidate who at any of the periodical Examinations shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

12. The Selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

13. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms,* which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December 1886. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st March, 1887 (*a*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(1) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the Open Competition, so long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary (b).*

(2) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(3) *The Seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4) *An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St Andrew's and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

Candidates are not permitted to migrate from the University originally chosen by them to another University without first applying to the India Office for the permission, and receiving the sanction, of the Secretary of State, who will not entertain such applications unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

(5) *Selected Candidates desiring to remain in this country an additional year after the completion of their two years' probation for the purpose of taking a degree at one of the Universities above-mentioned, should apply to the Secretary of State for India for permission to do so. Besides the allowances above mentioned, a bonus of £150 will, as a temporary and experimental measure, be paid to any Candidate who, having obtained permission to remain an additional year, passes an examination qualifying for a degree in Honours at Oxford or Cambridge, or, being a student of University College, London, passes with credit an Honour Examination of the University of London. This privilege will be hereafter extended to any other of the Universities above referred to, at which an academical distinction is obtainable which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, corresponds to a degree in Honours at Oxford or Cambridge, and to obtain which the additional year's residence in this country is necessary.*

(6) *All Selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the first periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(7) *After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(8) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1889, will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

1887.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under this head, the following list is given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

(*a*) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1887. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 4th of May.

(*b*) This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

* Copies of these Regulations and of the form of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," or (for the two first periods) Green's "History of the English People"; and more particularly in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the Text-books named:

1. **A.D. 1066-1307.**—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England; Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. V.

2. **A.D. 1461-1588.**—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England; Brewer's Henry VIII.

3. **A.D. 1603-1715.**—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England; Gardiner's History of England; Wyon's Reign of Queen Anne.

4. **A.D. 1715-1805.**—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; Seeley's Expansion of England; Massey's Reign of George III.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—

1. **Spenser.**—Faery Queen, Books I. and II.

2. **Shakespeare.**—Othello, Tempest.

3. **Bacon.**—Essays, XXVII.-LVIII., inclusive.

4. **Milton.**—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.

5. **Macaulay.**—Biography of Johnson, Essay on Warren Hastings.

The oral examination in English Literature will have reference chiefly to such works, *not included in the foregoing list*, as the Candidate may offer for the purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
The 26th August, 1886.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

Except as noted in paragraphs II. and III., every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of *Birth* may generally be obtained as follows:—

(a.) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June 1837.*—From the Registrar General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(b.) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(c.) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(d.) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(e.) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st March, 1887.*

*Date*_____

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of June, 1887, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed above will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1887.

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March, 1887. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) This should be given on the form herewith. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the schedule should also be filled up.

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of January, 1887.

(2) A certificate signed by of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*:—

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1887.

Selection of subjects to be filled up and returned with the form of application.

*** Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select.

	INITIALS.
English Composition	.....
*History of England	.....
*English Literature	.....
Greek	.....
Latin	.....
French	.....
*German	.....
Italian	.....
Mathematics (Pure)	.....
" (Mixed)	.....

* State Periods and Books selected on the next sheet.

Natural Science, *viz.*—

Two of these only may be taken up.	Chemistry	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	.....
	Logic	.....
	Elements of Political Economy	.....
	Sanskrit	.....
	Arabic	.....

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *Oral Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, or the Practical Examination in Chemistry, should fill up the subjoined statement:*—

¶ You may insert here the word "not." I do ¶ wish to be examined *orally* in _____

_____

_____

¶ You may insert here the word "not." I do ¶ wish to be examined *practically* in Chemistry.

Signature _____

Date _____

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Open Competition of 1887.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period and Text-books selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

Period

Text-books

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books offered by the undersigned Candidate for Oral Examination:—

Signature _____

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

MEDICAL.

The 20th November, 1886.

No. 614.—The services of Surgeon D. Prain are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 622.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 127, dated the 6th April, 1882, the services of Surgeon W. Beatson are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November, 1886.

No. 1651.—Whereas the Jews of Aden, who constitute a special class, connected by affinity and customs with the Jews of Arabia rather than with those of India, have requested the Governor-General in Council to exempt them from the operation of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865: In compliance with this request, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 332 of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Jews of Aden from the operation of the whole of that Act retrospectively from the passing of the Act.

The 24th November, 1886.

No. 1695.—The services of Captain W. S. Hewett, 8th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1697.—The services of Captain J. M. A. Retallick, 45th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 1704.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following proclamation, to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by Section 49 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 :—

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor-General is pleased to constitute the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh to be, for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, a province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be applicable, and further to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh for the time being to be Lieutenant-Governor of that province with authority limited to the purposes of the said Act, so far as they relate to the making of laws and regulations.

2. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to specify the first day of December, 1886, as the period at which the provisions aforesaid shall take effect, and nine as the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th November, 1886.

No. 304.—Reverend A. Ramsay, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 20th November, 1886.

No. 415.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Girls' High School, Lucknow, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard, with effect from the 1st of September, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 1456.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 28 of 1886.—The New Telephone Company, Limited, of 4 Great Winchester Street, in the City of London and Kingdom of England, for improvements in telephonic circuits.

No. 121 of 1886.—Eugene Hutchinson Cowles and Alfred Hutchinson Cowles, both of Cleveland, Cuyhoga County, State of Ohio, United States of America, for a new or improved process for obtaining aluminium and other metals from their ores alone, or as alloys with copper or other metals

No. 174 of 1886.—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, of Cawnpore, for manufacturing Cotton Bedford Cords on a reduced draft.

No. 181 of 1886.—Leon Quentin Brin and Arthur Brin, both of 7 Rue Gavarni, Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineers, for improvements in the separation and obtainment of oxygen und nitrogen from atmospheric air.

No. 182 of 1886.—Leon Quentin Brin and Arthur Brin, both of 7 Rue Gavarni, Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineers, for the manufacture of anhydrous oxide of Barium.

No. 197 of 1886.—William Kneen, of 66 Scott Street, Barrow-in-Furness, in the County of Lancaster and Kingdom of England, builder, for improvements in means for consuming smoke and economizing fuel in steam boilers.

No. 198 of 1886.—Richard Olpherts of Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in, or relating to, the transporting of the indigo plant and to the obtaining of colouring matter therefrom.

No. 203 of 1886.—Alfred Buckingham Ibbotson, Managing Director of Ibbotson Brothers and Company, Limited, Sheffield, England, and Isaac Widdop, Draughtsman, also of Sheffield aforesaid, for improvements in the manufacture and construction of buffers for railway rolling-stock.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 923—101-15 *S.*—Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. F. R. Mallet, with effect from the 1st in-

stant, Mr. R. D. Oldham reverting to his substantive appointment.

No. 925—101-16 *S.*—The following appointment and reversions are made in the Geological Survey of India Department from the 9th instant, consequent on Mr. F. Fedden's return from furlough :—

Mr. F. Fedden to officiate as 1st grade Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. T. W. H. Hughes.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, at present officiating for Mr. Hughes, to revert to his substantive appointment as 2nd grade Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, at present officiating as 2nd grade Deputy Superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

FORESTS.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 1000F.—Mr. E. P. Dansay, Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, is granted privilege leave of absence for three weeks, with effect from the 3rd January, 1887.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 18th November, 1886.

No. 2189 *G.*—Captain F. G. Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his civil duties.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Fort William, the 25th November, 1886.

No. 2202 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. E. Rheins as in temporary charge of the French Consulate-General at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Harmand.

J. A. CRAWFORD,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

INTERNAL.

Simla, the 17th November, 1886.

No. 4079 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the undermentioned talukdars of the Mahi Kantha in the Bombay Presidency have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in their respective estates :—

1. The Chief of Pol.
2. The Talukdar of Warsora.
3. The Talukdar of Punadra.
4. The Talukdar of Khadal.
5. The Talukdar of Sudasna.
6. The Talukdar of Rupal.
7. The Talukdar of Sathamba.
8. The Shareholders of Virsoda.
9. The Shareholders of Magima.
10. The Shareholders of Kasulpura.
11. The Shareholders of Rampura.
12. The Shareholders of Santhal.
13. The Shareholders of Tejpura.
14. The Shareholders of Delolí.
15. The Shareholders of Rannipura.
16. The Shareholders of Mahmadpura.
17. The Shareholders of Bhalusna.
18. The Shareholders of Timba.
19. The Shareholders of Katarna.
20. The Shareholders of Umri.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

EXTERNAL.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 2586*E.*—Kazi Muzaffar Khan is temporarily appointed to be Munsif at Kach in the Baluchistan Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

J. A. CRAWFORD,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1886.

No. 4231.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, having returned from furlough and having been posted as Assistant Comptroller of India Treasuries, received charge of the said appointment from Babu Manmathanath Bhattachargya, before noon, on the 16th November, 1886.

The 25th November, 1886.

No. 4334.—Mr. J. Westland having been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Mr. Westland received charge of the said appointment from Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Finlay assumed charge of the office of Under-Secretary from Mr. G. C. Walker, before noon, on the 15th November, 1886.

No. 4335.—The services of Mr. G. C. Walker are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th November, 1886.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 23rd November, 1886.

No. 4255.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 58 and 67 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the relief of distressed seamen or apprentices in Madras, Bombay and Burma:—

Relief of distressed seamen.

In these rules the term "distressed seamen" includes—

(*a*) all seamen and apprentices being native Indian subjects of Her Majesty who have been shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place;

(*b*) all seamen and apprentices not being native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India, and who are in distress in any such place.

2. In taking charge of distressed seamen, the local authority will provide them with subsistence and clothing, as their necessities may require, but upon the most reasonable terms possible, and no more expensive clothing should be supplied to an officer than to a common seaman. Beds and bedding should not be supplied except under special circumstances, and the value of clothing should not exceed ₹10 for each person. In any case of unusual expense, when the local authority considers it absolutely necessary to deviate from the foregoing rules, or to provide relief for a longer period than one month, a statement of the exceptional circumstances which necessitated the further outlay is to accompany his accounts when transmitted for audit. Money payments to the seamen themselves for purposes of relief must be avoided as far as practicable.

3. In all cases to which Section 62 of the Act applies, a report should be submitted by the local authority to the Government, in order to admit of the seaman's wages (if any are due) and the expenses incurred in his behalf being recovered from the master or owner or other person liable under Section 63 of the Act.

Conveyance home of distressed seamen.

4. Distressed seamen who are in receipt of relief are to be sent home by the earliest available opportunity, and British vessels requiring men to make up their complement should be preferred in order to admit of the seamen earning wages while being so sent; but if no such vessel can be found, and if there is no immediate prospect of any such vessel requiring men, they should be sent as supernumeraries on board the British vessels (whether registered in British India or not) that may be in the port at the time, and bound to their homes, or to ports near their homes, as the case may be; provided, however, that no ship be required to convey more than one supernumerary to every fifty tons of her registered tonnage. Distressed seamen who refuse to work, if able, for their passage home, cease to be entitled to further relief under these rules.

5. The local authority will endorse upon the agreement of the British ship, on board which distressed seamen are sent under Section 56 or Section 57 of the Act, the name of each man sent on board, and the day on which he was sent on board. He will also, in the case of a distressed seaman sent on board under Section 57, fill up, sign, and deliver to the master an order with certificate in form A for the seaman's conveyance.

6. Whenever there are no British merchant vessels to which distressed seamen can be allotted, and the local authority thinks it desirable, in order to avoid expense, to engage a passage for them in foreign merchant vessels, he may do so on the best terms he can obtain. He should avoid, if practicable, making any payment beforehand for such passage, but should report the terms to the Government, and direct the master to apply for payment to the shipping master at the port to which the vessel is bound.

A.

Form of Order for the conveyance of distressed seamen under Rule 5 of the Rules passed by Government under Sections 58 and 67, Act VII of 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Date of embarkation.	The name of the person to be conveyed.	The status of the person to be conveyed, whether master, seaman, or apprentice.	The place at which the seaman was shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind.	The name, official number, and port of registry of the ship from which the seaman was shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind.	The cause of the seaman's being left behind; in the case of sickness, it should be stated whether the sickness was the result of injury in the service of the ship; if the seaman was illegally left behind, the breach of law should be specified.	The province of which the seaman is a native, and his present home.	The port at which he is to be landed.	Amount of subsistence provided under Section 55.	If wages were received by the Local Authority.			If no wages were received by the Local Authority.	
									The amount received.	The amount expended and chargeable to wages.	The amount, if any, remaining to credit.	The amount, if any, due.	By whom payable.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.

No.

To

The Master of the ship

Pursuant to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, Sections 56 and 57, you are hereby required to receive on board your vessel, and convey to , the seam herein named.

For the subsistence of such as are supernumeraries over and above the number of the crew with which the vessel commenced her voyage, you will be paid at the rate of per man per diem on presentation of this order, and on your duly making declaration as per reverse. Dated at this day of 18 .

(Sd.)

Local Authority.

Declaration to be made before the Local Authority at the port to which the seamen are ordered to be conveyed.

Particulars of ship in which the distressed seamen are conveyed.	Names of seamen received on board	Date when subsistence on board commenced	If landed, where; if not landed, cause to be stated.	Date when landed or disposed of.	Number of days during which subsistence was afforded.
Name					
Official No.					
Tonnage					
Number of crew on outward voyage.					
Number of crew on homeward voyage					
				Total number of days .	

I , master of the abovenamed ship, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the seam n above referred to w afforded subsistence by me for the period stated, during the whole of which time I had my full complement of men (excepting) exclusive of the aforesaid seam n, and that the above statements are correct.

Declared before me
this day of 18 .

Signature of the Local Authority.

Master's signature.

Master's address.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 25th November, 1886.

No 4321.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of Upper Burma, (*a*), retrospectively and prospectively up to and inclusive of the day preceding that on which Section 6 of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, comes into force, all the duties chargeable under the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and (*b*), prospectively on and from the day on which that section comes into force, all those duties with the exception of those chargeable on the instruments described in the following table when those instruments relate to immoveable property :—

TABLE.

No. in Schedule I, Act I of 1879.	Description of Instrument.
4	Agreement to lease.
21	Conveyance.
23	Counterpart or duplicate of any instrument mentioned in this Table when the proper duty has been paid in respect of that instrument.
30	Instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property.
35	Instrument of exchange.
36	Instrument of gift (other than a settlement or will).
37	Instrument of partition.
39	Lease.
44	Mortgage-deed.
60	Transfer.

No. 4322.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 18, o, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of Upper Burma all the fees mentioned in the first and second schedules to that Act, with the exception of those mentioned in the following articles of those schedules, namely —

SCHEDULE I.

(*a*) Nos. 1, 4 and 5, where the document is presented to any Court other than the Court of a Circle Officer ;

(*b*) Nos. 6 to 9 (both inclusive), where the application for the copy is made to any Court or office other than the Court or office of a Thugyi or Myothugyi, however designated ;

(*c*) Nos. 11 and 12.

SCHEDULE II.

(*d*) Nos 1 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), 10, 11, 16 and 17.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 26th November, 1886.

No. 4347.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 25th November, 1886.

No. 4330.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules under Section 38, Act II of 1886, namely :—

Rules.

1. So much of the income of a person as is derived solely and directly from the production of indigo or the preparation thereof for the market, shall not be liable to assessment under Act II of 1886.

2. Nothing in the foregoing rule is to be construed to affect Section 5, Sub-Section (2), of the Act, with respect to the liability of an officer or servant of a person to whom that rule applies.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 767.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. L. S. Ogilvie, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 28th Bengal Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 22nd October, 1886.

No. 768.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, to be Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. Dated 15th October, 1886.

G. G. O. No. 697 of 1886 is cancelled.

No. 769.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Surgeons appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O No. 632 of 1886, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

William Grant Thorold	6th October, 1886.
Lionel John Pisani	
Basanta Kumar Basu	
Narendra Prasanna Sinha	
William Rice Edwards	
Charles Mactaggart	
John Fenton Evans	
George James Hamilton Bell	
Joseph Thomas Daly	
Arthur Cecil Deare	
William Henry Banner Robinson	
Henry Anderson Sheppard	

No. 770.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. Walton, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant L. H. Walker, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant E. M. Jackson, The Royal Scots.

Lieutenant L. W. Pease, South Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant S. A. Pearse, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Kendall, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 771.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Colonel P. H. F. Harris, appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General in India. Dated 1st November, 1886.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No 772.—Mr. Percy Ball, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H. S. Styan, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 773.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain R. A. C. King, R.A., Commandant, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year,—95 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 774.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Major J. Davidson, Bengal S C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year.—Pension service,—23 years, 247 days.

Major W. Hailes, Bengal S. C., 4th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year.—Pension service,—22 years, 280 days.

Lieutenant C. LeG. Justice, Bengal S. C., 13th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. —Pension service,—8 years, 137 days.

No. 775.—Colonel W. R. Martin, Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

No. 776.—Colonel O. Barnes, Bengal S. C, is granted an extension of furlough, (u. p. a.) to the 20th November, 1886.

No. 777.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel R. M. Smith, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain E. C. Wace, R.A. (m. c.) for 183 days.

Captain F. P. L. White, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major W. R. Hooper, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 778.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd October, 1886, pages 5105 and 5106.

India Office, 22nd October, 1886.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces have been permitted to retire from the Service :—

Colonel Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1886.

Colonel Reginald Colvil William Mitford, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th July, 1886.

Colonel John William Cleland-Henderson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Durand, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1886.

Major Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd July, 1886.

Major Stanley Carter, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1886.

Major Conrad Agnew Owen, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 1st October, 1886.

Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 9th October, 1886.

Brigade-Surgeon Charles Kelway Colston, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 15th September, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer :—

Captain Clement John Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 22nd October, 1886.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1886.

Colonel Reginald Colvil William Mitford, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th July, 1886.

Colonel John William Cleland-Henderson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1886.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Durand, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd July, 1886.

Major Stanley Carter, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th August, 1886.

Major Conrad Agnew Owen, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 1st October, 1886.

"London Gazette," dated the 26th October, 1886, page 5160.

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th October, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Archibald Lewis Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th August, 1886.

Joseph Beauchamp Leggett, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th August, 1886.

Edgar Hastings Thomas, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th August, 1886.

John Macdougall, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1886.

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Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant John Robert Forsyth, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 27th October, 1886.

India Office, 26th October, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Alexander Donald Charters Pond, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 25th November, 1884, but to rank from 12th February, 1881.

Lieutenant Daniel Edward Mocatta, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 16th January, 1885, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

Lieutenant Arthur Henry McMahon, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 14th July, 1885, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 779.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel J. P. Sherriff, Bengal S.C, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 23rd September, 1886.

No. 780.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Knowles, Bengal S.C.,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Melvill Jennings, General List, Cavalry,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey Ekins Ryves, Bengal S C.,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alliston Champion Toker, Bengal S.C.,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Duncan Barrow, Bengal S.C.,—18th November, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel DeLacy Richard Frank Wooldridge, Bombay S.C.,—21st November, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Herbert Mansfield,—20th November, 1886.

No. 781.—NATIVE ARMY—

No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Alam Shére to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th November, 1886.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 782.—Major F. G. Teale, having completed 20 years' service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Forces, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 783.—Lieutenant John Joseph Holdsworth to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. J. D. La Touche, who has resigned the appointment.

Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 784.—Lieutenant Henry George Cowie to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Captain E. Stack, who has resigned the appointment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 785.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant John Thomas Brandon Siddons is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

REWARDS.

No. 786.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 3rd February, 1886, in room of Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL HENRY MOORE, C.B., C.I.E., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	15th June, 1850.
Lieutenant	23rd November, 1856.
Captain	15th June, 1862.
Brevet-Major	15th August, 1868.
Major	15th June, 1870.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	11th September, 1872.
Lieutenant-Colonel	15th June, 1876.
Brevet-Colonel	1st October, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 22nd, 14th, 8th, and 6th Regiments, Bombay Native Infantry, from 2nd August, 1850, to 14th April, 1854.

Acting Lieutenant of Police, Hyderabad, from 15th April to 3rd June, 1854.

Regimental duty, 1st Belooch Regiment, and 6th Bombay Native Infantry, from 4th June to 12th October, 1854.

Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Hyderabad, from 13th October, 1854, to 9th May, 1855.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, Marine Battalion, from 10th May, 1855, to 29th November, 1855.

Lieutenant of Police, Aden, from 30th November, 1855, to 2nd February, 1857.

Commandant, Aden Troop, from 3rd February to 3rd March, 1857.

Adjutant, Service Troop, Southern Mahratta Horse, from 4th March to 28th June, 1857.

Commandant, Aden Police Troop, from 29th June, 1857, to 3rd June, 1860.

Interpreter and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, from 4th June, 1860, to 22nd March, 1865.

Persian and Arabic Interpreter to Sir R. Napier, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Commanding Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, from 21st December, 1867, to 8th June, 1868.

Attached to the Intelligence Department, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, from 9th June to 2nd October, 1868.

Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India, from 18th July, 1870, to 9th April, 1886.

Commanding a Cooly Corps, Looshai Expedition, from 20th September, 1871, to 30th April, 1872.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Quetta Field Force, from November, 1878, to May, 1879.

Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence in Egypt, from August to October, 1882.

War Services.

Persia, 1857.—Medal and Clasp.

Indian Mutiny, 1858.—Capture of Beder Shoorpoor; pursuit of rebels through the Pachmari Hills and Central India; action of Chota Oodeypore. (Despatches,—G. O. G. I. 643 of 1859; medal.)

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Capture of Magdala. (Despatches,—G. G. O. No. 493 of 1863; medal; brevet of Major.)

Looshai Expedition, 1871-72.—(Despatches,—G. O. G. I. No. 480 of 1872; clasp; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.)

Afghan War, 1878-79.—Occupation of Pishin, and advance to and occupation of Kandahar; skirmish at Takt-i-pul; occupation of Ghirishk, and affair at Saif-u-Deen. (Despatches,—*London Gazette*, 7th November, 1879; medal and C. B.)

Egyptian Expedition, 1882.—Occupation of Suez and Ismailia; advance to Kassasin, battle of Tel-el-Kebir, pursuit to Zagazig, and occupation of Cairo. (Third class Osmanieh; medal and clasp, and bronze star).

From the 3rd March, 1886, in room of Major-General George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) CHARLES THOMAS HEATHCOTE, C.B., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	7th September, 1848.
Lieutenant	15th November, 1853.
Captain	18th February, 1861.
Major	7th September, 1868
Lieutenant-Colonel	7th September, 1874.
Brevet-Colonel	7th September, 1879.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from 31st December, 1848, to 16th December, 1855.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rajputana Field Force, from 17th December, 1855, to 8th June, 1857.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rajputana Field Force, from 1st July, 1857, to 27th May, 1860.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern Division, from 28th May, 1860, to 31st January, 1862.

Regimental duty, 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from 19th July, 1864, to 4th May, 1865.

Staff Officer and Superintendent of Bazars, Rajkot, from 5th May to 26th September, 1865.

On special duty in connection with small arms, from 27th September, 1865, to 1st November, 1866.

Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from 14th November, 1866, to 25th January, 1867.

Acting Brigade Major, Mhow, from 26th January to 28th March, 1867.

On special duty, Ordnance Department, Bombay, from 29th March, 1867, to 19th May, 1868.

General duty, Bombay, and Command of 2 companies 2nd Bombay Native Infantry, from 20th May to 24th November, 1868

On special duty, Ordnance Department, from 25th November, 1868, to 16th June, 1869.

Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, from 17th June to 14th July, 1869.

Regimental duty, 4th, 12th, 28th, 1st and 19th Regiments, Bombay Native Infantry, from 16th October, 1869, to 30th December, 1884.

Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, from 31st December, 1884, to 31st January, 1885.

Brigadier-General Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, from 1st February, 1885, to 25th June, 1885.

Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, from 26th June, 1885, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Siege and capture of Awah; siege and assault of Kotah; battle of the Bunass; and action of Kooshana. (Despatches, thanked by the Governments of India and Bombay; medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1879-80.—Defence of and sortie from Kandahar; battle of Kandahar. (Despatches,—G. G. O. 866 of 1880; medal and clasp, and C. B.)

No. 787.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer, non-commissioned officer and men of the 4th Bengal Infantry to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

JEMADAR KEDAR DICHHIT,—for the brilliant example shewn by him in leading a charge at Puntha, on the 12th May, 1886, and for being the first to enter a *nullah* occupied by the Burmese.

NAIK SRIDUT TEWARI,—for conspicuous gallantry in action at Puntha, on the 12th May, 1886, in making his way, under a heavy fire, into a stockade occupied by the Burmese, setting it on fire, and opening the principal entrance to the attacking column.

SEPOY RAM RUCH LAL,—for the conspicuous gallantry, courage and endurance shewn by him at Puntha, on the 12th May, 1886, in remaining in the field as long as the fighting lasted, though suffering severely from a wound in the jaw.

SEPOY BISSESAR TEWARI,— for the conspicuous gallantry, courage and endurance shewn by him at Puntha, on the 12th May, 1886, in charging the enemy's position, when suffering from a severe wound in the neck, and remaining in action during the whole day.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th November, 1886.

No. 322.—Mr. H. Johnson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank*, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bombay, for employment on the Porbandar-Dhoraji Extension of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

The 22nd November, 1886.

No. 323.—Mr. M R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed on Railway Surveys in Madras, is re-transferred to Burma.

The 25th November, 1886.

No. 325.—Mr. G. F. Berrill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway.

No. 326.—The services of Major-General H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 25th November, 1886.

The 26th November, 1886

No. 327.—Mr. W. Giles, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

W S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a	p
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1886.

No. 7.—Mr. P. Beechey, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as laid down in General Order, Military Department, No 734, dated 9th September, 1864.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S C.*,

Depy. Surveyor-General,

In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 31st October, 1886 .	54,100	13,80,587	27,28,200	2,23,23,200	92,02,500	2,56,58,900	2,28,10,700	8,41,04,087	44,37,000	74,99,500	10,08,42,200	11,27,78,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,71,02,887
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1886 . .	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	5,000	...	30,000	35,000	...	...	40,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1886 . .	...	...	1,000	17,000	...	1,000	2,000	21,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	22,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1886 . .		...	500	19,800	1,500	12,000	1,000	34,800	. .	1,000	2,01,500	2,02,500	...	...	2,37,300
	54,100	13,80,587	27,29,700	2,23,60,000	92,09,000	2,56,71,900	2,28,13,700	8,41,64,887	44,42,000	75,00,500	10,10,74,700	11,30,17,200	1,33,800	32,200	19,74,02,187
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	20,500	1,78,500	74,700	1,63,000	1,44,300	5,81,000	30,000	16,000	2,85,200	3,31,200		...	9,12,200
Balance on 15th November, 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,09,200	2,21,81,500	91,34,300	2,55,08,900	2,26,69,400	8,35,83,887	44,12,000	74,84,500	10,07,89,500	11,26,86,000	1,33,800	32,200	19,64,89,987

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867, to 15th Sept., 1886, enfaced from India 5,333 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,725 lakhs
" 16th Sept., 1886, to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 15 "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " " 1 " " " ...
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
" 1st Nov " to 15th Nov. " " " 2 " " " 9 "

5,361 lakhs. 4,756 lakhs.
4,756 "

Balance against India . 605 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th November, 1886.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R	a.	p.	Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District.						
4	Old Hindu punched coins . .	Silver .	0	4	0	184	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 7th December, 1886.
	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab).						
22	Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi, A. H. 894—923 = A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper .	0	1	0	19	Do. 17th January, 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates . .	Do. .	0	0	6	95	
	Found in the Etawah District.						
56	Buddhist punched coins . .	Silver .	0	3	0	66	Do. 24th June, 1887.
	Found in the Ballia District.						
58	Old Hindu or Buddhist punched coins.	Do. .	1	0	0	112	
	Found in the Hissar District.						
62	Muhammad Shah, bad specimens	Do. .	1	0	0	35	

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th November, 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 88,67,928 a. 7 p. 0) + Public Deposits at Branches (1,06,31,797 1 6)	1,94,99,725	8	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,18,23,416	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,96,767	0	0
Sundries	21,30,723	9	1
RUPEES .	7,81,07,297	14	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .	87,32,283	0	0
Other authorized Investments .	55,18,582	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . .	70,67,175	15	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .	93,35,673	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased .	2,03,83,311	10	7
Balances with other Banks . .	8,17,075	5	6
Bullion	1,984	6	6
Dead Stock	11,25,407	11	3
Stamps	7,586	11	3
Sundries	6,90,280	12	10
	5,36,79,361	3	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 96,54,464 a. 1 p. 4) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,47,73,472 9 1)	2,44,27,936	10	5
RUPEES .	7,81,07,297	14	2

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·4.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1886.

No. 31.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Kissory Lall Banerjee, of the Imperial List, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 72, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st November 1886, or from the date he avails himself of it.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th November, 1886.

No. 107.—Mr. H. Phillips, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd Division, Frontier Road.

No. 109.—Mr. W. H. Rushton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Frontier Road.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl, Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th November, 1886.

No. 2845 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2050 G., dated the 28th of October, 1886, Colonel C. K M. Walter returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 6th November, 1886.

No. 2848 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2050 G., dated the 28th of October, 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson and Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., respectively, made over and received charge of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency on the forenoon of the 8th of November, 1886.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 19th November, 1886.

No. 276.—The following transfers of Assistant Commissioners are ordered:—

Mr. A. R. Shaw from the Internal Branch, Lower Division, to the Punjab Mines Division.

Mr. W. T. Lyon from the Punjab Mines Division to the Internal Branch, Lower Division.

The 20th November, 1886.

No. 284.—Mr C. P. Shanan, Head Clerk, Central Office, now on deputation in the Sambhar Division, is transferred to that Division as Head Clerk and *ex-officio* Treasury Officer. Mr. C. P. Shanan is a Clerk of the 1st Grade on R200 a month, with an allowance of R100 a month as Treasury Officer.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Offg. Commr., N. I. Salt Revenue.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th November, 1886.

	R	R	
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th November, 1886 .	19,20,396		
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	4,75,185	23,95,581	
ADD—			
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,21,420		
Ditto ditto Government	16,936	2,38,3	56
		26,33,9	937
DEDUCT—			
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,40,000		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	2,40,0	000
Balance on the evening of the 24th November, 1886 . .		23,93,9	937
The Balance comprises—			
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	19,66,636		
Ditto ditto Government	4,27,301	23,9	3,937
There is in addition awaiting assay—			
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	2,16,591		
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,1	16,591

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 25th November, 1886.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1886.

No. 107.—Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 106, transferring Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from the Ferozepore Bridge Works to the North-Western Railway, is hereby cancelled.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director-General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Lucknow, this 22nd day of November, 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 463, Private (Lance Corpl.) Owen Parry Jones.
Age,—22 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—18th November, 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Naini Tal.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd May, 1883.

At what Place Enlisted,—Carnarvon, North Wales.
Parish and County in which Born,—Llanllefin, Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Ostler.
Coat or Jacket,— } Mufti.
Waistcoat,— } Mufti.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Mufti.
REMARKS,—On pass.
Under 3 years' service.

R. B. MAINWARING, *Major*,
Comdg. Depôt, 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
25	E 19—56436	50	Hafiz Azeezoodeen, Merchant, Meerut.
	E 26—37981	100	
26	E 1—85292	1,000	Aslum Khan, Horse-dealer, Lashkari Serai, Amballa.
	,, —73103*	1,000	
27	E 26—41104	100	Bhai Tara Singh, Tahsildar, Hoshiarpore.

* Belonging to Agency No. 6, Peshawar.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 22nd November, 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on or about the 22nd day of August 1886, 8 gold coins (Puvaragans) valued in the aggregate at R24, were found buried in the embankment of the Theradikuttai tank within the limits of Kilkuppam, a hamlet of Porur in the Saidapet taluq, Chingleput District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, at his office at Saidapet, on the 30th day of March, 1887, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. C. JOHNSON,
Actg. Collector.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP CHENGALRAYAN CHOULTRY,
The 18th November, 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th November, 1886.

Allen, C. & Co.
Borton, W. H. & Co.
Bull, S. D. A. W.
Callis, T. W.
Dixie, Mrs. G.
Foley, C. W.
Thomson, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

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Calcutta, the 27th November, 1886.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

RESULT OF VOTES

On the proposal submitted in Circular No. 2, dated 6th August, 1886.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	No.
Whether Mrs. M. Taylor is to be admitted to her former pension as the widow of Mr. W J. Lawson.	1,320	22

By order of the Directors,

W. H RYLAND,

Secretary

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,

The 23rd November, 1886.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF GANGS OF FOREIGN ASIATIC VAGRANTS TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{7}{536-47}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Police),—under date Simla, the 25th November 1886.

Read again—

(1) Home Department Resolution Nos. $\frac{20}{989-1000}$, dated 20th May 1870, on the subject of the treatment of foreign Asiatic vagrants travelling in India; and

(2) the undermentioned correspondence regarding certain gangs of such vagrants who lately visited the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, and Central India:—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1126 J., dated 28th February 1885.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4158}{203}$, dated 28th October 1885, with enclosure.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 398, dated 30th November 1885.

Letter to the Government of the Punjab, 399, of the same date.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2408 J., dated 31st July 1886, with enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 293, dated 22nd April 1886.

Communication from the Government of Madras, No. 3223, dated 26th November 1885.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 11, dated 23rd January 1886.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 14J.D., dated 26th April 1886, with enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No $\frac{4612}{231}$, dated 26th November 1885, with enclosure.

Communication from the Foreign Department, No. 971 I., dated 23rd March 1886.

RESOLUTION.

In the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution dated 20th May 1879, cited in the preamble, the following general instructions in respect of the treatment of gangs of foreign Asiatic vagrants were laid down for the guidance of Local Governments and Administrations and the officers subordinate to them, namely:—

(1) that the frontier provinces are responsible that such gangs are not allowed to pass into India;

(2) that in any province where such a gang commit any depredations, no effort should be spared in bringing the chief offenders to justice for specific crimes, or treating them, as the law allows, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to security for good behaviour;

(3) That on no account should such gangs be passed on under police or other guards into other districts or other provinces; but if deportation is deemed necessary, it should be carried out at once under Act* III of 1864, full lists and descriptive rolls of the deported persons, with photographs of the leaders, being taken and forwarded to the frontier Governments; and

* An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.

(4) that on no account should safe-conduct passes or licenses to carry arms be granted to gangs of this type, or to any members of such gang; and that if arms or ammunition are found in their possession, they should be at once disarmed in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

2. The following instances have recently come under the notice of the Government of India in which these instructions have in certain respects been overlooked by local officers. In the year 1884, a large body of Pathans visited the Lower Provinces. According to the Police reports, these men described themselves as being of Dehra Ghazi Khan, although there was reason to believe that they were wandering gipsies from beyond the North-West Frontier of India. They travelled in several gangs, the number of which appeared to be fluctuating, and while pretending to be horse-dealers caused great annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts through which they passed by practising various methods of extortion.

In June 1885, three vagrant bands entered the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency from Bengal—two through the Gurjat Mahals, and one through the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces. These gangs, or some members of them, were found to be furnished with police escorts, passes, and licenses to carry arms. Two of the bands called themselves Biluchis, but stated that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan. The third described themselves as being natives of Hyderabad in Sind. Although trade in false-jewels, pocket-knives, pearls, and other miscellaneous articles was their ostensible object, their entry into the Madras Presidency was at once marked by disturbances. On the 31st July 1885, the Local Government issued an

order directing the removal of the gangs in question from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency under the provisions of section 3 of Act III of 1864. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of that order were as follow:—

There is reason to believe that the three gangs are connected, and that they entered the Northern Circars of this presidency in the year 1882, and then stated that they belong to Hyderabad in Sind. From enquiries then made it was ascertained that the men were not known at the places mentioned by them, and the order of this Government then passed declared them to be "clearly *foreign* vagrants." His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation therefore in treating all three of the present gangs as foreigners.

The gangs have now entered the Vizagapatam District, and the question of their future disposal must be decided. His Excellency in Council resolves to order, under the provisions of Act III of 1864, section 3, that these gangs of foreign vagrants shall remove themselves from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency by the shortest route leading towards their home beyond the North-West Frontier of British India. * * *

It also appears that certain gangs of foreign vagrants were passed on last year from the Central Provinces to the territories of certain Native States in Central India.

In a report submitted by the Bengal Government, it is explained that gun licenses were fraudulently obtained from the authorities at Alipore and Howrah by some individual members of one of the three gangs who entered the Ganjam District from the Bengal side. As regards the passports which these gangs were said to possess, it is stated that they were mostly certificates from a few local officers in the Lower Provinces to the effect that the men were a quiet set of traders, who had created no disturbance in the localities where they had temporarily halted, or that they were respectable travelling merchants. Stringent orders have now been issued by the Bengal Government with the object of preventing any repetition of the practice of giving such certificates.

3. The practice of furnishing wandering gangs such as those referred to above with police escorts, passes, and licenses to carry arms is clearly opposed to the orders contained in the Resolution of the 20th May 1879; and the Governor General in Council desires that the special attention of district officers in the several provinces should be directed to those orders, a strict observance of which should at the same time be enjoined. It must also be understood that such gangs must under no circumstances be passed on from British territory into Native States. His Excellency in Council would furthermore point out that the treatment of these foreign vagrants is a matter which requires the exercise of a careful discretion, aud which cannot be regulated by hard-and-fast rules.

4. The Government of India also concurs in the suggestions contained in the letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Bengal Government, dated the 26th November 1885 and 31st July last, respectively, which are cited in the preamble to this Resolution, namely,—

(1) that an order of deportation, if issued by any Local Government, should be made effective, and should not merely require the removal of the persons concerned from a particular presidency or province, but beyond the limits of British India (section 3, Act III of 1864), and that the route for removal should be always specified in the order, warning being at the same time given to the Local Governments and Administrations through whose territories the gang will pass; and

(2) that whenever a license to carry arms is given to any person who may appear to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the

license of the number of persons accompanying such person, and that he should be given distinctly to understand that should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his license would be at once liable to cancellation.

5. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council wishes it to be clearly understood that the object of calling renewed attention to the matter is not to interfere with the movements of persons who are *bonâ fide* engaged in trade, but to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from the depredations of wandering gangs whose real object is rather larceny or plunder than legitimate trade.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the correspondence cited in the preamble, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political and other authorities subordinate to that Department.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1126 J., dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1885.

From—J. WARE-EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

In accordance with your endorsement No. 264, dated 25th February, enclosing a telegram (herewith returned) from Daria Khan and his followers, I am directed to submit the following report.

2. About nine months ago, the attention of Government was drawn by police reports to the presence in Behar districts of a large number of Pathans. According to the police reports these men described themselves as being of Dera Ghazi Khan, visiting India for the purpose of trading in horses. They were estimated to number some 250 persons. Reports concerning them were received from Sarun, Durbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagulpore. They were stated to have no fixed abode, to be travelling under the authority of perwanahs granted to them by certain officers in the North-Western Provinces, and under the cover of horse-dealing to be practising various methods of extortion on the inhabitants of the places they visited. These Pathans travelled in several gangs, the number of which appears to be fluctuating. Daria Khan was reported to be the leader of one of the gangs. The Pathans subsequently visited Purneah, Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra and Pubna. They were everywhere watched by the police.

3. In September last, under orders of the Inspector General of Police, a gang of these Pathans was stopped by the police in Pubna, and examined as to whether they were inhabitants of British India or not. Twenty of the men stated that they were inhabitants of "Rajhan in Khelat in the elaka of the Khan, but having no fixed abode. In Khelat which is under the control of the Khan, there is a British Resident." Rajhan they described as being in the hills, 30 miles distant from the district of Dera Ghazi Khan. The Inspector General of Police then represented to Government that this particular gang had committed many depredations and much harassed the villages on which the gang quartered themselves, and on his application the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order in writing under section 3, Act III of 1864, dated 4th December, directed that these foreigners should remove themselves from British India *viâ* Bogra, Maldah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr and Dinapore. The Government of the North-Western Provinces were at the same time addressed, informed that a police escort would accompany the men either to Buxar or the Karamnassa, and requested to issue necessary instructions to have the band passed on towards Khelat. On the 16th December, on the suggestion of the Magistrate of Dacca, the route was changed to one *viâ* Goalundo, Moorshedabad, Rajmehal and Bhagulpore. The gang was escorted by the police to Goalundo. Shortly after leaving that place, however, they got away from the police and appear to have joined other bands of Pathans.

4. Of those who escaped, one party appears to have come down south to the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, and under Subhan Khan to have joined the band of Daria Khan at Ampta. At any rate, it is certain that these two bands entered the district of Midnapore together at the beginning of this month. On their arrival at Midnapore, the band of Subhan Khan was, on being identified by the Inspector of Police, who had previously been in charge of all the foreigners whose deportation was ordered, separated from that of Daria Khan, and despatched under a police escort towards Synthia. Daria Khan was

informed that he was at liberty to march where he liked, so long as he committed no depredation. But further enquiries are being made about him and his followers in Dera Ghazi Khan. It is to the separation from the party of Daria Khan of the Pathans who are under orders of deportation that the telegram under report refers.

5. With regard to Daria Khan, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor received a petition purporting to be sent by a person of that name at the end of last December. In the petition it was stated that the petitioner and his party had come from Dera Ghazi Khan to Bengal with horses and ponies for the purpose of carrying on trade, and the petitioners prayed that the police would not molest them. Attached to the petition was a paper purporting to be a copy of a certificate signed by R. A. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, to the effect that Daria Khan, merchant and horse-dealer from Dera Ghazi Khan, with about 150 followers, had camped near Erinpura for five or six days, and that their behaviour had been orderly. This Mr. Cole is apparently the gentleman referred to in the telegram. The petition, which was addressed from Calcutta, was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for report. In reply, it was stated that Daria Khan had applied to the Commissioner of Police for a license for arms and a rahdari perwannah to Madras *viâ* Midnapore and Balasore. On consideration of the unfavourable reports regarding Daria Khan, the grant of the perwannah was refused. As stated in the last paragraph, Daria Khan went at the beginning of this month to Midnapore. Thence the Lieutenant-Governor received from him two telegrams complaining of the separation of his party and alleging oppression by the police.

6. Daria Khan appears to be the chief leader of the Pathans. He and his party first entered Sarun from Goruckpore in the North-Western Provinces about May last, and the police reports have throughout been unfavourable regarding him and his men. There have been complaints against them of extorting money by threats from women and timid people, dealing in false precious stones, and of grazing their ponies on the crops of the villagers. Daria Khan himself and two of his party were tried on the 10th December last in Nuddea for culpable homicide. They were acquitted, because the witnesses either would not or could not speak positively as to the identity of the accused. There is, however, no doubt that one or some of the band did commit the murder.

7. I am to say that careful inquiry was made as to the country from which those Pathans came regarding whom orders of deportation were issued. They described themselves as foreigners and as subjects of the Khan of Khelat, and not British subjects. As they described their residence as being 30 miles from the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the hills, a reference was made to the District Superintendent of Police of Dera Ghazi Khan. In reply, he stated "nothing is known in this district of the members of the gang mentioned, nor can any substantial information be obtained regarding their arrival in Dera Ghazi Khan. From their habits, appearance, and mode of living, it would seem that they are either Khorasani or Irani gypsies, called sometimes Kuchianis."

8. There has been no vexatious or unnecessary interference with the men originally belonging to the gang of Daria Khan, but orders have been given to the police to watch their proceedings strictly. They have caused great annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts through which they have passed, and certainly in no respect have earned the character of being peaceable traders. It is probable that they are wandering gypsies from beyond the north-west frontier of India, but, pending the receipt of further information, Sir Rivers Thompson is unwilling to deport them in a body under the Act.

No. 2307, dated Ootacamund, the 1st September 1885.

From—The Honourable E. F. WEBSTER, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the marginally noted Proceedings of this Government regarding certain wandering gangs describing themselves as Beluchis, who appeared recently in the northern districts of this Presidency.

G.O., 31st July 1885, No. 1990.

2. These vagrant bands appear to have entered the Ganjam District from Cuttack, and their arrival in this Presidency was at once marked by a succession of criminal occurrences. They had in their possession passports of various dates, which, so far as they can be deciphered, appear to be of little value as evidence of nationality or for any other useful purpose. I am directed to enclose a gun-license, taken from Daria Khan, one of the leaders of the gang, purporting to have been granted on the 14th May 1885, by the Magistrate of Pooree, in contravention, it would seem, of the express orders of the Government of India as contained in the resolution noted in the margin. It is in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, through inattention to these instructions, that these people have been enabled to penetrate so far south. The action of each district officer appears to have been directed merely to hurrying on the gang as quickly as possible out of his own jurisdiction, and His Excellency in Council would, therefore, suggest the advisability of positive instructions being reiterated to the Governments of the Northern Presidencies to carefully attend to the instructions laid down by the Government of India to which reference is made above.

Resolution, dated 20th May 1879, No. 29-989.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 1990, dated the 31st July 1885.

Read again the following paper :—

G. O., dated 9th June 1885, Miscellaneous No. 1526, Judicial.

Read the following—

Telegram dated Chatrapur, the 5th June 1885.

From—The District Magistrate, Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Two gangs, numbering 38 and 45, respectively, entered district from Bengal side. They declare that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan, but Commissioner, Cuttack, styles one gang Beluchis, whilst Inspector General, Police, Bengal, has apparently treated them as British subjects furnishing escort. They are provided with numerous passes and also three gun licenses, but I have notwithstanding ordered disarmament, as already complaints of violence and plunder made. I believe gangs to be identical with those who wandered through the country in 1882—*vide* G. O. No. 506 of 19th June. They wish to proceed *viâ* Vizagapatam to Madras. Have warned Mr. Turner.

ORDER THEREON.

The following telegram will be sent to the District Magistrate, Ganjam :—

" Your telegram fifth. Your action approved. Forward passes said to have been given to gang."

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Inspector General of Police.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 1794, dated Chatrapur, the 4th June 1885.

From—J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to report that a party of Beluchis, consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 16 children, arrived here from Cuttack yesterday morning, *viâ* Rawbha. Another gang, said to number 80 persons, arrived at Kalingapodoro in the Kurcholi muttah of the Goomsur taluk on the 1st instant.

2. The arrival of these gangs in the district has spread alarm and consternation among the people. At Rawbha it is reported that the shops were all closed, and at Buguda in Goomsur it is reported that housebreaking with violence has been committed, and a strong body of police has had to be despatched there to inquire into the offence and make arrests if necessary.

3. Daria Khan, the leader of the gang which arrived here, possessed a double-barrelled rifle. As it is unadvisable that such gangs of wild characters as these appear to be should be allowed to proceed with arms through this and adjoining districts, their presence in itself being a terror to the people, I have directed that the above gun be seized and detained here.

4. The Magistrates of Balasore and Pooree appear to have granted licenses to Daria Khan to possess arms contrary to the directions contained in paragraph 53 of the resolution of the Government of India, communicated with G.O., 2nd July 1879, No. 1552. The two licenses presented before me are enclosed for the information of Government.

5. I may mention that timely intimation was given me by the Commissioner of Cuttack of the advent of the smaller gang, but that I received no warning regarding the larger gang which has entered the districts suddenly by an unfrequented road, and would seem from the reports received to have at once broken out into acts of violence and lawlessness. I have communicated to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, the movements of the two gangs.

6. Though claiming to be Beluchis, I consider that they are the identical people who came down some four years ago and claimed to be Scindis. They have with them for sale nothing but a few English pocket-knives, and, what they call stones (probably glass), and a lot of ponies, but nothing of any value.

No. 376, dated Russellkonda, the 4th June 1885.

From—M. R. Ry. A. Suryanarayana, General Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The District Magistrate of Ganjam.

In continuation of my letter, dated 2nd instant, No. 366, I have the honour to report that Mr. Inspector Lever met the gang of Mussulmans at Ballisayi on the evening of the 2nd instant, and on the 3rd accompanied them to Kullada, where they remained that day. The gang arrived at Russellkonda this morning and encamped in a tope about half a mile from the town. They intend to halt here to-morrow, and then march to the next stage "Gangupur" *en route* to Berhampore.

2. The headman of the gang and five others just came to my Office and showed me passports detailed in the enclosed list and several others obtained from the authorities in Native States. These show that they are peaceable traders.

3. It appears that these are Scindis or Punjabis residing in Dera Ghazi Khan district. They were travelling through several Native States in Upper India, and also through North Canara, Tanjore, Mysore, Bangalore, Calcutta, and Central Provinces from some years back for the purpose of trade. They have brought with them different kinds of false stones, pearls, penknives and other miscellaneous articles, and are exposing them for sale to the public at Russellkonda. The gang consists of—

Men	12
Women	13
Boys	10
Girls	10
Total	45
Ponies	25
Guns	2

They got a license for these guns from the Joint Magistrate of Howrah. The license is dated 8th January 1885, and is current till 31st December next. They are also accompanied by four constables of the Gurjat police.

4. They state that they intend going by land to Madras *viâ* Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and Nellore districts for purpose of trade.

5. They have not produced any passport from Government to pass through the Madras Presidency, but from the endorsement,* dated 13th March 1885, given by the District Magistrate of Burdwan, it appears that the orders of the Inspector General, Bengal, are that "they should be allowed to go where they please, the police, however, keeping an eye on them. They appear to be inoffensive traders, and say they belong to district Dera Ghazi Khan."

* Copy enclosed.

6. The Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals (Gurjat Police) certifies, on 13th May 1885, to the effect that "these persons are travelling through these tributary mahals, and are now going to Berhampore. They have permission of Government to travel under police surveillance; this police guard should be relieved at the next district they go to." This shows that these people have permission of Bengal Government to go to Berhampore. But as I have received no orders from you, I am doubtful whether I may allow this gang to pass on to Berhampore under police surveillance.

7. They ask me for a passport and a police guard of one head constable and four constables, as they have also much money with them; but object to the deputation of Police Inspector to accompany them, saying that he would give them trouble. If they are allowed to pass on to Berhampore, I think it better to send an Inspector with a few constables along with them to Berhampore, so that they may not give any trouble to the villagers on their way. I respectfully solicit early orders, as these people say that they cannot stay here more than two days.

8. As regards the Kalingapodoro affair, Mr. Lever reports that some of the women of the gang quarrelled with the Panos of the place on account of some fowls, and each party received a beating from the other. He further reports that one Komati Narayana Patro of Gayagonda complained to him that the women belonging to the gang entered his house and carried away Rs. 60 in cash, a cloth, brass-pot, and some sugar. The matter is under investigation by the police, and if there is sufficient evidence, the offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Dated Soory, the 13th March 1885.

Endorsed by the District Magistrate of Soory on application for a copy.

Copy of departmental order cannot be given. The petitioner and his companions are going *viâ* Ranchee to trade. The Inspector General's orders are that they should be allowed to go where they place,* the police, however, keeping an eye on them; they appear to be inoffensive traders, and say they belong to district Dera Ghazi Khan.

* *Sic* in original.

CERTIFICATE.

Mirza Ali Muhammad Beg and party of men, women, and children, in all 45 persons, are travelling through these tributary mahals, and are now going to Berhampore. They have permission of Government to travel under police surveillance; this police guard should be relieved at the next district they go to.

CAMP ANGUL;
13th May 1885. } *Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Police.*

No. 1820, dated Chatrapur, the 5th June 1885.

Endorsed by the District Magistrate.

Submitted to Government in continuation of my letter of 4th June 1885, No. 1794, and my telegram of this date. I have issued warrant to seize all arms in their possession, and instructed the General Deputy Magistrate to act in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 53 of G. O., 2nd July 1879, No. 1552, Judicial Department, treating them as aliens.

No. 2004, dated Chatrapur, the 16th June 1885.

From—J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

As directed in Government telegram of the 9th instant, I have the honour to forward 29 passes obtained from Daria Khan, the leader of the gang which passed through Chatrapur and which is now at Berhampore, and 2 gun licenses and 5 passes obtained from the gang which entered the district through Kurcholi.

2. The gang under the command of Daria Khan appear to be in a hurry to proceed to Russelkonda and join the other party there. The Superintendent of Police reports that he has reason to believe that they intend, if allowed, to go on together to Hyderabad *viâ* Balliguda, Kalahandi, &c. I have therefore issued orders (as Agent to Governor) that the gang should not be permitted to travel *viâ* Balliguda.

3. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mahals, writes to the Superintendent of this District that "during their passage through the Tributary States of Orissa they gave a good deal of trouble to some of the Rajahs in whose States

they were, by quarrelling with the amla about payment of supplies and by thefts said to have been committed by their women."

4. His report only reached the Superintendent of Police after the gang had entered this district.

Miscellaneous No. 1916, dated Octacamund, the 23rd July 1885.

Ordered, that the following telegram be despatched to District Magistrate, Ganjam :—

"Your letter, 16th June, No. 2004. Report where Biluchi gangs now are. Government propose to order deportation as aliens, therefore their progress should be stopped."

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

No. 2186, dated Chatrapur, the 26th June 1885.

From—J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

In continuation of my letters noted in the margin, I have the honour to state that another gang, consisting of 10 men, 19 women, and 11 children, who call themselves natives of Hyderabad (Scinde?), arrived at Kurcholi in the Goomsur taluk on the 20th instant from Sambulpur, accompanied by a fourth grade head constable and a constable of the reserve police of that district. These are, no doubt, another party of the two previous gangs.

1. Letter No. 1794, dated 4th June 1885.
2. Communication No. 1820, dated 5th June 1885.
3. Telegram No. 1821, dated 5th June 1885.
4. Letter No. 2004, dated 16th June 1885.

2. Besides the above, four men, who also style themselves natives of Hyderabad, joined the Russelkonda gang of the Biluchis on the 21st and 22nd *viâ* Buguda, Bellugunta, and Aska. The whole gang proposes to start for Vizianagram *viâ* Sergada and Pattupur.

3. The total number of Biluchis and persons styling themselves natives of Hyderabad amounts to 127 as shewn below, including women and children :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Biluchis, as per my letter No. 1794, dated 4th June 1885	13	9	16	38
Biluchis, as per General Deputy Magistrate's letter No. 376, dated 4th June, forwarded with my endorsement No. 1820, dated 5th idem ...	12	13	20	45
Hyderabad people as now reported ...	14	19	11	44
Total ...	39	41	47	127

No. 4155, dated Coonoor, the 14th July 1885.

From—Colonel H. D. CLOETE, Inspector General of Police.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

With reference to my remarks on confidential monthly report, dated 1st July, I have now the honour to forward the report of the Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, on the Biluchi gangs that entered this Presidency last month. They are a turbulent and unruly set of people, who cause great annoyance to the timid and peaceful inhabitants of this Presidency, and it seems very objectionable that they should be allowed to wander about at will with fire-arms and protected by passes.

2. The inhabitants of this Presidency are not accustomed to deal with such people, the consequence is that, where there are no police at hand, they rob and bully the villagers, and are a perfect pest. They are not British subjects or it might be said that it would be interference with their liberty to prevent them travelling through India. They are, in my judgment, nothing more than vagrants provided with a certain amount of rubbish to give a cloak to their being considered travelling merchants.

No. 352, dated Chatrapur, the 14th June 1885.

From—H. T. Ross, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

To—The Assistant Inspector General of Police (through the Deputy Inspector General of Police), Madras.

In continuation of my telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. On the 1st instant District Magistrate, Ganjam, informed me of the expected arrival of a gang of Biluchis (copy of letter A attached); I at once sent information to all Inspectors concerned.

3. On the 1st instant the Inspector of Police, Ganjam Division, reported the arrival on the 30th ultimo at Panditgam (5 miles this side of Bengal frontier) of a gang of Biluchis consisting of 13 males, 9 females, and 16 children, in all 38. They proceeded to Kalikot (the head-quarters of the zemindar) on the 31st idem under police escort; on the 1st instant to Rawbha; on the 2nd to Chatrapur, where they remained until the 6th, and then went on to Berhampore, where they are at present.

4. Whilst at Chatrapur the District Magistrate issued a warrant for the seizure of a licensed double-barrelled gun found with the leader of the gang. The gun was seized, but the Magistrate subsequently returned it on condition of its being sold to the Kalikot Rajah who had expressed a wish to buy it.

5. This portion of gang has been giving no trouble whatever in the district; the members profess to be itinerating merchants, and have with them a large stock of penknives, false pearls, gold mohurs, &c.

6. The leader states that the whole gang, of which the present number is but a portion, consists of 150 members; that they left Biluchistan about two years ago, and travelled together as far as Cuttack, visiting Calcutta, Balasore, and Midnapur, where they divided into two gangs—one going into the interior towards Sumbulpore, and the other followed the trunk road arranging to meet at Berhampore in this district. The name of leader is Daria Khan. He says he and his party belong to Dehra Ghazi Khan in Biluchistan.

Dehra Ghazi Khan is in the Punjab.
C. A. P.

7. On the 3rd instant I received a report from Inspector Lever at Russellkonda to the effect that the Baroda station officer had sent him information of the arrival, on the 1st instant at Kalingapodoro (a Pano village, 20 miles north-east of Russellkonda), of a gang of about 80 Muhammadans who had demanded food from the villagers, entered their houses, assaulted and looted them of their fowls, &c.

8. The Inspector immediately started for the village and met the gang on the night of the 2nd at Bullichage. Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg and Mirza Kyser Beg, the two headmen of the gang, on being questioned stated they were natives of Dehra Ghazi Khan, and it is evident that they are members of the same gang now at Berhampore. A double-barrelled rifle and a fowling piece were found with them. These have subsequently been seized. This party was accompanied by four constables of Ongul (Gurjat district) and possessed a pass from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ongul (Gurjat district), dated 13th ultimo, in which it was stated that the gang had been permitted by Government to travel through the tributary mahals on their way to Berhampore under police surveillance, and that the guard should be relieved at the next district.

9. Regarding the numerous complaints made by the villagers, these four Bengal constables state that "they were in close attendance on the gang since it left Ongul, and did not notice or hear of any irregularity having been committed by them." I have called upon the Inspector for a further report regarding this matter. No intimation of the coming of this gang was sent me by the Gurjat district authorities, the first information we received of their presence was from villagers coming in with complaints. Besides the cases above mentioned a Komati of Gayagondal stated that the women of the gang broke into his shop on the morning of the 1st while passing through the village, stole Rs. 50 in cash, four gold-bladed necklaces to the value of Rs. 120, and a piece of loaf-sugar. These complaints are under inquiry.

10. The gang is found to be actually 45 strong, and is now at Russellkonda, where it will remain pending the disposal of the above charges.

11. It is believed that one of the leaders, Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg named above, was fined, some years ago (1882), Rs. 1,000 at Vizagapatam by the District Magistrate for keeping in his possession a gun without license.

12. Since writing the above, the charges against the various members of the gang have been inquired into.

13. I attach a statement giving particulars of each case.

14. The Police Inspector reports that the evidence in almost all the charges disclosed facts seriously complicating the police constables who accompanied the gang from Ongul.

15. In one case it is stated that the first-class constable in charge of the escort urged the villagers to pay up on the head of the gang threatening to loot and burn down the village if his demands were not met.

16. This constable, as might be expected, was cited as a witness for the defence in nearly all the cases charged, and, of course, the evidence was in favour of the parties citing him.

17. I will report further regarding the Ongul constables as soon as I receive the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings.

18. I have just received an order to obtain and forward to the District Magistrate all the passes granted by the Bengal authorities found in possession of the Biluchis.

I attach copy of a letter received yesterday from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat mahals—*vide* B.

Dated the 17th June 1885.

Received and forwarded.

C. A. PORTEOUS, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Deputy Inspector General of Police.

A.

No. 441, dated Cuttack, the 23rd April 1885.

From—C. F. METCALF, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Collector of Ganjam.

I have the honour to inform you of the arrival of a party of Biluchi travelling merchants bound for Madras, consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 14 children. They have 19 horses with them and two rifles and are likely to leave Cuttack soon. I have written to the Magistrates of Cuttack and Pooree to depute police to see them out of their respective districts, and beg to warn you of the coming of these men. The leader of the party is a man named Daria Khan.

No. 1275, dated Chatrapur, the 30th April 1885.

Endorsed by the Collector and Magistrate.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, who is requested to keep a sharp look-out upon the immigrants. Any offences committed should be at once reported and the offenders prosecuted against rigorously. Any arms found should be seized under the Arms Act, if not protected by licenses.

B.

No. 330, dated Cuttack, the 8th June 1885.

From—A. B. BARNARD, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police.

To—The District Superintendent of Police, Ganjam.

I have the honour to inform you that, on the 3rd instant, a party of "Khelaties," headed by one Mirza Ali Muhammad Beg, entered your district and was made over to your police. These men have been travelling through Bengal with the permission of the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, whose orders were that they should be watched, but not restrained by the police under whose surveillance they should be passed on from district to district. They are said to be travelling for the purpose of dealing in pearls, cutlery, and horses, but during their passage through the Tributary States of Orissa, they gave a good deal of trouble to some of the Rajas, in whose States they were, by quarrelling with the amla about payment of supplies and by thefts said to have been committed by their women.

Telegram dated Chatrapur, the 26th July 1885.

From—District Magistrate, Ganjam.

To—Chief Secretary, Madras.

Biluchis are at Guzratipet, Vizagapatam district. Their progress stopped. Have telegraphed to District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.

ORDER THEREON.

On the 5th of June the District Magistrate, Ganjam, telegraphed the arrival in his district of two wandering gangs described by the Commissioner of Cuttack as Beluchis, but furnished with escort, passes, and gun licenses. The Magistrate reported that he had ordered disarmament, and approval of his action in this respect was communicated to him by wire, and the receipt of further information awaited. This has now been furnished in the letters read above. It appears that three gangs have entered this Presidency, numbering in all 127 persons including women and children. Two parties called themselves Biluchis, but stated that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab; the third band describe themselves as natives of Hyderabad in Scinde, and state that trade is the object of their journey. They have in their possession different kinds of false jewels, pocket-knives, pearls, and other miscellaneous articles, which they offer for sale. Their entry into this Presidency was at once marked by disturbances. At Rawbha shops were all closed, and at Buguda house-breakings are reported to have been committed by them. Numerous complaints of theft and other offences are reported in the enclosures to the Inspector General of Police's report. Several fire-arms were found with them, and most of these have been seized by the local authorities.

2. It is clear from their actions in this Presidency, as well as from the proceedings of the Magistrate of Balasore, dated 24th March 1885, and the letter of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mahals, dated 8th June 1885, that these gangs of foreigners are turbulent and dangerous to the public peace, and it is highly desirable to prevent them from wandering further into this Presidency.

3. There is reason to believe that the three gangs are connected, and that they entered the Northern Circars of this Presidency in the year 1882, and then stated that they belonged to Hyderabad in Scinde. From inquiries then made it was ascertained that the men were not known at the places mentioned by them, and the order of this Government then passed declared them to be "clearly *foreign* vagrants;" His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation, therefore, in treating all three of the present gangs as foreigners.

4. The gangs have now entered the Vizagapatam district, and the question of their future disposal must be decided. His Excellency in Council resolves to order, under the provisions of Act III of 1864, section 3, that these gangs of foreign vagrants shall remove themselves from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency by the shortest route leading towards their home beyond the north-west frontier of British India. The following telegram will accordingly be despatched to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam:—

"Three gangs of Biluchis, total 127 persons now at Guzratipet. Government orders them under section 3, Act III of 1864, to remove themselves from Presidency by northern route. Inform them of penalty under section 4 in case of neglect or refusal. Communicate with Agent, Ganjam, and report result to Government."

5. The Government of India will be addressed regarding the action of the Bengal authorities in furnishing these gangs with passes and police escort.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To the District Magistrate, Ganjam.
" " " Vizagapatam.
Inspector General of Police.

FORM IX.

৯ নং পাঠ। (Fee 4 annas paid.)

No. 2 for 1885.

Fee four annas for each weapon payable in stamps for licenses granted in British India; free of all fee for licences granted by Political Agents to subjects of Native States.

ব্রিটিষ ভারতবর্ষমধ্যে প্রদত্ত লাইসেন্স জন্য অস্ত্র প্রতি চারি আনা ইষ্টাম্প দ্বারা দিতে হইবে, দেশীয় রাজ্যাধিকারের প্রজাদিগকে পলিটিকাল এজেণ্ট সাহেবেরা যে লাইসেন্স দেন তজ্জন্য কোন ফী দিতে হইবে না।

LICENSE to go armed on a journey.

পথে গমন সময়ে অস্ত্রধারী হইয়া যাইবার লাইসেন্স।

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence. বাসস্থানের বিশেষ বিবরণ সহিত লাইসেন্সধারির নাম প্রভৃতি।	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 23). লাইসেন্স বলে অনুচর সঙ্গে রাখা যাইতে পারিলে, তাহাদের সংখ্যা (২৩ বিধি)।	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license. লাইসেন্সমত অস্ত্র ও বারুদাদির বিবরণ।	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey. যে স্থান হইতে, যে পথ দিয়া, যে খানে গমন করিতে হইবে।	Time which journey will probably take. পথে সম্ভবতঃ যে সময় লাগিবে।	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid. যে তারিখ অবধি যে তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত লাইসেন্স প্রবল থাকিবে।
Daria Khan, son of Nurdin Khan, of Rozan, Purgunna Jal, Zillah Dera Ghazi Khan.	(2) Two retainers.	One double barrelled C. F. B. L. shot-gun.	From Khorda in the District of Pooree to Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab, *viâ* Berhampore, Sikakol, Rajbandari, Vizagapatam, Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopolly, Tinnevelly, Palgat, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Marwar (Jodhpur), in Rajpootana.	Eight months.	From the 15th day of May 1885 to the 31st day of December 1885. ১৮ সালের তারিখ অবধি ১৮ সালের তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত। The B. L. gun has been exchanged for a muzzle loading one to Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate, Khordah, Pooree Division. R. GUISE, *District Superintendent of Police.* *24th May 1885.*

POOREE MAGISTRACY;
The 14th of May 1885.
এর।
১৮ সাল।

Seal.
মোহর

R. PORCH,
Magistrate of Pooree District.
জিলার
Orissa

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

This license is to be given up to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends.

এই লাইসেন্সপত্রে লাইসেন্সধারির অনুচরদিগকে গণ্য করিবার সার্টিফিকেট দেওয়া না গেলে, এতদুল্লিখিত ব্যক্তিবর্গ ও অস্ত্র মাত্র এই লাইসেন্সের অন্তর্গত বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

এই লাইসেন্স এতল্লিখিত মিয়াদের নিয়মাধীনে প্রদত্ত হইল।

এই লাইসেন্স "ভারতবর্ষীয় অস্ত্রবিষয়ক ১৮৭৭ সালের আইনের" ও তৎক্রমে প্রণীত বিধির বিধানের নিয়মাধীনে প্রদত্ত হইল।

লাইসেন্সধারিরা এতদ্দ্বারা রেলের গাড়ীতে, কি মেলায়, কি ধর্ম্মসংক্রান্ত লোকযাত্রায়, কি অন্য সাধারণ জনসমাগমে অস্ত্রধারী হইয়া যাইবার অনুমতি পাইতেছেন না।

যে জিলায় গমন শেষ হয় সেই জিলার মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেবের হস্তে এই লাইসেন্স দিতে হইবে।

No. 2793, dated Ootacamund, the 14th October 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter, dated 17th September 1885, No. 320, regarding the wandering gangs of Biluchis who lately visited this Presidency, I am directed to refer you to the marginally noted letter which was addressed to the Government of India upon the subject.

1st September 1885, No. 2307.

2. No correspondence has taken place between this Government and the Government of Bengal in connection with the matter, but the passes found with the Biluchis, which had been granted by certain district officers in Bengal, have been ordered to be returned to the Bengal Government.

3. With reference to your inquiry regarding the results of the inquiry made into the conduct of the police constables who accompanied the gangs in question from Ongul, I am directed to state that the District Magistrate of Ganjam has not furnished any report upon the subject. The Police, in question, were Bengal Police, and doubtless the police authorities in Ganjam have reported the matter to the Superintendent of Police in Gurjat district, from which district the gangs were sent into Ganjam. A report upon the subject will, however, be called for from the Inspector General of Police.

No. 4158—203, dated Nagpur, the 28th October 1885.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of letter No. 6134, dated

11th instant, from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, with copy of the letter referred to therein from the Deputy Commissioner of Sambulpur regarding wandering gangs of Beluchis. It appears from order No. 1990 (Judicial), dated 31st July last, passed by the Madras Government, that the case has been reported to the Government of India by the Madras authorities, and I am to say that the Chief Commissioner would be glad if he were furnished with a copy of any orders that may be passed on it by the Supreme Government. It is perhaps hardly necessary for the Chief Commissioner to point out that the deportation of large numbers of so-called Beluchis through the Central Provinces must cause considerable inconvenience and entail some expense.

No. 6134, dated Camp Bilaspur, the 11th October 1885.

From—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, No. 4378, dated 5th instant, with enclosures* in original, suggesting that uniform action be followed by Local Governments in the treatment of gangs of Beluchis or Khelatis, who, from time to time, wander about the country, being regarded sometimes as peaceable traders, and at others as marauders preying upon the people. In the present instance it will be seen that certain gangs were allowed to go through Bengal protected by passes and escort, only to be regarded as turbulent and dangerous on entering the Madras Presidency, and deported as foreign vagrants under Act III of 1864. The gangs now deported from Madras will be escorted through the Central Provinces districts, but the question submitted for consideration is the possibility of arrangements being made to ensure for the future a uniform treatment of these people either as peaceable traders or as foreign vagrants.

* To be returned.

No. 4378, dated the 5th October 1885.

From—J. P. Goodridge, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

To—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

I think it advisable to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and yourself the movements of certain gangs of persons known as Khelatis or Beluchis.

2. In June or July last two such gangs passed through this district coming from the district of Lohardugga and the States of the South-West Agency. These men were accompanied by an escort of Bengal Police, and were in possession of rahdari parwannahs or safe passes granted to them by the Bengal authorities. Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Book Circular X of 1879 having forbidden the issuing of such passports and the detailing of a police guard to escort these gangs about, and having also directed that they should be treated either as ordinary traders and travellers, in which case they should not be molested, but only watched if in large numbers, or they should be deported if they misconducted themselves by oppressing or robbing the people. The District Superintendent of Police was directed to make an enquiry into their antecedents and present behaviour. The enquiry elicited the fact that they had passed peaceably through the districts of the Chota Nagpur country selling their wares, and that since their arrival in this district no complaints had been made against them. They sold a large quantity of imitation pearls and pocket knives of British manufacture, and after remaining here several weeks left on their way to Cuttack. At their departure they were very anxious to obtain rahdari parwannahs similar to those with which they had entered the district, and police escorts to protect and assist them on their way.

The instructions issued to the District Superintendent of Police were not to grant any such passes or escorts but to have them closely watched by one or more trustworthy constables, and so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly manner they should not be molested. If, however, they acted in a lawless or oppressive manner to the people, they were to be arrested, and the matter reported with a view to their deportation. Similar instructions were issued to the Feudatory Chief of Sonepur through whose State they passed on their way to the Gurjat Tributary Mehals. The second gang proceeded in the Raipur direction also withou an escort or passes.

The District Superintendent of Police and the Chief of Sonepur subsequently informed me that they had conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, and had taken the route indicated by them to Cuttack.

And attached to this letter is the report of the District Superintendent of Police regarding these people which gives a good description of the men who visited this district this year, and their conduct while here.

3. I have now received information from the Commissioner of Orissa that several gangs of the same class of men styled Beluchis who had been travelling about in the Orissa country were, on their entering the Madras Presidency, arrested, and that the Government of Madras had eventually ordered them to be deported as gangs of foreign vagrants to their own country by the shortest route *viâ* Sambalpur.

4. From the Proceedings of the Madras Government, which were forwarded to me by the Commissioner of Orissa, and which are enclosed herewith for your information, I observe that these people stated before the Madras authorities what similar gangs have stated here, *viz.*, that they had come from Hyderabad (Scind). But nothing precise is known about them save what they state themselves. They carry about with them their women and children and all their belongings, and have now apparently no fixed abode. The Madras Government having made in 1882 enquiries about similar gangs who then untruthfully alleged that they were British subjects from Scind have now "no hesitation in treating these gangs as foreigners." It is also mentioned in the papers that various acts of violence and lawlessness had been attributed to them, and would be enquired into. A few distinct charges of theft and robbery are made, which, it is said, would also be enquired into; but it is noteworthy that no case is mentioned of any member of these gangs having been convicted of any of the serious offences with which they have from time to time been charged. But in any case whether they be peaceable traders or free-booters, the Madras Government seems to have taken a quite different view of them to that taken by the Bengal authorities when the latter granted them passes and escorts.

5. During the year several gangs of these men have proceeded from the Province of Bengal and spread themselves westwards and southwards, apparently on their way to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. If these gangs were permitted to disperse from Bengal, and are afterwards collected in and deported from Madras to the North-West Frontier by the shortest road, then this district will become their route, and it will be necessary to detach large parties of Police to march with them several hundred miles across Central India. This will cause much inconvenience, which might apparently be avoided if these gangs were, in the first instance, not permitted to disperse from Bengal.

6. If these people moved about as peaceable traders in small parties, no objection could be taken to their presence. But insisting as they do on travelling about in large numbers with their women and children under the leadership of their headmen, collecting at certain places, dispersing and concentrating again according to a pre-arranged plan, and often selecting routes through solitary and backward parts of the country, their movements have to be placed under *surveillance*, and their evil reputation for violence and cunning causes considerable alarm both to the country and townspeople. They conducted themselves last July in an orderly manner in this district, but this may be due to the fact that they knew that they were watched; and it is not improbable that, if they had an opportunity, they would commit depredations.

7. The District Superintendent of Police has described in his memorandum the various tricks and artifices with which they are credited in the popular mind, but ordinarily and especially when they are closely watched it is most difficult to say whether they are freebooters travelling about in imposing numbers to plunder and cheat or are merely bands of peaceable traders, who, attracted by the plenty of India, have permanently left their homes in Beluchistan or elsewhere and have not yet acquired a new domicile in this country. They are ostensibly horse-dealers, but they brought no horses with them to this district, though they sold large numbers of pocket knives and false pearls valued at upwards of Rs. 700,* and were in possession of considerable sums of money. The Madras Inspector General of Police writes of their wares as "rubbish intended as a cloak to their being considered travelling merchants," but they unquestionably did a considerable business in imitation pearls and pocket knives in the district, and no one has complained of having been cheated by them.

* According to their statement.

8. But whatever may be thought of the character of these gangs, the difficulty arises from their moving about in large numbers and the necessity of employing Police to watch them in order to prevent them from oppressing timid and ignorant villagers. And now a second inconvenience is threatened, and there seems some danger that the Madras authorities will deport all those who have been allowed to

travel from Orissa to Madras, and that the Central Provinces authorities will have to provide escorts to convey these people across Central India.

9. Some arrangements, therefore, which would prevent these people from moving about in large numbers, and a settled policy for the observance of the different Local Governments in dealing with them, seem desirable, and this, I venture to suggest, can only be effectively done by dealing with them at their starting points on the frontier or seaport towns.

10. As regards the gangs deported by the Madras Government, the departure of which from Cuttack for this place has been announced by the Commissioner of Orissa, I beg to say that they will be forwarded to Jubbulpore *viâ* Bilaspore in charge of an adequate police guard.

No. 398, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 1126 J., dated the 28th February 1885, submitting a report on the movements in the Lower Provinces of certain gangs of Pathans, I am directed to forward the accompanying correspondence* which has taken place with the Madras Government regarding wandering gangs in that Presidency, together with a letter† received from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the subject. Copy of a letter‡ which has been addressed to the Punjab Government is also transmitted.

* Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 320, dated 17th September 1885.
Letter from Government of Madras, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.
Letter from Government of Madras, No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

† No. 4158—203, dated 28th October 1885.
‡ No. 399, dated 30th instant.

2. In forwarding this correspondence I am to invite attention to the communication from the Madras Government, No. 2307, dated the 1st September last, and to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India may be supplied with full information as to the action alleged to have been taken by certain local authorities in Bengal in furnishing these gangs or some members of them with Police escorts, passes and licenses to carry arms. It will not escape the notice of the Bengal Government that any such action is opposed to the orders contained in the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000, dated 20th May 1879, which lay down that on no account should gangs of foreign vagrants be passed on under Police or other guards into other districts or provinces, and that safe conduct passes or licenses to carry arms should under no circumstances be granted to the members of such gangs.

3. The return of the original enclosures of this letter is requested.

No. 399, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 139, dated the 27th January 1885, I am directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted regarding certain wandering gangs of vagrants who recently visited the Lower Provinces and the Madras Presidency. It will be observed that, although trade was the ostensible object of these gangs, their arrival in many districts was immediately followed by disturbances of various kinds and by considerable inconvenience to the local officers.

* Letter from Bengal Government, No. 1126 J., dated 28th February 1885.
Letter from Madras Government, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.
Letter to Bengal Government, No. 398, dated 30th instant.

2. It is not in any way the desire of the Government of India that the movements of peaceable persons whose *bonâ fide* object is trade should be in any way interfered with so long as they commit no breach of the law and abstain from giving trouble to the local authorities of the Provinces through which they pass; but on the other hand it appears to the Governor General in Council that, when persons are found to be wandering about the country, not in small parties, but in gangs of considerable numbers, and to be causing disturbances and generally giving difficulty to the district officers, it is only a fair and a reasonable inference to draw that their real object is rather larceny or plunder than legitimate trade. It must be remembered that, although such gangs may be found to be well-behaved amongst the stalwart races of the Punjab, experience has shown that they become a source of considerable trouble in parts of the country where the population is of a more timid character. Under these circumstances the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the advice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to whether more effectual means could not be developed for preventing the entry into, and dispersion over, India of such gangs from the Punjab Frontier Districts. It will be observed that, in the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000, dated 20th May 1879, it was laid down that the frontier provinces must be held responsible that gangs of foreign vagrants are not allowed to pass into India, and that there is reason to suppose that some of the gangs at all events to which the correspondence now forwarded relates came from beyond the North-Western Frontier or from districts in the Punjab.

No. 2408J., dated Calcutta, the 31st July 1886.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 398 of the 30th November last, forwarding a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras, and of other papers regarding certain wandering gangs of Beluchis in the northern districts of the Madras Presidency. In this letter the attention of this Government has been drawn to the communication from the Government of Madras, No. 2307 of the 1st September last, stating that the vagrant bands entered the Ganjam district from Cuttack, that their arrival was at once marked by a succession of criminal occurrences, that they had in their possession passports of various dates, and that the leader of one of the gangs (Daria Khan) had a gun license purporting to have been granted by the Magistrate of Pooree in contravention of the orders of the Government of India, as contained in the Resolution noted in the margin. Full information regarding the action taken by certain local officers in Bengal in furnishing these gangs or some members of them with police escorts, passes, and licenses, and to carry arms, was also asked for, and is given below.

Nos. 29—989 to 1000, dated the 20th May 1879.

2. In my letter No. 1126J, dated the 28th February 1885, a report on the movements in the Lower Provinces of certain wandering bands of Pathans or Beluchis was submitted to the Government of India. In that letter it was explained that two parties of Pathans—one headed by Daria Khan, and the other by Subhan Khan—passed through Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah, and, having met at Ampta, entered the district of Midnapore, where they were separated, the band of Subhan Khan, which formed a part of a gang, the deportation of which had been previously ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor, being despatched under a police escort towards Synthia. Daria Khan was informed that he was at liberty to go where he

liked, so long as he behaved himself and committed no acts of depredation. As already explained in the letter cited above, Daria Khan, while in Calcutta, had applied for a license for arms and a rahadari perwanna to Madras *viâ* Midnapore and Balasore, but his application was refused by the Commissioner of Police. It now appears that some individual members of his gang surreptitiously obtained gun licenses from the authorities at Alipore and Howrah. Two of these licenses were seized by the Madras authorities, and were forwarded to this Government along with some other papers (described as passports) taken from the Beluchis. Mr. J. Posford, who granted one of these licenses as Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, explains that a Cabuli appeared before him and applied for a gun license, stating that he was in charge of a number of horses and ponies. Mr. Posford supposing him to be a man going about with a drove of horses for sale, and taking into consideration the fact that he would have to halt in the vicinity of places where wild beasts might be encountered, was of opinion that the application should be granted. Before, however, complying with the application, careful inquiries were directed to be made regarding the applicant, and on being satisfied from a police report that he was a peaceful trader, who had with him a number of women, Mr. Posford granted him a gun license, warning him at the same time that the license only held good in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and that, if he passed into any other district, he must renew it there. Mr. Posford adds that, when the orders of the Government of India, dated 20th May 1879, on the subject of the treatment of foreign vagrants travelling in British India were issued, he was on furlough, and that he was not aware of such orders until he was required to explain the circumstances under which the license in question was granted by him. The other license was granted by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell as Joint-Magistrate of Howrah. This officer explains that, when the license was granted, he was not aware that the applicant was a member of a gang of wandering Beluchis, and that in fact it was an ordinary license such as would be given to a local trader proceeding to Madras. He adds that in September 1884, when he was Officiating as Magistrate of Bogra, he instituted six prosecutions against members of a gang of Punjabi vagrants, and reported on the necessity of Government restraining their movements, and urges that he would certainly be the last officer in Bengal, in the following January, to knowingly issue licenses to carry arms to a similar body. These men, Mr. O'Donnell says, are constantly changing their names in order to conceal their identity in case of their getting into trouble in the criminal courts, and this procedure enables them to assume local names and possibly to obtain gun licenses.

3. I am to observe that the only party of Beluchis that entered Orissa from the direction of Midnapore was that headed by Daria Khan, whose movements were closely watched by the police, and it does not appear that they misbehaved in any way during their journey from Calcutta to Midnapore. These men were regarded in Orissa as Beluchi merchants travelling through the country. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Orissa, No. 412 of the 27th February last, giving a detailed account regarding them, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India. Another band entered the Gurjats of Orissa from the direction of Sambulpore. This party was accompanied by a guard of four constables of the Gurjat Police force, and was allowed to proceed to Rasulkoonda in the Ganjam Tributary Mehals. It is reported that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining supplies, they became involved in several disputes with the amlah of the Gurjat Rajahs about the procuring and payment of supplies, but that no instance of direct robbery or violence was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during their journey through those mehals. The two parties appear to have converged and met at

Berhampore in Ganjam. The action of the Gurjat police in not giving timely information of the approach of the gang proceeding to Rasulkoonda to the authorities in Ganjam, and in not giving the constables accompanying it proper instructions as to their conduct, formed the subject of a separate correspondence, which ended with the letter from this Government, No. 14J—D of the 26th April last.

4. As regards the passports which the vagrant bands in Madras were said to possess, I am to say that they were mostly certificates from a few local officers in Bengal, stating that the men were a quiet set of traders who had created no disturbance in the localities where they had temporarily halted, or that they were respectable travelling merchants. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the action of these officers in granting certificates, even of such a character, to these men, and he has issued stringent orders which will prevent any repetition of this practice.

5. In the letter from the Home Department, No. 399 of the 30th November last, addressed to the Government of the Punjab, it is stated that it is not the desire of the Government of India that the movements of peaceable persons, whose *bonâ fide* object is trade, should be in any way interfered with, so long as they commit no breach of the law, and abstain from giving trouble to the local authorities of the districts through which they pass. Keeping this policy in view, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, while there can be no objection to a small party of foreigners, consisting of two or three men, travelling for the purpose of trade, these parties should on no account be allowed to unite in British India. He, therefore, proposes to issue instructions that, whenever a license to carry arms is given to any person who may appear to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the licence of the number of persons accompanying such person, and he should be given distinctly to understand that, should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his license will be at once liable to cancellation. Sir Rivers Thompson thinks that, if such a course were uniformly adopted, these men would probably desist from endeavouring to move about in bands of such a size as to cause fear and annoyance to the inhabitants of the villages through which they may pass.

The original enclosures of your letter are returned as requested.

No. 412, dated Cuttack, the 27th February 1886.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I have the honour in reply to your letter No. 545J., dated the 28th of January 1886, to forward a report on the case of the Beluchi merchants, which was referred by the Government of Madras to the Government of India.

2. The view taken of the character of these merchants by the Collector of Ganjam is diametrically opposed to the view taken by myself and the district officers of Orissa.

3. The persons who are spoken of as a wandering gang of vagrants in the letter of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George were regarded in Orissa simply as a number of Beluchi merchants travelling through the country selling ponies, knives, false pearls and false stones.

4. The succession of criminal occurrences which appear to have marked their wanderings in Ganjam, were unknown here.

5. A party consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 14 children with 19 ponies arrived in Cuttack on the 21st of April 1885, and applied for written permission to go to Madras. The headman personally reported what his business was. Enquiries were made. It was found that the party had two rifles and merchandise as above stated. The headman had also a number of certificates given to him by different officers of the districts through which he had passed. The men remained here some days. Men and women hawking pearls and knives and other articles in

the bazars. After a stay of some days, half the party asked permission to visit Dhenkanal which was granted. There they stayed three days, and then making a detour by Tigiria, Banki and Khorda; the party left for Ganjam on the 23rd May, entering Kalskota on the 29th idem, where their further progress south was checked as being foreign vagrants. Their return was intimated to this office by the Magistrate of Ganjam in his letter No. 2933 of the 18th of August.

6. Before the party left for Ganjam, I had refused to give the leader any written permission as to his route, deeming it quite unnecessary; but I instructed the District Magistrate to depute police to go with the party for the reasons—

(*a*) That villagers in Orissa will never sell provisions except under authoritative orders, and it was necessary to assist the Beluchies to enable them to buy such provisions as they might require.

(*b*) That the wild and strange appearance of these men might raise apprehensions among villagers unaccustomed to their appearance.

7. On the return of the Beluchis from Ganjam, they were similarly met by a police officer who escorted the party to Katak. On the 6th of September 1885, I reported that these men had been expelled from Madras to the Government, and in reply, I was instructed that the Beluchie might travel *viâ* Angul to Sumbulpore under police escort. This was done. The Central Provinces officials being warned of their coming.

8. No action was taken on the arrival of the merchants by me under Act III of 1864, because of their character as merchants. The orders of Government both of India and of Bengal in regard to bands of foreigners refer distinctly to persons of *doubtful character* found wandering in British India. The men in question did not fall under the category for their orderly behaviour during the time they were in Orissa, and in the Gurjats accorded with the many written certificates held by them; one of which, endorsed by the Magistrate of Burdwan, stated that the bearer and his companions were traders, who were under the orders of the Inspector General of Police, allowed to go wherever they pleased. The police being however directed to keep an eye upon them.

9. Circular No. I of the 2nd January 1879 requires each case of a wandering gang of foreigners of doubtful character to be reported through the Inspector General of Police for orders of Government. No such action was taken in the case of these Beluchies, because they were both by enquiry and by their acts found to be *bonâ fide* merchants, following a regular trade through Hindustan. The party spreading out and often travelling to a converging point by parallel routes, so as to dispose of their goods to the best advantage. I therefore heard with some surprise of the view taken by the Madras Government.

10. Parties of Afghan traders are constantly arriving in Katak. The Beluchies so far differed from them that they had women and children with them; but both are hawkers of goods, and action under Act III seemed to me no more necessary in the case of the Beluchies than of the Afghans.

11. It is hardly probable that a party of Beluchies should pass through any province without being guilty of some petty penal acts, but such acts as quarrelling over prices of vegetables and fowls, cutting firewood without permission, turning out ponies to graze on other people's land are offences not confined to the special class under report.

12. It is not the case that the merchants in question were hurried out of any one district in this division, in order to get rid of them and pass them on to Madras. As regards the arms with which the party were supplied, they were not more than what they might reasonably require for purposes of defence at night in a wild country against wild beasts.

No. 293, dated Lahore, the 22nd April 1886.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 399, dated 30th November 1885, regarding certain wandering gangs of vagrants who recently visited the Lower Provinces and the Madras Presidency, and who have been supposed to come from the North-West Frontier or from districts in the Punjab. The Government of India enquire whether more effectual means cannot be developed for preventing the entry into and dispersion over India of such gangs from the Punjab Frontier districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would observe in the first place that there is no evidence to show that the people mentioned in the correspondence forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment passed through the Punjab in gangs. There is nothing to prevent individuals of this character from passing down-country without attracting attention and forming themselves into gangs at a distance from the frontier; and it is probable that this has happened in the instances under consideration, for the Inspector General of Police has never had his attention called to the fact of similar gangs moving about this province. But whatever may be the origin or starting point of the bodies of vagrants, of whose depredations complaints are made, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the rule laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. 29, dated 20th May 1879, are sufficient—and more than sufficient—to meet all practical requirements when actual gangs have to be dealt with, though they are quite ineffectual to prevent the passage of foreigners through the Punjab who may meet and form gangs, holding together for a longer or shorter time in various parts of India. In the present days of free and rapid communication, no precautions which the British Government can take consistently with its principles of administration will prevent foreigners passing through this province into other parts of India. Nor does His Honour think that further restrictions are expedient. The Lieutenant-Governor holds that the British Government cannot resort to continental methods of passport and police espionage. It has not the establishment for that system, nor have British officers the temperament requisite to make such measures a success. Sir Charles Aitchison believes that any attempts in this direction would most assuredly fail in their object, and be a source of great worry and hardship to individuals. This opinion is formed upon experience of such attempts which have been made in the past from time to time.

3. If, however, the Government of India should see fit to insist on measures of repression, the most effectual way, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, would be to apply the provisions of section 5 and following sections of Act III of 1864 to the Punjab and Sindh; but it is needless to say His Honour does not advise the adoption of this course. The real remedy is severe punishment for breach of the law in the district where the gang is found offending; and as there are very probably certain rendezvous in the Lower Provinces where gangs of foreigners are formed, the more effectual way of dealing with the subject would be, in Sir Charles Aitchison's opinion, to trace back their component parts from the places where they are first observed, and ascertain the conditions under which they band themselves together for marauding purposes.

At the same time the scheme for an interprovincial Railway Police, under the immediate orders of one superior, would no doubt strengthen the hands of Government in this matter; and on this subject I am desired to refer to my No. 65* of 17th April 1886.

* Letter on Colonel Ewart's scheme.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 3222—3224, dated the 26th November 1885.

Read the following paper :—

No. 6438, dated Madras, the 13th November 1885.

From—Colonel H. D. Cloete, Inspector General of Police.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

With reference to G.O. No. 2792 (Judicial Department), dated 14th October 1885, I have the honour to attach copy of extract from the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate in the case of the Ongul constables. The Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mehals, in reply to a communication from the Superintendent of

Police, Ganjam, forwarding the above extract to him, states that the orders of the guard were "not to interfere with the gang in any way whatever as they were going through States which my police have no right to enter and have no jurisdiction," the result of such orders being that the Ongul constables not only allowed the Beluchis to do as they pleased, but apparently aided and abetted them in their lawless acts.

2. The Beluchis left the Madras Presidency on the 5th September and have not been heard of since, and no further communication has passed between the Superintendents of Police, Ganjam and Gurjat Mehals.

Extract from Judgment in Calendar Case No. 22 of 1885 on the file of the General Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam, dated the 12th day of June 1885.

* * * *

I think it right to mention here that four constables, Nos. 300, 371, 453 and 560, of Gurjat Police, accompanied the gang from Ongul to Russellkonda under the orders of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the former place. The facts elicited in the trial of these cases show that these constables did not at all prevent this lawless gang from annoying the people in various rural villages it passed through for gratuitous supplies. On the other hand, it appears that in some cases these constables even advised the frightened villagers to pay something to the gang and to avoid further trouble to themselves.

ORDER THEREON.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India, in continuation of this Government's letter No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

(True Extract.)
W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 3223 (Judicial), dated the 26th November 1885.
Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

No. 3224 (Judicial), dated the 26th November 1885.
Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Government of Bengal.

No. 11, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1886.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in connection with the letter from this Department, No. 398, dated the 30th November 1885, a copy of a communication* received from the Government of Madras, forwarding an extract from a judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam, which contains remarks regarding the conduct of certain constables of the Gurjat Police who were apparently deputed to accompany one of the gangs of Pathans referred to in Home Department letter of the 30th November from Angul to Russelkonda.

* No. 3223, dated 26th November 1885.

No. 14 J.D., dated Darjeeling, the 26th April 1886.

From—W. DUNBAR BLYTH, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

With reference to Mr. Daukes' letter No. 11, dated the 23rd January last, regarding the conduct of certain constables of the Gurjat Mehals Police, who were deputed to accompany a gang of Beluchi vagrants to Russelkonda in the Madras Presidency, I am

directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter* which has been addressed to the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, on the subject.

* No. 13 J. D., dated 26th April 1886.

No. 13 J.D., dated Darjeeling, the 26th April 1886.

From—H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2801, dated the 18th ultimo, regarding the behaviour of certain constables of the Gurjat Mehals police, who accompanied a gang of Beluchi vagrants from Angul to Russelkonda in the Madras Presidency. You consider that the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Gurjat police is to blame for not giving the Ganjam police timely information of the approach of the gang, and for not giving his men proper orders as to their conduct.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you, and I am to request that you will be good enough to warn the Assistant Superintendent of the Gurjat Mehals police against a repetition of such carelessness.

No. 4612—231, dated Nagpur, the 26th November 1885.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 4158—203, dated 28th ultimo I am directed to forward extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter No. 4921, dated 13th current, from the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, reporting on the character of the so-called Beluchis in respect to whom the order of deportation was passed by the Madras Government. I am also to forward copy of a letter No. 3125, dated 17th idem, from the Madras Government, and to say that, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, an order of deportation from British India should be effective, and that it cannot be effective unless arrangements are made for securing the removal from British India of the persons who have been directed to remove themselves. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that the Local Government passing an order of deportation should look to something more than the removal of the foreigners from its own territories, and should see that proper arrangements are made for their removal from British India, the other Local Governments through whose territories the foreigners are to pass being communicated with so as to secure compliance with the order of deportation. What is desired is that the foreigners should remove themselves from British India, not that they should merely remove themselves from one part of British India into another part of British India.

Extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter No. 4921, dated the 13th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, to the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

* * * *

PARA.—5. I would here add that these people having been now for some time under surveillance, the District Superintendent and myself have now been able to form a more correct opinion of them, which it may be useful to note here :—

(1) These bands are always on the look-out for opportunities to pilfer the people either through fear or cajolery. Their women are most dexterous thieves and are the chief culprits. If carefully watched, and if they are convinced that they will be firmly dealt with if detected in crime, they conduct themselves in a quiet and circumspect manner.

(2) From their habit of moving about in considerable numbers and by their conduct they cause considerable alarm to ignorant villagers, by whom they are credited with marvellous powers in committing thefts.

(3) Their ostensible means of subsistance is dealing in horses and ponies picked up in their passage through this country, and which they are always anxious to exchange. They deal also in false pearls and pocket-knives of cheap British manufacture; but their main object is to live free, in a more or less lawless manner, on the country through which they pass. They need to be most carefully watched, and have to be followed about by trustworthy Police officers; and if they are not escorted about, there is danger of considerable alarm among the people or even a panic, such as is reported to have occurred in the Ganjam district on their recent arrival there. The Police officer who escorted the gang to the borders of the Bilaspur District reports that he had great difficulty in getting them on and preventing them from any violence to the villagers. They would under various pretexts lag behind and seize every opportunity of visiting the villages on the roads, and begin quarrelling with the villagers about fowls and supplies, trying to overawe them and to get their supplies for nothing.

6. It would be well, therefore, if their movements in large bodies were put a stop to. If they are legitimate traders, they can have no objection to moving about in small parties like the Cabulese, who bring dried fruits to India in the cold season and return with cotton fabrics, and against whom no complaints are made. The Banjaras move about in much larger numbers with several hundred head of cattle; but their presence does not create alarm, nor are they charged with misconduct of this kind alleged against the so-called Beluchis. The only conclusion is that these gangs of Beluchis, Khelatis, Panjabis, or whatever they may be, move about in considerable numbers to overawe the people, and so obtain opportunities for plundering them and living at free quarters.

No. 3125, dated the 17th November 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th October 1885, No. $\frac{4160}{203}$, enquiring what the intention of this Government is in respect to the destination of certain gangs of Beluchis, and stating that, on receipt of more precise information as to the place to which this Government wishes them to be sent, the Chief Commissioner will be better able to give effect to the order of deportation. In reply I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner appears to be under a misapprehension as to the action taken by this Government. The order passed regarding these gangs did not direct them to be *sent*, that is, deported under escort, anywhere, nor did it express any wish on the part of this Government as to where they were to be sent. It merely directed them in terms of Act III of 1864 to *remove themselves* from the territories administered by the Madras Government, and this they appear to have done.

No. 59P.—340, dated Indore Residency, the 15th August 1885.

From—SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to enclose copies of the correspondence, marginally noted, between the District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur, and the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, and between the latter officer and this office.

No. 808, dated 16th July 1885, and enclosure.

2. In March last, I received from the Superintendent of Rewah a report of a similar nature referring to a gang of Beluchis, numbering 200 men, who had been sent under Police escort from the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces to the nearest Police post on the Rewah border. In this instance intimation of the arrival of the Beluchis was not sent in time to enable the Superintendent of Rewah to make any arrangements for their control or supervision, the consequence being that the gang was dispersed among the villages of Rewah, where they harried the people, taken supplies without payment, and causing panic and disturbance wherever they went. The gang was eventually escorted out of Rewah territory by a strong detachment of State troops. Lately another gang of Beluchis, numbering about 60 persons, has again visited the Rewah State, necessitating further arrangements for supervision and escort.

3. I must point out that Native States are less well able to protect themselves against bodies of men, such as those referred to, than are the authorities of British districts; and I would propose that some instructions be issued to Local Governments of British provinces forbidding action such as that protested against by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

No. 808, dated Nowgong, the 16th July 1885.

From—CAPTAIN D. ROBERTSON, Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur, which has been forwarded to me by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, as Pannah is within the Bundelkhand Agency, I have the honour to suggest that the attention of the Central Provinces Administration be invited to the undesirability of allowing British Police officers to "*turn*" bands of Beluchis into the Native States of this Agency for the express purposes apparently of allowing them a fair field for a fight, in a place where the Police administration is necessarily weaker than it is in British India, and also of sparing the District Police.

2. Nowgong has been recently visited by three or four bands of these vagrants In each case I enquired where they were bound for, wrote to inform the authorities of the places to be passed *en route* and of the destination, and provided a guard to prevent peculation and disturbances with the limits of Central India. We can, I would submit, not except British Police officers to do less than this; and though Beluchis are very unwelcome visitors, it appears hardly justifiable that they should be deported, without notice, to a neighbouring State, merely because the District Superintendent of Police wishes to spare his Police from the performance of one of their primary duties.

No. 579, dated Narsinghpur, the 3rd July 1885.

From—A. B. MARRIOTT, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur.

To—The Political Agent, Baghelkand.

I beg to enclose a copy of a vernacular report received from the Hameerpur district, regarding two hostile bands of Beluchis who are said to be marching down to Narsinghpur for the purpose of having a good fight, whenever they may happen to meet, for the possession of some women who have been carried away apparently by one of the gangs.

2. These people, from another vernacular report, which I enclose, seem now to have reached the Damoh district, from whence they have been turned into Pannah territory. Pannah, I believe, is under your jurisdiction, and so I should feel obliged if you could find these people and issue the necessary orders to prevent their coming to Narsinghpur.

No. 775, dated Satna, the 6th July 1885.

Endorsed by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for disposal.

No. 970 I., dated Fort William, 23rd March 1886.

From—F. T. HEWSON, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 59P.—340, dated the 15th August 1885, regarding two gangs of Beluchis who were passed on from the Damoh district of the Central Provinces to the Native State of Pannah.

2. In reply I am to state that the general question of the immigration into British India of foreign vagrants, and of the operations of the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000 of 20th May 1879 relative thereto, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that your letter will be dealt with in connection therewith.

No. 971 I.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded to the Home Department for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS OF MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1885.

No. $\frac{45}{2014-25}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 25th November 1886.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 50—1800-11, dated the 23rd October 1885, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1884.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations, submitting returns for the year 1885 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 378 A, dated the 22nd May 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of Madras, No. 730 A, dated 21st August 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2635, dated 27th July 1886, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3068 J., dated 9th September 1886, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 558—III-201, dated 4th June 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 1162, dated 5th July 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1733—106, dated 26th April 1886, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 180—51 N., dated 8th April 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1052, dated 26th May 1886, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 642—455, dated 13th April 1886, and enclosure.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 108 G., dated 19th April 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 150, dated 13th February 1886, and enclosure.

From the Officiating Resident in Mysore, dated 30th January 1886, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

THE usual statement showing the loss of human and animal life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of noxious animals and snakes during the year 1885, as compared with the previous year, is appended to this Resolution. The number of human lives lost rose from 22,425 to 22,907. Of these deaths, 2,765 and 20,142 were caused by noxious animals and snakes, respectively, compared with 2,796 and 19,629 in the year 1884. As in previous years, more than three-fourths of the deaths occurred in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in which 11,823 and 5,359 lives, respectively, are reported to have been lost. The animals which were most destructive to human life were tigers in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Assam and Madras, and wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Under the head "other animals," which accounted for 1,259 deaths, details are only furnished for Bengal, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and

Oudh. In these Provinces it appears that 644 deaths were caused by jackals, 251 by aligators, crocodiles and sharks, and 99 by wild boars and pigs. The deaths caused by these animals in the Lower Provinces alone amounted to 559, 222 and 79 respectively. In the Presidency and in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions, no less than 247 and 137 deaths, respectively, were caused by jackals.

2. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 59,029 against 49,672 in the preceding year. Of these 1,483 are said to be due to snake-bite against 1,728 in the previous year. There is little variation in the figures of the several Provinces compared with those of the year 1884, except in Assam, where the loss has risen from 6,670 to 14,187. This increase, however, the Chief Commissioner remarks, is more apparent than real as it is due to the new system introduced in 1884 of reporting deaths of cattle through the same agency and at the same time as vital statistics instead of leaving them to be separately recorded by the Police. There is, the Chief Commissioner states, no reason to suppose that there has been any increase in the actual number of deaths. Tigers, leopards and wolves are shown to have destroyed 24,964, 21,504 and 6,635 head of cattle respectively. The Provinces which appear to have suffered the most heavy losses are Assam, Bengal, Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures given cannot, however, represent the total loss of cattle. Many of the largest grazing grounds, upon which tigers and leopards do most mischief, are situated miles away from any police station, and the graziers do not, during the months for which they take their cattle to graze, often leave the jungle for the town or village where there is a reporting station.

3. There was a slight decline in the number of wild animals destroyed from 23,775 in the previous year to 23,670. The decline was common to all the more destructive animals except leopards. The numbers of animals killed were 1,855 tigers, 1,874 bears and 6,278 wolves, as compared with 2,196, 1,997 and 6,706 in the year 1884. Fewer tigers were destroyed in Bengal and Madras, and fewer bears and wolves in Bengal than in the previous year. In the Resolution recorded on the statements for 1884 the Governor General in Council remarked that it would be convenient if future reports contained full particulars regarding the number of licenses granted under the Arms Act rules either for purposes of protection of crops or destruction of wild animals. This information has not been given in a complete or uniform manner. The Government of Bombay does not supply any figures, but remarks that "licenses to carry arms for genuine sporting purposes and for protection of crops have been liberally granted in all districts." The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh gives no information on the point. The Governments of Madras, Bengal and Burma report that 3,839, 18,116 and 693 licenses, respectively, were given during the year. In Assam the total number of licensed guns was 9,663; while in the Punjab and the Central Provinces the total number of licenses in force, including those granted in years previous to the year under report, were 12,283 and 10,384 respectively. The information required in respect of such licenses is (1) the number granted during the year under report, (2) number granted in previous years and still in force, and (3) total number in force during the year. The Governor General in Council desires that information should be given in the detail above specified, the figures being confined to licenses issued for the destruction of wild animals and protection of crops. The provisions of the Arms Act rules are favourable to the grant of such licenses, which are current for a term of five years, and are given without the payment of any fee.

4. The number of snakes reported to have been killed is 420,044 against 380,981 in the preceding year. The only provinces which

again show a large destruction of snakes are Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. In the last mentioned Province there was a large falling off in the number of snakes killed from 74,355 in the year 1884 to 47,576 in the year under review. The Local Government has, therefore, impressed upon district boards the necessity for taking more active steps for the destruction of these reptiles.

5. The total sum paid in rewards amounted to Rs. 2,24,126 against Rs. 2,46,525 in the previous year. It is noticed that in Ganjam between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 were paid away as rewards on skins produced from Native States or from Orissa where it has been customary to return the skins upon which rewards have been paid. In addition to this sum fraudulently obtained, Rs. 3,193 were disbursed over the sanctioned amount in Ganjam. Skins of animals destroyed should either be retained by Government on payment of the reward or so marked that they cannot be again produced for reward without a certainty of the fraud being detected.

6. The Governor General in Council regrets that the general results of the year are not more satisfactory. Having regard to the remarks regarding licenses for arms made at the close of paragraph 3 above, it may be conceded that the want of success is to be attributed to the apathy and inaction of the people themselves particularly in the matter of the destruction of snakes. District Officers and enlightened members of district boards can do much to impress upon the people the necessity of being more active in the matter, and it is through their exertions only that any improvement can at present be effected. His Excellency in Council hopes that Local Governments and Administrations will continue to impress upon district officers the necessity for interesting themselves personally and strenuously in the prevention of the loss of life that is yearly caused by wild animals and snakes.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended Table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department for information.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	..	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	...	9 8	11 5	21 10	25 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 0	...	13 14	15 0	19 3	24 10	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	11 6	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	25 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	12 11	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	11 10	14 2	25 5	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	36 2	29 2	34 0	...	...	...	...	77 13	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	29 14	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 5	..	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	23 0	22 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0		21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	87 8	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	16 5	17 14	33 11	...	31 10	.	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	13 14	16 3	.	31 10	27 0	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 3	...	16 3	18 6	..	42 2	39 5	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	...	13 11	15 3	29 6	25 6	31 6	...	..	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Madura	9 13	...	14 11	15 10	32 6	29 6	35 11	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	...	13 2	16 0		.	..	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	.	13 2	14 0	24 6	25 6	26 3	...	...	...		97 3	14 10	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	18 8	16 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 2	...	11 3	13 3	25 8	23 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	...	13 10	16 0		...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	8 10	...	13 0	13 13	..	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 12	21 0	7 7	10 13	18 14	15 11	15 14	16 10	15 2	18 5	8 7	59 9	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 0	...	9 4	10 0	19 12	16 0	21 4	...	16 0	...	10 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	..	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	.	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 5	...	7 8	9 13	28 6	21 6	...	14 12	14 5	...	10 8	131 0	12 4	
	Nasik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	24 12	17 14	20 4	...	16 8	...	9 6	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 6	10 4	8 4	10 2	25 6	20 2	...	...	17 10	...	11 1	91 7	12 5	
	Poona (City)	11 8	9 0	8 9	9 13	23 15	18 6	16 6		14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 3	
	Sholápur	14 8	23 3	9 1	10 6	29 5	27 9	...	26 0	17 5	...	12 0	79 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 15	14 10	7 1	9 12	33 12	27 10	...	...	15 5	...	11 3½	90 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	.	8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	20 8	20 0	26 0	...	13 0	...	9 0	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	31 0	...	19 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	8 9	10 9	14 5	14 1	17 10	...	13 5	...	9 9	90 0	5 3	

BOM.	Karwar	11 5½	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	..	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	17 8	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0		
	Aden	8 0	.	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0		
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 6	...	10 0	11 8	30 10	29 0	...	19 0	18 10	...	9 8	160 0	12 0		
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	13 11	18 5	...	13 2	...	10 5	80 0	13 11		
	Disa Cantonment	16 2	23 0	7 11	8 10	23 8	15 3	...	...	19 1	...	11 0	120 0	13 0		
	Nimach Cantonment	19 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	32 0	14 0	...	...	27 0	35 0	13 0	140 0	13 0		
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	12 0	30 6	32 0	13 0	90 0	15 0		
	Rajkot Station	15 12	...	6 8	9 0	20 12	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0		
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	19 0	10 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 5	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.	
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0		
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	22 8	8 8	17 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	166 0	14 8		
	Shikarpur	12 12	19 8	9 12	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	140 0	13 0		
	Sukkur	15 0	22 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	20 0		13 0	120 0	13 0		
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	..	14 0	...	18 8	...	...	...	..	...	160 0	14 12		
	Western Districts.															
BENGAL.	Burdwan	14 8	...	15 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	25 8	120 0	...a		
	Bankoora	19 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 11b		
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	20 0	160 0	12 12c		
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d		
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e		
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	12 0		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	15 0	21 4	9 14	16 9	15 0	13 0	...	18 4	19 4	25 0	18 0	80 0	13 0		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	22 8	8 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	19 8	90 0	12 5f		
	Nuddea	15 12	...	14 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g		
	Khoolna	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h		
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	110 0	10 12i		
	Moorshedabad	17 12	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	17 0	120 0	10 10j		
	Dinagepore	11 8	21 0	19 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	12 0		
	Rajshahye	20 10	37 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k		
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	...l		
	Bogra	15 0	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	90 0	10 10		
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 12	200 0	11 10m		
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	7 0	120 0	9 0		
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	128 0	11 8n		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o		
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 0p		
	Backergunge	...	...	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 4	120 0	12 0q		
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	17 0	...	11 4r		
	Chittagong	16 0	...	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	75 0	12 0s		
	Noakholly	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0t		
	Tipperah	12 8	...	13 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	9 11	...	...u		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0		
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0		

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa and Raneegunge 12-8 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-8 seers.
h At Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of rice 11 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-14 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-10 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegung 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 11-2 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Pachgachia Hât in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
u At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	25 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	24 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	30 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	14 0	160 0	12 0v	
	Durbhunga	16 8	23 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	28 8	22 8	21 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8w	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	29 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	27 0	25 0	21 4	140 0	12 0x	
	Sarun	18 0	30 0	8 0	19 8	...	...	27 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	11 0y	
	Chumparun	20 0	30 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	...	10 0z	
	Monghyr	21 0	33 9	14 12	16 13	33 9	...	...	33 9	26 4	42 0	21 0	126 0	12 1z1	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	22 11	17 11	21 7	...	...	...	...	24 0	37 14	21 7	151 8	12 0z2	
	Purneah	16 0	...	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	128 0	10 8z3	
	Maldah	16 8	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	..	160 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	50 0	18 0	200 0	12 0z4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	13 2	...	15 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	,, 14 7	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 0z5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	16 0	18 0	11 0	20 0 to 24 0 (new)	...	...	62 0	...	22 0	40 0	18 0	220 0	9 0z6	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	(new) 20 0	32 0 (new)	...	...	50 0	...	18 0	45 0	20 0	120 0	9 0z7	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	16 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10z8	
Assam.	Sylhet	11 4	...	9 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	13 4	108 0	11 0	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	8 0	13 5 3/10	...	...	...	...	16 13 3/5	...	12 4 1/2	64 0	11 2	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Cáro Hills	8 0	...	5 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 8	160 0	9 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	7 0	100 0	7 8	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	64 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5 1/2	29 0 1/2	7 8 1/2	12 14 1/2	26 14	21 8	43 0	43 0	26 14	32 4	21 8	107 8	12 5 1/2	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	35 5	6 9	15 6	27 8	26 6	22 0	11 0	26 6	27 8	16 8	110 0	13 4	
	Meerut	17 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	34 0	6 0	11 0	32 0	27 0	...	22 0	31 12	31 8	19 0	160 0	13 0	
	Aligarh	18 8	32 0	5 4	10 4	25 0	26 8	...	17 8	31 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kumaun	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	12 8	22 0	12 8	...	22 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 8	

N.-W. PROVINCES.	Bijnor	18 4	31 8	12 6	12 1	...	23 10	...	...	22 12	...	...	135 0	18 2
	Moradabad	19 4	34 0	10 0	15 12	31 0	23 8	...	25 0	25 8	34 0	28 0	112 8	13 4
	Budaun	21 4½	33 9½	6 0	16 12½	...	27 0	...	30 0	28 12½	33 9½	27 0	144 0	12 9½
	Bareilly	19 6	28 12	6 4	14 6	28 12	23 12	35 0	22 8	24 6	32 8	23 12	100 0	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	36 0	9 8	20 8	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	25 0	9 0	17 8	30 0	22 8	...	31 4	23 12	37 8	25 0	100 0	12 0
	Muttra	17 0	26 0	7 8	14 0	28 0	24 0	...	18 0	28 0	29 0	32 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	25 12	6 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	27 8	30 0	18 0	100 0	14 0
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 0	6 8	12 0	..	19 8	...	24 0	25 8	26 0	24 8	110 0	11 12
	Mainpuri	20 2	26 8	4 8	12 8	...	24 8	40 0	...	26 12	31 8	29 8	190 0	13 0
	Etáwah	19 8	24 8	11 0	13 0	21 8	24 12	27 0	26 0	31 1	33 8	32 0	120 0	12 0
	Etah	No return	received.											
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	23 12½	30 8	8 0	15 0	25 0	22 12	...	...	32 2½	35 0	33 11	200 0	11 8
	Lalitpur	24 4	32 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	14 0	160 0	11 0
	Cawnpore	19 12	29 0	10 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	25 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	130 0	15 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	24 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	...	28 0	160 0	11 0
	Bánda	17 8	23 0	8 0	14 8	27 0	23 0	35 0	25 0	37 0	...	22 0	160 0	12 0
	Allahabad	15 12	28 0	8 0	14 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 4
	Hamirpur	19 4	24 2	8 0	15 12	...	25 4	...	...	35 8	...	...	140 0	12 1
	Jaunpur	21 3	32 8	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	32 8	...	26 14	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	18 7	31 8	9 14½	18 0	...	..	30 9½	25 3	28 13	25 3	26 1½	140 0	11 6½
	Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	28 0	160 0	12 0
	Azamgarh	18 8	27 12	10 5	19 3	...	20 10	35 8	23 10	25 1	29 8	17 0	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	17 0	26 0	9 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	11 0½
	Benares	18 7	26 9	10 9½	16 13	20 10	21 11	24 6	23 14	25 8	28 3	23 9	110 0	11 8
	Gházipur	18 0	26 6½	7 12	16 12	...	21 4	38 10	25 12	27 0½	..	25 1½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 0	29 8	10 4	15 0	...	...	20 8	16 8	30 2	30 2	25 12	100 0	12 0
	Philibhit	18 12	35 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	12 0
OUDH.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	19 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	38 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 0	33 0	16 0	19 12	...	...	44 4	...	32 0	...	21 4	180 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	18 12	31 8	9 8	19 0	...	22 0	38 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	25 12	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 8	38 0	9 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	49 0	22 0	36 0	47 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 10	31 0	6 0	17 0	..	21 0	35 0	32 8	29 2	32 0	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 2	32 0	8 0	13 0	24 0	22 4	34 0	17 0	34 0	39 0	28 0	120 0	11 8
	Bahraich	23 0	44 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	36 0	40 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 8	28 0	7 0	19 0	..	30 0	40 0	28 0	32 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	25 0	40 0	8 0	20 0	..	16 0	40 0	26 0	37 8	36 0	30 0	140 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 8	35 0	16 4	19 6	26 12	32 0	37 0	25 0	39 0	50 0	32 0	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	17 0	25 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	21 12	35 8	7 0	14 0	...	32 0	44 0	38 0	35 0	50 0	28 8	160 0	12 8
PUNJAB.	Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
	Rohtak	17 0	26 0	...	11 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	120 0	12 12
	Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	30 0	125 0	12 0
	Delhi	18 0	28 0	...	12 0	28 0	20 0	...	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	12 8
	Karnál	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	120 0	11 0
	Umballa	20 0	28 0	...	13 0	32 0	20 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	13 12
	Simla	No return	received.											
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	...	14 0	...	...	40 0	...	20 0	27 0	15 0	120 0	12 0
	Hoshiarpur	20 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	100 0	14 0
	Jullundur	20 0	28 0	...	8 0	28 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	110 0	14 0
	Ludhiana	22 0	24 0	...	11 0	36 0	27 0	...	16 0	33 0	34 0	...	100 0	14 0

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram and Buxar 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
x At Seetamarhee retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-10 seers.
z At Betttah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
z1 At Beguserai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers and Mudehpura 10-8 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11-8 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehal 12 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Jamtara 13 seers.
z5 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z7 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z8 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*.)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	30 0	...	11 0	28 0	23 0	...	24 0	32 0	26 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	20 0	...	8 0	24 0	16 0	...	15 0	23 0	17 0	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	..	...	20 0	25 0	16 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	30 0	...	11 0	25 0	18 0	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	34 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	28 0	...	14 0	28 0	14 0	...	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	18 0	37 0	...	11 0	30 0	...	..	30 0	25 0	26 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	26 0	38 0	...	14 0	28 0	24 0	...	22 0	30 0	26 0	...	150 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	17 0	34 0	...	11 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	17 0	26 0	...	11 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	32 0	...	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	25 0	13 0	150 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	19 0	32 0	...	10 0	...	31 0	...	23 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	90 0	15 0	
	Hazára	17 0	22 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	..	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	16 0	25 0	...	13 0	20 0	23 0	...	19 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	105 0	45 5	
	Kohát	16 0	23 0	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	150 0	60 0	
	Bannu	20 0	45 0	...	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	8 0	29 0	31 0	15 0	60 0	40 0	
	D. I. Khán	16 0	25 0	...	8 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	6 0	24 0	...	...	118 0	33 0	
	D. G. Khán	13 0	20 0	...	9 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	12 0	23 0	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	..	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	19 12	...	8 8	8 15	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	18 13	...	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	8 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 13	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 13	...	10 13	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	17 4	...	8 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	10 15	210 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 5	...	15 14	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	13 0	200 0	10 14	
	Nimár	17 1	...	7 8	12	35 7	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	9 10	12	20 3	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	12 11	...	6 11	8 14	18 0	...	...	...	21 11	...	9 0	160 0	9 2	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 12	13 2	23 7	...	...	...	19 11	...	12 8	110 0	10 8	
	Chánda	17 3	...	12 3	13 8	18 13	...	...	...	14 14	...	12 10	675 0	10 14	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	11 4	200 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	17 1	...	13 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	14 6	...	15 0	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur	22 15	...	12 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 5	60 0	11 0	
	Biláspur	22 3	...	13 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	20 2	...	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	200 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

	Pegu Division.														
Lower Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	10 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	...	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	22 5	
	Prome	12 2	..	12 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	12 7	33 9	...	209 8	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	12 8	14 7	...	...	...	...	10 7	...	...	310 14	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	200 0	18 14	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	...	6 13	11 4	21 7	...	...	...	11 15	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	16 6	...	7 14	9 8	24 9½	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	116 14	10 7	
	Chadarghat	11 0	...	7 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 8	...	10 0	88 0	9 8	
	Amráoti	17 12	...	8 0	9 6	26 6	18 0	...	...	16 3	...	10 3	*	12 0	
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	21 0	...	8 0	12 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	27 0	...	9 0	*	10 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	20 8	...	7 2	11 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	*	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 12	11 12	9 5	10 8	27 0	...	33 0	...	11 0	...	12 0	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	...	12 4	12 0	14 0	...	...	41 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	45 0	...	12 8	...	16 8	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	11 12	10 0	10 0	11 12	44 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan	....	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	12 10	15 12	...	...	42 0	...	12 10	...	...	480 0	8 6	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	42 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog	14 5	14 0	12 6	14 10	36 12	17 8	45 1	30 10	14 5	...	13 3	320 0	11 4	
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 15	18 9	...	...	33 7	...	24 11	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	29 0	4 8	8 12	30 0	24 0	...	21 0	28 0	32 0	33 0	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	16 0	28 12	9 0	10 0	37 0	22 8	...	...	30 0	28 4	...	...	16 0	
	Kerrowlee	18 7	29 6	12 8	13 12	30 0	23 2	...	22 8	28 12	...	36 8	200 0	12 15	
	Ulwur	19 5	28 8	8 10	11 3	27 12	23 1	...	21 0	28 9	26 1	35 0	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 0	28 4	7 0	8 4	25 6	24 1	...	15 12	28 4	27 4	32 0	160 0	12 4	
	Ajmere	15 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 0	33 0	5 8	11 8	38 0	28 0	...	...	34 6	...	...	230 0	12 0	
	Erinpura	17 8	28 0	...	8 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	26 12	...	...	260 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	15 0	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	14 0	25 0	5 8	7 8	...	19 0	...	...	19 0	...	10 0	...	13 0	
	Anadra	18 12	26 0	6 *	8 0	...	22 0	...	...	21 0	...	12 0	...	14 3	
	Bálmere	16 8	...	5 0	9 0	...	28 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	260 0	18 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 0	...	10 6	12 10	15 8	17 4	...	...	14 8	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 6	25 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	38 0	...	†	11 8	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	21 9¾	9 6	10 2½	17 3	12 14¼	...	15 10	18 12	23 7	10 2½	200 0	11 11½	
	Banswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	22 8	7 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	37 8	38 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (")	16 14	20 0	8 12	11 4	21 4	18 12	...	...	21 4	27 8	21 14	...	17 8	
	Meywar (Jodhpore)	16 14	27 8	6 4	8 12	28 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 10½	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 10	...	3 15	6 13	...	16 2	...	...	19 9	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	36 8	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	200 0	12 8	
	Kotah	20 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	20 0	240 0	12 0	
	Tonk	20 6	36 0	8 8	11 12	36 4	28 12	...	20 0	36 8	30 0	...	85 0	14 4	
	Jhallawar	22 9	22 13	9 7	11 13	33 2	24 9½	..	17 11	36 8	33 2	11 13	175 0	11 13	
	Shahpoora	26 12	31 5	9 8	12 8	30 0	22 8	...	...	27 10	27 8	..	160 0	13 4	
	Dholpur	17 8	26 5	9 8	11 6	26 14	26 0	...	20 4	26 4	...	35 10	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	28 3	*	*	21 14	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	19 1	19 11	7 12	9 9	21 12	21 2	...	14 8	23 2	27 3	30 13	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	25 0	...	...	43 0	50 0	16 8	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	33 12	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	1,29	2,59	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	66	1,83	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	76	1,80	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	13	1,45	3,20	7,42	5,02	15,64	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	22	1,90	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	3,29	5,48	2,50	11,27	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,24	71	17	3,12	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	—1,05*	78	5,56	2,03	4	31	2,38	3,18	1	2,41	5,60	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	7,83	10	10,20	18,13	6,08	21	69	6,98	2,05	2	27	2,34	2,88	7	3,10	6,05	4,56	10	20,30	24,96	23,40	50	23,90	34,56	58,46	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	6,90	20	5,78	12,88	5,69	22	95	6,86	2,21	3	28	2,52	2,70	1	3,47	6,18	4,43	6	15,08	19,57	21,93	52	22,45	25,56	48,01	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	7,46	14	7,17	14,77	6,69	27	53	7,49	2,48	3	39	2,96	2,77	5	2,17	4,99	3,66	4	23,83	27,53	23,06	53	23,59	34,09	57,68	1885-86.
1886-87 . . .	7,22	26	5,95	13,43	6,69	32	64	7,65	2,65	6	54	3,25	3,79	10	3,25	7,14	5,05	10	19,68	24,83	25,40	84	26,24	30,06	56,30	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

I. WESTLAND

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th October 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th October 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th October 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th October 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 17th October 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 17th October 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 16th October 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 16th October 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th Oct., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	96,821	159	683	92,297	135	31,07,490	179	35,61,021	184	4,53,531	...
6th Nov., 1886	Madras . . .	861	1,41,975	165	831	1,41,801	171	40,83,471	166	42,69,726	181	1,86,255	...
6th ditto .	South Indian . .	654	82,678	126	654	1,04,566	160	24,97,312	134	28,44,349	153	3,47,037	...
6th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,81,769	389	1,497	4,73,000	316	1,81,23,945	424	2,00,64,361	471	19,40,416	..
30th Oct., 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,22,135	482	461	2,07,000	449	69,25,705	526	73,02,849	557	3,77,144	...
	Total .	4,081	11,25,378	276	4,126	10,18,664	247	3,47,37,923	298	3,80,42,306	324	33,04,383	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	East Indian . .	1,515	9,07,295	599	1,515	6,56,764	434	2,51,57,612	581	2,45,12,878	569	...	6,44,734
6th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	8,349	146	57	6,971	122	2,79,082	171	2,95,955	182	16,873	...
6th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	653	54	12	640	53	25,645	75	27,089	79	1,444	...
6th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,941	93	75	7,812	104	1,83,353	86	1,95,143	92	11,790	...
6th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*) .	1,660	3,53,092	213	1,664	2,92,000	175	89,04,988	188	97,01,507	205	7,96,519	...
6th ditto .	Southern-Mahratta .	315	17,165	54	315	25,670	81	4,80,222	53	9,49,060	106	4,68,838	...
6th ditto .	Indian Midland .	...	...	...	42	2,506	60	...	...	59,148	49	59,148	...
	Total .	3,634	12,98,844	357	3,680	9,92,363	269	3,50,30,902	337	3,57,40,780	342	7,09,878	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
6th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	1,11,523	479	234	1,09,750	469	21,37,187	321	26,80,423	403	5,43,236	.
6th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,892	69	27	1,379	51	41,629	53	44,958	58	3,329	...
6th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	249	49,091	197	249	49,500	199	10,08,255	140	12,86,033	178	2,77,778	...
6th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,250	61	37	2,200	59	67,051	62	57,495	54		9,556
30th Oct., 1886	Tirhoot . . .	226	20,394	90	246	23,001	93	6,74,498	105	8,02,586	115	1,28,088	...
30th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,945	265	45	7,997	178	2,55,552	199	3,44,978	270	89,426	...
30th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	15,218	102	149	10,967	74	6,93,560	163	6,69,969	158	...	23,591
30th ditto .	Burma . . .	327	33,436	102	327	70,240	215	11,09,350	131	11,70,353	123	61,003	...
25th Sept., 1886	Chera-Companyganj .	...	...	...	...	(*b*)...	...	...	...	(*c*) 320	2	320	...
6th Nov., 1886	North-Western . .	1,803	6,50,409	360	1,803	4,51,685	251	1,59,02,182	309	1,36,94,367	267	...	22,07,815
23rd Oct., 1886	Amritsar-Panthankot.	66	6,061	92	66	5,469	83	1,58,492	84	1,55,624	83	...	2,868
30th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	818	23	36	1,311	36	36,639	35	48,342	47	11,703	...
30th ditto .	Dacca . . .	86	1,161	14	86	4,105	48	45,604	31	1,31,572	53	85,968	...
30th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	25	641	26	30	1,295	43	19,548	28	21,491	25	1,943	...
	Total .	3,309	9,04,839	273	3,335	7,38,899	222	2,21,49,547	237	2,11,08,511	223	...	10,41,036
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,024	33,29,061	302	11,141	27,49,926	247	9,19,18,372	293	9,48,91,597	300	29,73,225	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,71,47,631	150	4,80,19,512	152	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	..	...	..	4,47,70,741	142	4,68,72,085	148	21,01,344	..
	Assisted Companies.												
6th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central . .	125	8,432	67	125	8,142	65	2,84,175	80	3,12,408	88	28,233	...
30th Oct., 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon .	67	6,100	91	67	6,011	90	1,29,962	68	1,75,565	92	45,603	...
30th ditto .	Assam . . .	78	4,722	61	78	5,830	75	1,30,922	56	1,87,810	80	56,888	...
6th Nov., 1886	Bengal and North-Western . . .	303	18,437	60	303	23,090	76	6,47,937	75	10,48,817	122	4,00,880	...
6th ditto .	Tarakessur . .	22	5,029	226	22	4,325	194	1,37,401	216	1,34,399	213	..	3,002
	Total .	595	42,720	72	595	47,398	80	13,30,397	79	18,58,999	110	5,28,602	..
	Native States.												
6th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	12,925	67	193	13,449	70	5,32,984	97	5,38,023	98	5,039	...
6th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	64	3,268	51	64	5,290	82	89,495	49	1,12,616	63	23,121	..
23rd Oct., 1886	Nizam's . . .	121	15,910	131	208	23,632	114	6,26,291	181	7,73,716	131	1,47,425	...
30th ditto .	Mysore . . .	140	23,294	166	140	9,947	71	2,43,180	61	2,56,731	64	13,551	...
6th Nov., 1886	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	1,078	67	16	743	47	22,122	48	33,378	74	11,256	...
30th Oct., 1886	Morvi . . .	...	...	...	24	361	15	...	...	22,082	32	22,082	...
	Total .	534	56,475	106	645	53,422	83	15,14,072	99	17,36,546	94	2,22,474	...

(*a*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
[illegible] November, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th NOVEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Madras and in a few places in Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab, no rain has fallen in the country during the week under report. No reports have been received from Burma.

The *kharif* harvest has been almost completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and has been finished in some places in Bombay and Rajputana. In the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and Hyderabad, the crops continue in good condition. Generally the harvest promises to yield a good outturn in all parts of the country. In Madras, Mysore and Coorg the condition of the standing crops is satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay, Bengal and Assam promises well. Cotton prospects in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar are good.

In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the poppy sowings are doing well. In the Central Provinces cloudy weather and heavy rains have injured the linseed crop which has been replaced by wheat in many parts.

The *rabi* sowings are now approaching completion in most of the Provinces, and prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

Fever and cholera continue in Bengal and there has been some mortality from the latter disease in Ajmere. Elsewhere the public health continues satisfactory.

Prices show an upward tendency in a few places in the Punjab and have also slightly risen in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 24th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally fair but paddy withering in parts of one taluk and *Dholl* affected by insects in another. Harvest dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others. Fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	(Average) ·01	Standing crops good, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	(Average) ·14	Standing crops paddy thriving; light paddy being reaped. Slight smallpox in three, fever in two and slight cattle-disease in four taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna	(Average) ·20	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy middling. River 2·9 feet water over anicut. Slight fever. Cholera in five and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	(Average) ·06	Standing crops fair, but in one taluk slightly damaged by late cyclone. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox and fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	(Average) ·74	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in two taluks, smallpox and cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised ·26; this week ·04.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains outturn up to average.
Madura	(Average) ·28	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar	(Average) ·27	Second crop cultivation fair. Slight smallpox in six; fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore	1·47	Paddy thriving. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 24th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* sowings commenced everywhere. Fever in 11 and cattle disease in 4 talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, and in Tatta 24, 34, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain on 16th and 17th at Hyderabad ·53, Mirpur ·03, Shahdadpur on 16th 3·20, Naushahro on 16th ·10	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. *Jambho* and mustard cultivation and early sown crops of wheat in good condition. River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37½, *jowari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* almost completed. *Rabi* crops promising in all talukas save in Dhandhuka, where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health fair. Cattle-disease in Moha and Songad talukas of the Navsari Division. Harvesting of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings in progress; standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 30, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Chikli and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sowing in progress. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36¾, and rice 20$\frac{33}{40}$ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd*		
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 20th and 21st, 2° warm on 22nd, *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air excessive from 17th to 22nd, normal on 23rd. Abnormal winds westerly from 17th to 19th; wind normal from 20th to 23rd.
Poona . . .	Light showers in Petha Baramati ·29	Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress; *rabi* crops doing well. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 60 lbs. in the district; and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee in the Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	. . . . .	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Wheat slightly injured by clouds in Shrigonda and Jamkhed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat. *Bajri* 54 and *jowari* 71 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost completed. Cotton crops injured by excessive rain. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi Taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 71¼ and *bajri* 50¾ lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	At Hangal . ·23 „ Kod . . ·08	Rice and early *jowari* crops being reaped. Sowing of wheat and gram crops completed except in Navalgund and Gadag Talukas where it is still in progress. Cotton crops good. Slight fever in Hangal and Kalghatgi. Slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi. Rice 24 and *jowari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . . .	Rice and sugarcane crops good. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghat. Slight fever in four and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health good. Common rice in Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	. . . . .	General health fair. Harvesting of *bajri* nearly completed, that of *jowari* in progress. Young *rabi* crops in fairly good condition. Wheat 31, *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 39 lbs per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings completed in five districts and progressing elsewhere. Late *jowari* and cotton crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 24th)		
Chittagong . .	. . . . .	Report not received.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; harvesting of *aman* paddy going on; winter crops being sown. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; *aman* being harvested. A few cases of cholera and fever in places; public health generally good.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool; cutting of *aman* commenced. Prospects good. Fever still prevails.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather rather hot for the season; *aman* rice being harvested; good outturn expected. Cholera has broken out in Berhampore town, causing rather heavy mortality. Fever also prevalent.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	Crops promising; *aman* being reaped in places. Much fever and cattle disease near Serajgunge.
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* going on; cattle disease in several thanas; cholera reported from Gangarámpur only. Fever prevalent.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops promising. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects generally fair; fever still prevalent. Sporadic cholera in many places.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent and of *rabi* fair. Fever still prevalent.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; reaping of rice commenced. Slight fever and cholera.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Opium sowings still backward, about twelve annas completed; plants germinating well; prospects so far very good.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Crops excellent; *rabi* being planted. Public health bad.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* very promising; prices stationary. Cholera still reported from interior.
Mozuffarpore . .	. . . . .	Sowing of poppy in progress.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress; prices stationary. Fever and cholera still reported from interior.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Rice doing well. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy crops going on. Crops already sown growing splendidly. Cholera in Dinapore sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Poppy sowing in progress. Cholera decreasing. Fever still prevalent.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	Weather favourable to poppy; considerable progress made in sowing.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings nearly finished. Cholera in places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack . . .	Slight rain since last night.	Weather cloudy. Prospects of late rice good. Price of rice unchanged. Fever prevails in town; sporadic cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week was practically *nil*. There were light showers only in Darjeeling, Cuttack and Pooree. Prospects all round are very satisfactory. *Aman* harvest is gradually progressing, and a good outturn is generally expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings, which were kept back by October rains, are proceeding well. Weather is not yet cold enough, and fever and cholera continue to be prevalent in many places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 24th)—		
Benares (Nov. 23rd).	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* nearly all cut except late rice. *Rabi* germinated well. Supplies plentiful. Prices slightly fluctuating. Public health generally good. A slight outbreak of cattle-disease is reported from one pargana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Ballia (Nov. 22nd)	. . . .	Sky clear. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* looking well; irrigation in progress. Prices slightly falling. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being irrigated; poppy crop good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails in Fyzabad and Tanda Tahsils.
Rai Bareli („ 22nd)	No rain	Weather warm still. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Some cases of fever and ague reported from tahsil Digbijaiganj; slight cattle-disease in tahsil Dalman.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Fair weather. *Hewant* crops nearly gathered. Poppy sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good. Slight cattle-disease.
Pertabgarh („ 23rd)	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* continue good. The poppy sowings nearly completed and seed germinating well. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* has germinated well. Prices generally somewhat lower. Markets well supplied. Autumnal fever reported in places; otherwise health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* thriving well. Poppy sowings nearly completed; seed germinating in places. Prices stationary. Fever in places; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Farakhabad („ „)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress in two tahsils; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather bright. Winds westerly. Crops being irrigated. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Crops good. Markets steady. Cholera ceased. General condition good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Gathering in of *kharif* crops continues; *rabi* germinating well. Prices stationary. Fever and ague still prevalent. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine. Rain required for *rabi*; sowings nearly completed. Prices falling slowly. General health good. Cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* being irrigated. Prices stationary. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bajra* finished. Public health good. Cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut („ 23rd)	. . . .	Large area of *rabi* sown and germinated splendidly. *Dofasli* area still being sown in places. No variation in prices. Supplies ample Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well, and prospects continue favourable. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Public health good; fever prevalent in a few places. Cattle-disease reported from five districts.
Punjab—(Nov. 24th)—		
Delhi (Nov. 23rd)	. . . .	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good Prices stationary.
Umballa	. . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sown and germinated. Rain wanted.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health good. Prices slightly risen. *Kharif* crops reaped. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore	·20 at Sadar	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Lahore	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* crops sown. Rain wanted.
Shahpur	. . . .	Health good, Prices rising. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain wanted.
Mooltan	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar	. . . .	Smallpox increasing. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops good. Rain much wanted.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Ferozepore and Multan districts. Health generally good. Prices rising in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts, generally stationary elsewhere. *Kharif* nearly harvested. *Rabi* sowings still in progress.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 24th).		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in Umrer. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Fever prevails. Prices easy.
Saugor (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	Occasional clouds continue. Sowings in progress. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cool, but rather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prospects good. Fever, smallpox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cutting of *juari* commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but cool. Rice and *Kodon* being reaped. Wheat sowings in progress; other *rabi* crops faring well, except linseed, which is being injured by insects in places. Fever declining. Cattle-disease continues. Rice 18 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd*		
Bilaspur . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest in progress. *Rabi* sowings near completion. Wheat grain germinated and doing well. Linseed and *masur* being injured by cloudy weather. Fever prevalent. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Exports continue. *General Remarks.*—The weather has been cloudy, and this has done some damage to the linseed. A very large proportion of the area sown with this crop has however been resown with wheat, as the linseed sowings were in many places ruined by the heavy rain of October. The wheat is promising well. *Kharif* prospects are very favourable so far as cotton and *juari* are concerned.
Assam—(Nov 24th).		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cholera diminishing in the district. Sowing of mustard nearly finished. Reaping of *sali* commenced.
Sylhet . .	*Nil*	State and prospects generally good.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of *sali* and *asra* crops and of tea good. Sowing of winter crops nearly finished. Common rice 11¾ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported from North Lakhimpur and Sadr Sub-Division.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov 24th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects continue favourable, and public health good. No material change in prices.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Picking of cardamom crop completed; other crops in good condition. Prices slightly risen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov 24th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues; crops in good condition; wheat 22, and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. Cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* crops above ground and doing well.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *abi* crops commenced; *rabi* crops continue to be sown. Fever and ague prevalent in the talukas; cholera prevalent in Manchál taluka. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 25½, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 24th).		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Fever still prevalent
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	. . . .	Opium prospects fair. Health good.
Sehore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhopawar . . .	. . . .	Weather fair. Health good, except slight fever in some places. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Nov. 24th).		
Abu (Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fever abating. Weather getting cold.
Sirohi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good. Health good. *Rabi* being sown. Weather fine and warm for time of year. Weather cloudy towards evenings.
Marwar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. General health good, though some fatal cholera cases have occurred amongst Pushkar pilgrims *Kharif* gathering almost over. Weather cloudy for a few days. Nights cooler. Weather seasonable now. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* crops sown and germinating. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine with light clouds.
Meywar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Water in tanks and wells decreasing Crop prospects unchanged. Health very fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and colder.
Pertabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Tanks a quarter full. Health good. Prices much fallen. Weather cool.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warm for season. Wheat and barley being sown. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting commenced. Prospects good
Kotah („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops germinating. Weather clear.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera decreasing; total seizures reported in Ajmere and district 940, deaths 417. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Cholera decreasing.
Kerowlie („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* sowings finished. Rain wanted. Health good. Prices stationary. Nights cool. Days hot.
Dholpore („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* reapings nearly over. *Rabi* being sown. Health good. Prices low. Weather cool.
Ulwar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings almost finished. Health good
Bickanir („ 20th)	*Nil*	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary. Weather cold.
Nepal—(Nov 18th).		
Katmandu (Nov. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair. Rice in the hills has all been cut.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1886.

No. 170 Met. 12—16, dated Calcutta, the 26th November 1886

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Meteorology).

Read the following:—

Summary of Weather Reports for the Month of October 1886.

The high temperature, which obtained in the latter half of September over the whole of Central India and a large portion of the Bombay Presidency, gave way rapidly towards the beginning of October, and during the early part of this month the temperature was considerably below the average. In the Punjab the temperature remained much above the average during the first week, in all but the more eastern districts, and was slightly below it throughout the rest of the month. On the whole, October was rather a cool month over a large tract of country, extending from the Deccan across Central India to the more eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces; also in the Central and Eastern Punjab, and at a few places in the south of the Peninsula; more or less warm elsewhere. The excess of temperature above the mean was greatest in Assam where it amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Except on the North-West Himalaya, the atmospheric pressure was everywhere more or less below the average, but in the Upper Provinces, Assam and Bengal, the differences were very small. The deficiency was greatest in Central India, Lower Sind, Guzerat, and the Konkan; being more than a twentieth of an inch.

The rainfall was considerably below the average in Northern Bengal, Assam, and Cachar, and little or no rain fell during the month in the Indus Valley and in Cutch. Elsewhere, over the whole of Northern and Central India as well as in the Peninsula, (excepting parts of the Carnatic and on the Bellary plateau), there was a general, and in some places a considerable, excess of rain. This was particularly the case in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Northern Circars and Orissa, where heavy rain fell in connection with several small barometric depressions, which were formed successively over the Bay of Bengal in the early part of the month, and travelled across the Peninsula or towards Central India. None of these storms was of any great violence, but they were of considerable intensity and of unusual frequency even for October.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of October 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rainfall for October.	Difference from the average in October 1886.
Punjab, West	7	0·61	+0·38
Ditto East	4	0·81	+0 83
North-Western Provinces Trans-Gangetic	9	1·24	+1 25
Ditto ditto Cis-Gangetic	3	1·11	+1·28
Behar	2	2 58	+3 24
Northern Bengal	2	5·29	—3·22
Assam, Cachar	3	5·40	—3·10
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpore	6	5 47	+0·29
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·55	+7·52

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rainfall for October.	Difference from the average in October 1886.
Central Provinces, South	7	1·56	+6·13
Berar, Khandesh	2	1·83	+3·30
Rajputana, Central India Saugor and Nurbudda	8	1·01	+2·12
Sind, Cutch	4	0·23	—0·22
Gujrat	3	0·99	+0·21
Konkan	4	2·99	+3·31
Deccan, Hyderabad	5	3·83	+4·57
Malabar	4	8 23	+2·43
Mysore, Bellary	4	7·00	—2·28
Carnatic	6	7·90	—0·88
British Burmah	6	8·68	—0 80
Ceylon	1	12·67	+0 60

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
Second Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 6th November 1886.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1886.

The arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy has been postponed from Monday, the 13th December, 1886, to Tuesday, the 14th December, 1886.

Arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, as published in the Notification of the 20th October, 1886, will hold good on the 14th December, 1886.

By Command,
L. GORDON, *Captain*,
A.-D.-C.,
For *Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1886.

No. 393.—Mr. C. F. Hall is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December, 1886.

UPPER BURMA.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 3rd December, 1886.

No. 50.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed on probation to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th grade in Burma:—

Lieutenant W. Ayerst, 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

Mr J. B. Dunlop.

MEDICAL.

The 1st December, 1886.

No. 637.—The services of the following Commissioned Medical Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Surgeon T. R. Mulroney, M.D.,—1st September, 1886.

Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant,—19th October, 1886.

The 2nd December, 1886.

No. 641.—The services of Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment of Medical Officer in charge of the left wing of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Buxa.

The 3rd December, 1886.

No. 643.—APPOINTMENT. — Surgeon-Major Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D., to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th November, 1886.

No. 1738.—The Hon'ble L. R Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, obtained furlough with effect from the 5th March, 1886, to the 12th September last, both days inclusive.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 81, dated the 16th January, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 2nd December, 1886.

No. 1533.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 42 of 1886.—James Brown, of 11 Seacome Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, and Thomas Andrew Porter, of 39 Chesnut Grove, Bootle, also in the County of Lancaster, England, advertising contractor, for an improved means of, and apparatus for, climbing chimneys, shafts, columns, steeples and like erections.

No. 79 of 1886.—Eduard Schmidt, Railway Inspector, residing at Frimmersrode, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for improvements in railway sleepers.

No. 107 of 1886.—The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157 West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland, for an improved process and apparatus for treating metals, alloys, and especially auriferous ores by electrolysis.

No. 131 of 1886.—George Brownen, Fellow of the Chemical Society, of No. 15 Althorp Road, Upper Tooting, in the County of Surrey, England, for the preparation of extracts and beverages from the leaves of the coca plant.

No. 140 of 1886.—William Hood Gilruth, Planter, Ceylon, late of Assam, for separating, sorting and twisting bruised and rolled green tea leaves.

No. 162 of 1886.—Henry Bull, of Epsom in the County of Surrey in England and of Serampore near Calcutta in the Empire of India, brick manufacturer and contractor, for an improved and more economical method in the formation of brick-kilns and of burning and manufacturing bricks, tiles and other goods

No. 184 of 1886. John G. Dobbie, Engineer, 14 Bridge Road, Mazagon, Bombay, for ascertaining and verifying the immersion and corresponding displacement of steam and sailing ships.

No. 195 of 1886.—Mary Walker and George Edward Walker, trading as Sampson, Bridgwood and Son, of Anchor Pottery, Longton, in the County of Stafford, England, Earthenware Manufacturers, and Jean Baptiste Germeuil Bonnaud, of Longton aforesaid, Photographer, for process for producing lithographic or zincographic copies of photographic or other designs.

No. 204 of 1886.—Albert Marcius Silber, of Wood Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, England, Merchant, for an improvement in over-head lamps.

No. 205 of 1886.—Everard Richard Calthrop, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, Locomotive Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for means of holding window and louvre sashes for railway carriages and other vehicles.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1886.

No. 945—83-29 S.—In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. F. R. Mallet, Superintendent, Geological Survey, the following changes are made with effect from the 25th ultimo:—

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Officiating Superintendent, will revert to his substantive appointment as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. J. Jones, Officiating as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, and as Curator, will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, and will cease to act as Curator.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 1st December, 1886.

No. 2220 G.—Captain C. Herbert, Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 2222 G.—Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 26th June, 1886, but will continue to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar, until further orders.

No. 2224 G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd December, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd December, 1886.

No. 2231 G.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Baluchistan, is granted

three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd November, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2234 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant C. M. Crawford, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 2241 *G.*—The services of Captain A. G. A. Durand, S C., Squadron Commander of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, during the absence of Captain C. H. H. Beley, on special duty in Burma.

The 3rd December, 1886.

No. 2248*G.*—Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahim Hakim, Khan Bahadur, Native Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st January, 1887, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2251*G.*—The services of Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 2254*G.*—Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 2258*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. B. D. Armour as Acting Consul for the United States of America, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Jones.

No. 2261*G.*—Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., Resident of the 2nd class, and Officiating Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 19th December, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EXTERNAL.

The 1st December, 1886.

No. 2604 *E.*—The following orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council are published for general information:—

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1886.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to such power, when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who within Her Majesty's dominions desert from merchant ships belonging to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence, if any, has been fully carried into effect.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 24th day of September, 1886.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power, when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended, and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the dominions and possessions of the Republic of the Equator.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships

belonging to the Republic of the Equator, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

G. S. FORBES,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1886.

No. 4487.—Mr. H M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. E. Hutton, before noon, on the 16th November, 1886.

CODES.

The 30th November, 1886.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Chapter IX.

Page 30.

Section 57.

No. 4393.—*Insert the following in line 5 of Exception (6) under this section, before the words "is a civil or a military charge":—*

"and of a warrant medical officer in civil employment (see Special Army Circular, dated 16th July, 1884, paragraph 36)."

The 2nd December, 1886.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 99.

Section 179.

No. 4439.—Add the following rule to this Section:—

4. Before sanctioning, or submitting for the orders of the Government of India, as the case may be, an application for the commutation of a pension, the Local Government shall obtain a report from the Account Officer as to the amount payable in commutation.

[NOTE.—This rule also applies to political pensions.]

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

The 30th November, 1886.

No. 4401.—Whereas the Municipality of the City of Bombay raised from the year 1867 to 1885 debenture loans amounting to ₹86,50,500, and issued the bonds on properly stamped papers of the aggregate value of ₹49,025-1-6, and has now requested that the terms of the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, may be extended to those debenture bonds which are as follow:—

	₹
Nos. 1 to 2246, dated 14th April, 1868, at ₹500 each	11 23,000
Nos. 1 to 700, dated 10th September, 1867, at ₹500 each	3,50,000
Nos. 701 to 1230, dated 14th August, 1868, at ₹500 each	2,65,000
Nos. 364 to 5388, dated 1st November, and 1st December, 1878, at ₹500 each	25,12,500
Nos. 1 to 14 A., dated 1st July, 1885, at ₹500 each	7,000
Nos. 1 to 886 B., dated 1st July, 1885, at ₹500 each	4,43,000
Nos. 1 to 102 E., dated 1st July, 1885, at ₹500 each	51,000
Nos. 1 to 320 J., dated 1st July, 1885, at ₹500 each	1,60,000
Nos. 1 to 7478 N.N., dated 1st July, 1885, at ₹500 each	37,39,000
TOTAL	86,50,500

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the above-mentioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable whether on renewal, subdivision or consolidation.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd December, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 788.—Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 8th November, 1886.

No. 789.—The undermentioned Surgeon appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 632 of 1886, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—

Surgeon Henry Fooks,—6th October, 1886.

No. 790.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 426 of 1886, it is notified that the appointments of Garrison Surgeon at Chunar and Attock have been abolished,—the former from 1st December, 1886, and the latter from such date as the officer now holding the appointment may have been relieved of the civil medical duties.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 791.—Lieutenant James Levett Kaye, Berkshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 12th July, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 792.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Frederic Shakespear, 4th Dragoon Guards, Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—30th January, 1885.

Lieutenant Llewellyn James Howell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—31st January, 1885.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 793.—Mr. Arthur Milford Ker to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. E. Gladstone, become supernumerary.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 794.—Mr. Richard Augustine Selway Chard, to be Honorary Surgeon.

Seehpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 795.—Mr. John Samuel Slater to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. T. Simpson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 796.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgeon-Major G. Massy, (m. c.) for 91 days, under rule XI, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 797.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Captain C. B. Brownlow, Bengal S.C., 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—11 years, 84 days.

Lieutenant W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal S.C., 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for one year.—Pension service,—8 years, 192 days.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Bengal S.C., 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m.c.) for one year.—Pension service,—5 years, 42 days.

No. 798.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is granted leave in India for the 16th July, 1886, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 799.—Colonel P. Story, Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

No. 800.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Bengal S.C., (p.a.) for 61 days.

Colonel J. M. Stewart, Infantry, without pay, till 1st April, 1887.

Lieutenant W. H. Simpson, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for 183 days.

Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., (m.c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major T. Moloney, M.D., (m c.) for three months.

PENSIONS.

No. 801.—Sub-Conductor Owen Rice Ryall, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 802.—Subadar Balú Singh Khattri to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Débi Singh Khattri to be Subadar, and Havildar Gúmán Singh Thápá to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Moti Rám Thápá, invalided.

With effect from the 1st October, 1886.

No. 803.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Kharak Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jaffir Shah, transferred to No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery.

With effect from the 5th November, 1886.

No. 804.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain George Francis Travers Drapes, to be Major.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th November, 1886.

No. 328.—With reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's General Order, dated 4th November, 1886, the services of Major L. F. Brown, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 329.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces, State Railways, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for fourteen months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 330.—Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

No. 331.—Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, having vacated his appointment under Rule III of Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 3rd September, 1880, is re-appointed to that post, with effect from the 29th November, 1886.

The 30th November, 1886.

No. 332.—The services of Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Rajputana, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd November, 1886.

No. 333.—Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, in succession to Major-General H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, on furlough, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *special*, and appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Colonel R. Home, R.E.

Major F. J. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to that Government, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *vice* Colonel Heywood, R.E.

The 3rd December, 1886.

No. 334.—Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., Chief Engineer 1st class, Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence on furlough of Colonel F. S Stanton, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 336.—The transfer of Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner, from the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 268, dated 15th October, 1886, is cancelled.

Mr. Curry's services are placed at the disposal of the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, under the rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code, with retrospective effect from 1st May 1886 for employment in the Office of the Auditor of the Company's Accounts.

Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 338.—Mr. E. H. Johns, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways, to that of the Examiner of Account, Burma State Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 3rd December, 1886.

No. 335.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 15th November, 1886, until further orders :—

Mr. W. R. D. Bignell, Superintendent, 1st grade, to be a Director.

Mr. A. B. Larkins, Superintendent, 5th grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to be a Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 337.—The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 13th November, 1886, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. J. C. Douglas, Superintendent, 2nd grade :—

Names.	From	To
Mr. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E.	Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade.
„ C. Duffin	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade	Superintendent, 4th grade.
„ W. R. Philipps	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade.
„ M. R. W. P. Adams	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to hte Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1886.

No. 32.—Second Grade Hospital Assistant No. 410 Fuzel Allahi attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted one month's leave from 1st December, 1886.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the M. A. examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Abdur Rahim	Presidency College.
	Das, Gopalchandra	Patna College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	Free Church Institution.
4	Krishna Govind Deshpande	Muir Central College.
5	Basu, Purnachandra	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1	Chanda, Kaminikumar	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jogindranath	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Jadunath	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Saratchandra	Ditto.
5	Sarkar, Munindranath	Ditto.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Ditto.
7	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
8	Chotay Lal Sarma	Agra College.
9	Das, Kailaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
10	Abdus Samad	Free Church Institution.
11	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
12	Sarkar, Nandalal	Teacher.
13	Bhagwat Prasad	Muir Central College.
14	Ghosh, Sitalprasad	Ditto.
15	Chakrabarti, Kumudbihari	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Bankubihari	St. Xavier's College.
17	Maitra, Ramaprasad	Presidency College.
18	Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	Ditto.
19	Ghosh, Rakhalkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
20	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	Muir Central College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Upadhyay, Indiradatta	Teacher.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Bhagabati Sahay	Metropolitan Institution.
3	Basu, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
4	Ghosh, Isanchandra	St. Xavier's College.
5	„ Biharilal	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra . . . . . Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Haridas	Teacher.
2	Das, Ganeschandra	Presidency College.
3	Datta, Samatulchandra	Ditto.
4	Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	Hughli College.
5	Ghosh, Rajaninath	Presidency College.
6	Rudra, Manmathanath	Ditto.
7	Bagchi, Lalitmohan	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Goswami, Bidhubhushan . . . . . Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Satyadhan	Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Debendranath	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sanyal, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Nag, Girischandra	Presidency College.
2	Sinha, Jogindrakumar	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Pratapnarayan	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Harendranarayan	Ditto.
5	Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
6	Nandkishorelall	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
8	Sarkhel, Haricharan	Ditto.
9	Basu, Hemendranath	Presidency College.
10	Gupta, Sibendranath	Teacher.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1	Ray, Sureschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Majumdar, Ramdayal	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Basambad	City College.
4	Ghosh, Atalbihari	Presidency College.
5	Chaudhuri, Rai Jotindranath	Ditto.
6	" Ramchandra	Benares College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta	Free Church Institution.
2	Das, Bamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
3	Basu, Sasibhushan	City College.
4	" Kasinath	Teacher

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Datta, Lalitkumar	Dacca College.
2	Ray, Pramadakisor	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1	Sinha, Basanticharan	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Sen, Pramathanath	Presidency College.
2	Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 2nd December, 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1886.

No. 591.—The following temporary promotions are made :—

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from 10th November, 1886, *vice* Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, on medical leave.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from 18th November, 1886, *vice* Mr. A. Christie, on furlough.

No. 592.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India Department, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, with effect from the 1st December, 1886, to fill an existing vacancy.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1886.

No. 17.—Mr. H. J. A. Hervey, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th November, 1886.

H. MALLOCK,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th November, 1886.

No. 112.—Mr. H. Phillips, Assistant Engineer, 4th Division, Frontier Road, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 22nd November, 1886.

No. 113.—Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, Superintending Engineer, Frontier Road Circle, and Joint Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st December, 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 114.—Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, 4th Division, Frontier Road, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Frontier Road Circle, and Joint Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Major A. C. Bigg-Wither, or until further orders.

No. 115.—Mr. H. H. Green, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 4th Division, Frontier Road, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, or until further orders.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd November, 1886.

No. 2918 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2000 G., dated the 21st of October, 1886, Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Indian Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from 2nd class Hospital Assistant Gopal Dass, on the forenoon of the 9th November, 1886.

No. 2920 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2731 G., dated the 30th October, 1886, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Raghu Nath has been placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States from the 20th October, 1886, on which date he availed himself of two years' leave, and from the same date 2nd class Hospital Assistant Mahesh Pershad is appointed to the Mayo College Hospital, Ajmere.

The 29th November, 1886

No. 2954 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1975 G, dated the 6th of August, 1886, Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 27th October, 1886.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 1323-328 *V.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 920-328 V., dated 23rd August, 1886, Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, resumed charge of his duties from Captain C. Herbert, on the afternoon of the 13th November, 1886.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.*

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books and Periodicals published in Ajmere-Merwara and registered under Act 25 of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September, 1886.

Serial No.	Register No.	Date of Registration.	Title of the Book and Contents of the Title-page.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book or any part thereof.	Subject of the Book.	Place of Printing and Place of Publication.	Name or Firm of the Printer and Name or Firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of Publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, Second, or other Number of Edition.	Number of Copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is Printed or Lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and Residence of the Proprietor of the Copyright or of any portion of such right	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						CLASS I.—BOOKS. ENGLISH AND URDU (BI-LINGUAL COMBINATION.) SUBJECT.—LANGUAGE.											
1	1	7th September, 1886	The Practical Grammar for beginners	English and Urdu	Pundit Nursing Das Upadhia	A few practical rules of English Grammar treated of in Urdu, with exercises.	Qaisri Press, B. Bareilly.	Thakur Prasad	26th July, 1886.	42 pages.	Quarto.	1st Edition.	1,000	Printed.	Annas 4.	Pundit Nursing Das, Ajmere.	

G H TREVOR,

Offg. Commissioner & Director of Public Instruction, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP
The 24th November, 1886.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th November, 1886.

No. 2713 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, namely, for the removal of an obstruction to the Conservancy Compound, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Amount required for Occupation.		Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanently.	Temporarily			
			Sq. Yds.	*Sq. Yds.*	*Sq. Yds.*		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Ajmere .	140	...	140	For the removal of an obstruction to the Conservancy Compound.	The plan can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . (R 87,13,925 a. 0 p. 9)	1,80,24,954	3	3
Public Deposits at Branches . (93,11,029 2 6)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,25,51,424	4	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,667	3	11
Sundries	21,48,045	14	8
RUPEES .	7,73,75,756	9	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .	88,02,597	9	0
Other authorized Investments .	55,94,125	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . .	67,19,970	0	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .	99,91,620	5	3
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,96,19,606	7	0
Balances with other Banks . .	7,85,710	3	11
Bullion	1,984	6	6
Dead Stock	11,26,031	14	3
Stamps	8,052	15	3
Sundries	6,95,219	4	10
	5,33,44,918	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . (R 87,84,719 a. 7 p. 0)	2,40,30,838	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . (1,52,46,118 15 9)			
RUPEES .	7,73,75,756	9	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 2nd December, 1886.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·3.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 1st December, 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th November, 1886 .	19,66,636	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	4,27,301	23,93,937
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,12,201	
Ditto ditto Government	39	2,12,240
		26,06,177
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,51,944	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	207	1,52,151
Balance on the evening of the 1st December, 1886 . .		24,54,026
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	19,76,076	
Ditto ditto Government	4,77,950	24,54,026
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	3,43,067	
Ditto ditto Government	...	3,43,067

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd December, 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd December, 1886.

Allen, C. & Co.
Callis, T. W.
Dixie, Mrs G.
Foley, C. W.
Thomson, C. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C H.
Andrews, Mrs.
Baggs, W. H.
Barclay, J.
Baxendale, S.
Bawn, E H.
Biermann, V.
Biggs, Mrs R.
Boorkies, Mrs L.
Box, Esq.
Boyd, Sidney.
Bradbury, Mrs. E. H.
Bremmer, Esq.
Brindley, J.
Brown, S
Cauty, F. T.
Caws, Capt. A.
Clark, R.
Clegg, Fred.
Cowen, J B.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W B
Dickinson, A. E.
D'Silva, T. H.
Dundas, P. A. C.
Dyson, Mrs A.
Fehlberg, Miss H.
Fisher, Messrs. A. H. & C. E
Fraser, Bernard.
Gayton, E. Hugh.
Gell, Mrs.
Gow, Mrs. J. F.
Greenway, E. C. F.
Greer, R L.
Gustore, Esq.
Henderson, J H.
Cleland.
Hill, Mrs. Amy
Hughes, R. J
Ilbert, Mrs. A.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. G. D'A.
Jamieson, J. N.
Keiser, Dr. F L.
Kelly, Lieut. E. H.
Knight, Mr.
Landsent, S.
Lebbery, J. F.
Lodder, Mr.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P
Muirhead, Mrs.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Pollock, John.
Prado, E.
Reiphe, Capt. A. W.
Roberts, H. S
Rochussen, S. E
Ruddach, J. S M.
Sanders, A.
Scott, J D.
Seedewy, R.
Selmes, F. W.
Shaw, Miss M.
Shukbam, J. E.
St. Aubyn, G, A.
Stevens, T
Sugget, Mrs. Thomas.
Symons, Col H.
Thibaud, P. T.
Thomson, R. D.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
W. M. & Co.

Registered Letters.

Adie, Mrs.
McKing, J.
Rabin, Mr.
Rochussen, E. S.
Schuhmacher, F.
Shaw, Miss M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th November, 1886.

Arrahiel, M.
Cathherston, C.
Cooper, H. D.
Dennont, F.
Ghose, S. C.
Hart, C. H.
Kemball, Capt. G. V.
Larpent, F. deH.
Lyell, G.
Mendawe, C. J W.
O'Donnell, C J
Smith, Mrs. M. A.
Wray, R.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	7th Dec	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	7th ,,	Ditto
Madras and Colombo	11th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	8th ,,	Per Str *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	8th ,,	Ditto *Secundra.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	8th ,,	Ditto *Medina.*

N B—On ordinary Mail days the letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely; after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On Foreign Mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be heldat the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th January, 1887.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1887, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are :—

Arithmetic . . . . The whole.
Algebra . . . . To simple equations.
Euclid . . . . . Books I and III.
English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be two vacancies on the Free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the Reduced-fee list

For Natives there will be fifteen vacancies on the Reduced-fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
The 22nd November, 1886.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principa European and Native druggists in Calcuttal Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلين سنکونا دوائي بخار ،

لال سنکونا بارک کی ايک نئی اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مين تيار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئی دوائي بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هی اور سيب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سکتے هين يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه—

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1886.

No. 1213R.T., dated Fort William, 24th November 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1155 R.T., dated 15th December 1885.
" " " " 902 R.T., dated 11th September 1886.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 918 T., dated 26th October 1886.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., shows a decrease of 154, or 14·57 per cent., against an increase of 485·25 miles or 4·08 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 160,629 miles or 1·25 per

cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly fluctuated :—

Railway.	Accidents.				Train mileage.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	No.	No.				
Rajputana-Malwa	...	31	...	18 90	7·90	...
Southern Mahratta	18	...	112·50	...	163·79	...
North-Western	...	38	...	20·54	...	21·07
Eastern Bengal	...	27	...	25·71	39·23	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	14		35·90	...	17·13
Jorhat	...	23	...	62·16	...	12·80
Madras	...	25	...	37·31	3 00	...
South Indian	21	...	38·18	...	12·83	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	36	...	34·61	0·69	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24	.	68 57	...	29·56	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	12	...	50·00	12 91	...

2. The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to the number of cattle accidents having been only 77 against 128, or less by 51. Under "Collisions between goods-trains or parts of goods-trains," "Goods-trains or parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Failure of couplings" the numbers rose by 5, 7 and 5 respectively. Under "Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" there were also 6 accidents against *nil* in the corresponding previous quarter.

3. On the Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways the increase mainly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

4. On the North-Western Railway the number of cattle accidents and "Failures of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines" decreased by 23 and 15, and those of cases of "The bursting of Boilers or Tubes, &c., of Engines" and "Fire in Trains" increased by 9 and 13 respectively.

5. Of the decrease of 27 accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 10 occurred under "Failure of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines," and 6 under each of the heads "Failure of couplings" and "Other accidents."

6. The decrease on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway principally took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line," and on the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in Trains." The cattle accidents on these three lines numbered 16, 19 and 30 against 29, 36 and 40, and the cases of "Fire in Trains" on the latter two lines 14 and 10 against 21 and 39 respectively.

7. On the Jorhat Railway the number of "Failures of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines" increased from 2 to 10, but under "Failure of Wheels" there is *nil* against 34 cases recorded under this head in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. On the Bengal and North-Western Railway there is no noticeable difference under any particular class of accidents.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 3 killed and 20 injured against 1 killed and 2 injured, and among servants, 2 killed and 16 injured against 6 injured. Of the total casualties, 7 passengers were injured by a collision which took place on the 24th May 1886 between a down passenger-train and a down goods-train at the distant signal at Patna, East Indian Railway, in consequence of the latter train not having been protected by the guard in terms of General Rule No. 79. At the Phagwara Station, North-Western Railway, 7 passengers were very slightly hurt by a collision between a down goods and an up mail-train on the 14th May 1886, owing to the former having been turned into a wrong siding. On the 21st May 1886 3 passengers were killed and 5 passengers and 1 ballast-cooly injured on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Habra by a collision between a down-train and a ballast-train standing on the siding, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway a wagon of a ballast-train was derailed at Khapri on the 24th April 1886, while being taken to the loop siding, through the points not being carefully attended to, and 2 men and 3 women, who jumped out of the wagon through fright, were slightly injured.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

Class.	Number of accidents.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	18	3	20	2	2	5	22
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	26	...	...	...	4	..	4
Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	81	...	...	...	6	...	6
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	...	...	...	2	...	2
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	41	..	...	..	...	...	...
Ditto tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto couplings	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other accidents	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	903	3	20	2	16	5	36

11. The number of cattle accidents decreased from 491 to 425, or by 66. They were most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, being 77 or 18 per cent. of the total; but as compared with the corresponding previous quarter, there has been a decrease of 51 accidents or 40 per cent. The lines which come next in order are the Eastern Bengal, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand, the accidents numbering 63, 48 and 42 respectively.

12. Of the 27 cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 19 occurred on the North-Western Railway alone.

13. The number of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 59 to 41, owing, it appears, to there being only 8 cases against 23 recorded in the corresponding previous quarter on the North-Western Railway, and 5 against 15 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The largest number of accidents of this class occurred on the Jorhat Railway, being 10, or 24 per cent. of the total.

14. It is noteworthy that no case of "Failure of wheels" is reported during the quarter under review; whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year, 35 cases were recorded under this head. Out of this number, 34, as already noticed, occurred on the Jorhat Railway.

15. There were 34 cases of "Failure of couplings," of which 10 cases were reported on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 12 on the North-Western.

16. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was the largest on the North-Western Railway, being 52 out of a total of 92, and 13 over the number reported in the corresponding period of 1885. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the number has diminished from 39 to 10. In the total there is a decrease of 29 accidents.

17. The accidents classed as "Other accidents" numbered 47 against 71, the largest number, *viz.*, 20, being returned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

18. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

Causes of accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	3	...
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	2
By closing of carriage doors	...	2
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	1	15
Other accidents	...	10
TOTAL .	6	29

19. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors,

whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were as follows :—

Causes of accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	6	12
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	1	19
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6	9
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	13
Do. braking, spragging or chocking, wheels	...	3
Do. working on the permanent-way or in sidings	3	4
Do. walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	...
Do. do. crossing or standing on the line	8	6
Do. passing between vehicles	1	2
Do. attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	4
Do. do. to gates at level-crossings	5	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	4
Do. off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	8
Miscellaneous	3	28
TOTAL	38	117

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 3 were injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 35 were killed and 13 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 11 were killed and 3 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1885 :—

2ND QUARTER, 1885.		2ND QUARTER, 1886.			2ND QUARTER, 1885.		2ND QUARTER, 1886.	
Open mileage.	Train mileage.	Open mileage.	Train mileage.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				PASSENGERS.				
				From causes beyond their own control	1	3	3	21
				From misconduct or want of caution	9	38	6	28
				SERVANTS.				
				From causes beyond their own control	...	12	2	14
				From misconduct or want of caution	39	157	38	119
				OTHERS.				
				Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	2	...	3
				Trespassers, including suicides	39	12	44	14
				Other persons	6	6	11	3
11,894¼	12,826,736	12,379½	12,987,365	TOTAL	96	230	104	202

22. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 55 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 95 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to the increase in the number of accidents on the Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution with the Abstract Returns be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution with the Abstract Returns be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Document accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents for the second quarter of 1886.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Second Quarter of 1886 were received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Bengal and North-Western	16th July 1886.	
2	Eastern Bengal	24th " "	
3	Wardha Coal	27th " "	
4	Jodhpore	27th " "	
5	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	29th " "	
6	Bhávnagar-Gondal	29th " "	
7	Oudh and Rohilkhand	3rd August "	
8	H. H. the Nizam's	3rd " "	
9	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	4th " "	
10	Jorhát	5th " "	
11	Great Indian Peninsula	9th " "	
12	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9th " "	
13	Southern Mahratta	9th " "	
14	Rajputana-Malwa	9th " "	
15	H. H. the Gaekwar's	9th " "	
16	Deoghur	10th " "	
17	Madras	13th " "	
18	South Indian	13th " "	
19	Cawnpore-Achnera	13th " "	
20	Mysore	14th " "	
21	Burma	25th " "	
22	North-Western	28th " "	
23	Darjeeling-Himalayan	30th " "	
24	Nalháti	7th September "	
25	Northern Bengal	7th " "	
26	Kaunia-Dharlla	7th " "	
27	Tirhoot	7th " "	
28	Dacca	7th " "	
29	East Indian	29th " "	Tables 1 to 4.
30	Thatôn-Duyinzaik	4th October "	
31	Assam	5th " "	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.						RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																							
(a) 1,675	East Indian	1885	...	1	4	11	4	12	...	2	6	57	6	59	1	...	18	2	1	...	20	2	30	73
1,723		1886	...	7	2	4	2	11	...	6	8	19	8	25	...	...	14	3	3	...	17	3	27	39
1,411	Rajputana-Malwa	1885	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	13
1,411¼		1886	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	20	2	20	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	24
214	Southern-Mahratta	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
316		1886	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
(b) 1,855¾	North-Western	1885	1	...	2	11	3	11	...	4	5	11	5	15	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	1	14	27
1,885		1886	...	7	1	8	1	15	...	1	9	10	9	11	...	1	6	...	1	1	7	2	17	28
(c) 359	Eastern Bengal	1885	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	15	2	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	20
359		1886	3	6	...	...	3	6	...	1	2	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	11
45	Wardha Coal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
27¼	Nalháti	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27¼		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	Tirhoot	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
246		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
249	Northern Bengal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
249		1886	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	4
37	Kaunia-Dharlla	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
37		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dacca	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
86		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
251	Cawnpore-Achnera	1885	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
253½		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
149	Nágpur-Chhattisgarh	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
149		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

254	Burma	1885	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6
327		1886	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	6
30	Corhát	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES																								
861	Madras	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	9
861		1886	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	10
654	South Indian	1885	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
654		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	10
1,502¾	Great Indian Peninsula	1885	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	12	31	12	31½	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	15	38
1502¾		1886	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	5	25	5	25	...	2	6	4	1	1	7	7	12	36
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1885	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	9	4	9	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	1	9	11
461		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	5	9
594	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	4	8
608		1886	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	7
	ASSISTED COMPANIES																								
51	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
51		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½	Deoghur	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	Bengal and North-Western	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	3
303		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
91		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	Thatôn-Duyinzaik	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																								
121	H. H. the Nizam's	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
208		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
59	H. H the Gaekwar's	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	Bhávnagar-Gondal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
193½		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
140	Mysore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
64	Jodhpore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,894½	TOTAL	1885	1	3	9	38	10	41	...	12	39	157	39	169	2	2	39	12	6	6	47	20	96	230
12,427		1886	3	21	6	28	9	49	2	14	38	119	40	133	...	3	44	14	11	3	55	20	104	202

(a) Includes Branch lines worked by the undertaking.
(b) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.
(c) Includes the Bengal Central Railway.
(d) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.
(e) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Patri line worked by the Company.

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 5

STATE IMPERIAL.

	East Indian.							Rajputana-Malwa.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	..	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	61	..	7	...	2	...	9	133	...	...	...	4	..	4
Number of Passenger-miles	233,320,968							110,724,200						
„ of Servants employed	25,620							11,814						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,552,003							1,631,500						

	Southern Mahratta.							North-Western.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	7
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	7	...	...	...	7
Number of Passenger-miles	9,486,232							148,352,440						
„ of Servants employed	2,980							27,000						
Train mileage of all descriptions	185,000							1,538,731						

	Eastern Bengal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	3	6	...	1	3	7
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	78	3	6	...	1	3	7
Number of Passenger-miles	40,334,307						
„ of Servants employed	6,535						
Train mileage of all descriptions	317,449						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.*							STATE PROVINCIAL.																													
	WARDHA COAL.							NALHÁTI.							TIRHOOT.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHABELLA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	935,281							731,651							15,239,491							11,925,750							391,895							
„ of Servants employed	(a) 436							140							2,508							2,088							198							
Train mileage of all descriptions	20,167							10,137							143,155							185,076							6,744							

(a) This includes 16 servants employed on colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concluded.*

	Dacca.							Cawnpore-Achnera.							Nagpur-Chhattisgarh.							Burma.							Jobbal.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	...	...	...	.	...	...	25	..	..	...	...	...	...	18		.		...	...	.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	1,797,824							12,892,000							5,476,673							19,871,560							4,455						
" of Servants employed	930							2,133							2,512							2,937							105						
Train mileage of all descriptions	37,313							103,100							115,467							203,562							4,033						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concluded.*

	DACCA.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							NAGPUR-CHHATTISGARH.							BURMA.							IDDRAP.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	1,797,824							12,892,000							5,476,673							19,871,560							4,455						
" of Servants employed	930							2,133							2,512							2,937							105						
Train mileage of all descriptions	37,313							103,100							115,467							203,562							4,088						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

	Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	5
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	68	...	...	...	6	...	6
Number of Passenger-miles	65,143,833							64,330,528							120,828,488						
" of Servants employed	5,975							7,973							24,059						
Train mileage of all descriptions	566,584							495,056							2,909,505						

	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	63,123,793							54,975,737						
" of Servants employed	6,505							6,452						
Train mileage of all descriptions	688,456							731,725						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Deoghur.							Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	2	1	2	1
Number of Passenger-miles	(a)							124,430							17,673,534							2,085,261						
" of Servants employed	(a)							61							2,573							784						
Train mileage of all descriptions	(a)							3,132							223,539							27,878						

(a) Information not furnished.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concluded.*																													
	Thatôn-Duyinzaik.							Assam.							Native States.															
															H. H. the Nizam's.							H. H. the Gaekwar's.								
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...			...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		..		...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...		...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	50,240							537,770							8,957,989							1,772,425						
,, of Servants employed	97							970							870							215						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,984							23,309							95,621							18,148						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*																												
	BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL.							MYSORE.							JODHPORE.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	20	2	2	5	22
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	6	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
12 The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges, viaducts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	3	20	2	16	5	36
Number of Passenger-miles	8,370,985							3,570,146							2,408,351							1,025,438,237						
„ of Servants employed	742							868							244							146,324						
Train mileage of all descriptions	99,916							40,141							13,934							12,987,365						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the and the Number of RAILWAY SER

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers of engines.	12 (a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
STATE IMPERIAL.																					
East Indian	1	1	5	1	...	6	3	...	31	2	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2	6	...	1	8	1	...	77	3	2	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	10	...	2
Southern Mahratta	...	...	1	...	...	4	..	...	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western	...	3	4	...	2	10	3	...	23	3	2	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	63	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Wardha Coal	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tirhoot	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	6	..	...	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	16	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Burma	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jorhát	...	1	...	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
South Indian	..	1	2	..	...	7	...	...	48	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	42	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	..	...	...	1	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Thatôn-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...
Bhávnagur-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	1	18	26	1	15	81	13	4	425	15	16	1	26	41	1	...	7	1	34	...	6
TOTAL 1885	1	14	19	7	16	80	19	6	491	1	14	12	...	59	4	35	6	1	29	1	3

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1886, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of Passengers. Killed.	Per million of Passengers. Injured.	Per million of Passenger miles. Killed.	Per million of Passenger miles. Injured.
...	...	4	2	2	61	...	7	...	2	...	9	1,723	3,889,367	2,552,003	233,820,968	2,257	1,481	135,416	...	1·799	...	0·030
1	2	...	6	2	133	...	...	...	4	...	4	1,411¼	1,798,861	1,631,500	110,724,200	1,275	1,156	78,458	...	...	...	...
1	..	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	236,798	185,000	9,486,232	749	585	30,020	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	1	5	147	...	7	...	...	...	7	1,885	2,666,612	1,538,731	148,352,440	1,415	816	78,701	...	2·625	...	0·047
...	...	...	1	1	78	3	6	...	1	3	7	359	1,383,577	317,449	40,334,307	3,854	884	112,352	2·168	4·337	0·074	0·149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	37,301	20,167	935,281	829	448	20,784	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	33,703	10,137	731,651	1,237	372	26,850	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	492,096	143,155	15,239,491	2,000	582	61,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	260,316	185,076	11,925,750	1,045	743	47,894	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23,036	6,744	391,895	623	182	10,592	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	86	128,416	37,313	1,797,824	1,493	434	20,905	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	253¼	486,000	103,100	12,892,000	1,919	407	50,906	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	218,406	115,467	5,476,673	1,466	775	36,756	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	776,846	203,562	19,871,560	2,376	623	60,769	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3,126	4,033	4,455	116	149	165	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	2	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	861	1,540,068	566,584	65,143,833	1,789	658	75,661	...	...	...	...
2	...	7	...	2	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a)654	(a)1,853,897	(a) 495,056	(a) 64,330,528	2,835	757	98,365	...	...	...	...
2	5	10	5	5	68	...	...	...	6	...	6	1,502¾	2,214,159	2,909,505	120,828,488	1,473	1,936	80,405	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2,269,414	683,456	63,123,793	4,923	1,483	136,928	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,081,895	731,725	54,975,737	1,779	1,203	90,421	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	9,777	30,120	297,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4¼	25,977	3,132	124,430	5,469	659	26,196	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	436,240	223,539	17,673,534	1,440	738	58,328	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	91	55,861	27,878	2,085,261	614	306	22,915	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6,280	1,984	50,240	785	248	6,280	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	23,283	23,309	537,770	298	299	6,894	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	..	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	208	193,417	95,621	8,957,989	930	460	43,067	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	85,171	18,148	1,772,425	1,444	308	30,141	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	193¼	214,917	99,916	8,370,985	1,112	517	43,317	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	14	...		...	...		...	140	107,892	40,141	3,570,146	771	287	25,501	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	57,169	13,934	2,408,351	893	218	37,680	...	...	...	...
6	8	92	18	47	903	3	20	2	16	5	36	13,427¼	22,609,878	13,017,485	1,026,735,971	1,768	1,010	79,296	0·133	0·885	0·003	0·019
5	5	121	7	71	1,057	1	(b)2	...	6	1	8	11,894¼	19,301,779	12,826,736	890,008,445	1,627	1,078	75,340	...	0·052	...	

(a) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(b) One was not a passenger.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th October 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th October 1885. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd October 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd October 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd October 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd October 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	89,421	147	683	1,37,800	202	31,96,912	178	36,98,889	185	5,01,977	...
13th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,059	160	831	1,41,058	170	42,21,530	166	44,10,251	180	1,88,721	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	85,717	131	654	1,04,600	160	25,83,029	134	29,49,909	153	3,66,880	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,24 705	351	1,504	6,59,415	438	1,86,48,650	421	2,07,29,036	469	20,80,386	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,30,917	501	461	2,13,000	462	71,56,622	525	75,08,589	553	3,51,967	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,68,819	262	4,133	12,55,873	304	3,58,06,743	297	3,92,96,674	323	34,89,931	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,89,171	455	1,515	8,37,985	553	2,58,46,783	577	2,53,50,863	569	...	4,95,920
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,486	113	57	8,273	145	2,85,568	169	3,04,228	181	18,660	...
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	541	45	12	660	55	26,186	74	27,749	79	1,563	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	7,562	101	75	9,361	125	1,90,915	86	2,04,504	93	13,589	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,660	3,42,624	206	1,664	3,00,000	180	92,61,281	189	99,91,368	204	7,30,087	...
13th ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	15,511	49	394	30,688	78	4,83,095	52	9,77,756	105	4,94,661	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	3,924	93	.	...	63,072	51	63,072	...
	TOTAL	3,634	10,61,895	292	3,759	11,90,891	317	3,60,93,828	336	3,69,19,540	334	8,25,712	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
13th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	98,926	425	234	1,32,652	567	22,36,113	325	28,13,075	409	5,76,962	...
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,130	42	27	1,421	52	42,759	53	46,442	58	3,683	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	43,580	175	249	58,300	234	10,51,835	141	13,43,211	180	2,91,376	...
13th ditto	Kanna Dharla	37	1,734	47	37	2,755	74	68,785	62	60,096	54		8,689
13th ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,715	87	246	23,489	95	6,94,214	104	8,26,527	114	1,32,313	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	4,937	110	45	15,729	350	2,60,489	196	3,60,483	272	99,994	...
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	14,283	96	149	12,660	85	7,07,843	161	6,82,632	159	...	25,211
13th ditto	Burma	327	34,082	104	327	57,040	174	11,43,432	130	12,31,463	126	88,031	...
25th Sept., 1886	Chera-Companyganj		..	...	.	(b)	...	.	...	(c) 320	2	320	...
13th Nov., 1886	North-Western	1,803	6,32,111	350	1,803	4,35,356	241	1,65,34,293	310	1,41,29,723	266	...	24,04,570
23rd Oct., 1886	Amritsar-Panthankot	66	6,421	97	66	5,157	78	1,64,913	84	1,60,781	82	...	4,132
13th Nov., 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	972	27	36	1,681	47	37,611	35	50,023	47	12,412	...
6th ditto	Dacca	86	1,335	16	86	4,933	57	46,939	30	1,36,505	53	89,566	...
6th ditto	Jorhat	25	825	33	30	1,028	34	20,373	28	22,519	25	2,146	...
	TOTAL	3,309	8,60,051	260	3,335	7,52,201	226	2,30,09,599	242	2,18,63,800	223	...	11,45,799
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	29,90,765	271	11,227	31,98,965	285	9,40,10,170	302	9,80,80,014	299	31,69,844	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...		...	4,85,90,675	150	4,95,87,005	151	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		..	...	...		..		4,63,19,495	143	4,84,93,009	148	21,73,514	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central	125	5,117	41	125	8,034	64	2,89,292	78	3,20,442	87	31,150	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,470	82	67	6,919	103	1,35,432	68	1,82,484	92	47,052	...
6th ditto	Assam	78	5,848	75	78	7,484	96	1,36,770	57	1,95,293	81	58,523	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	20,309	67	303	25,980	86	8,50,946	95	10,74,184	120	2,23,238	...
20th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,231	235	22	4,146	186	1,42,632	217	1,38,545	212	...	4,087
	TOTAL	595	41,975	71	595	52,563	88	15,55,072	88	19,10,948	109	3,55,876	...
	Native States.												
13th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,792	61	193	14,051	73	5,44,776	95	5,51,325	97	6,549	...
13th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,346	52	64	4,000	63	92,841	49	1,13,980	60	21,139	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,895	107	208	40,415	194	6,39,186	179	8,14,131	133	1,74,945	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	8,711	62	140	9,613	69	2,51,891	61	2,70,083	66	18,192	...
13th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	858	53	16	719	45	22,980	49	34,097	72	11,117	...
13th ditto	Morvi	...	...	.	24	317	13	...	...	22,399	32	22,399	...
	TOTAL	534	37,602	76	645	69,115	107	15,51,674	98	18,06,015	95	2,54,341	...

(a) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st DECEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been chiefly confined to Bombay and Bengal, though in a few places in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, slight showers are reported. Elsewhere the week has been rainless. No reports have been received from Madras, Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad.

The *kharif* harvest, which has been completed in the Punjab, is still in progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, though in most places reaping has been finished. The prospects of the harvest continue generally satisfactory.

The rice crop is being reaped in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. In the Central Provinces some reaped rice has been injured by rain, but in Bengal an excellent outturn is anticipated, and in Assam, Burma and Bombay the harvest promises well.

Poppy in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is thriving.

Rabi sowings have been completed in most places and the prospects of the crops are everywhere very favourable.

The public health continues unsatisfactory in Bengal, but in other Provinces it is generally good.

Prices are generally steady everywhere except in the Punjab, where they are still rising in four districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 1st)		
Karachi . . .	Rain during week ending 22nd:— Thano Bula Khan, 1·70. Manjhand, 1·63. Average fall in 11 other stations, ·22	River at Kotri on 27th, 4 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32, and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	Rain on 16th, 2·90, and on 23rd, ·37 at Sakrand.	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. *Jambho* and mustard cultivation in good condition. Wheat cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 29th 4 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 36½, *jowari* 40, red rice 26 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good. *Kharif* reaped. Slight fever in Daskroi, Dholka, and Gogo talukas. Two cases of cholera in the city, both fatal. Wheat and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee each.
Baroda . . .	*Nil*	Public health good. Cattle-disease in Moha taluka of Navsari division. Standing crops in good condition. *Rabi* sowing and harvesting of *kharif* almost over. *Bajri* 33, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* crops completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Slight fever in Bardoli, Bulsar and Mandvi. *Jowari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Nasik . ·22 Niphad . ·06 Yeola . ·20 Kalwan . ·68	In Dangi villages harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed and in Deshi parts still in progress. *Rabi* sowing vigorously progressing. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajrir* 30 $\frac{88}{110}$ and rice 20 $\frac{88}{40}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th, 1° warm on 25th, 26th and 30th, and 2° warm on all other days. Vapour in air normal on 24th and 30th and excessive from 25th to 29th. Wind normal. Distant lightning on 27th.
Poona . . .	Purandhar . 83 Petha Ambegaon ·60 Light showers everywhere except in Junnar and Indapur talukas.	*Rabi* crops doing well Reaping of *kharif* in progress. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 42 and *jowari* 60lbs. in the district; and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar . .	Slight rain generally throughout the district	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing completed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Newasa. *Bajri* average 53 and *jowari* 68 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* and *rabi* crops doing well on the whole. Cotton crop has suffered from the late excessive rain at Karmala and Pandharpur talukas Slight cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health generally good. *Jowari* 74½ and *bajri* 51 $\frac{8}{7}$ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Dharwar . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of crops almost completed; that of early *jowari* in progress. Sowing of late crops completed. Cotton crops good. Fever in Bankapur, Kalghatgi, Kod, and Mugud petha. Slight cattle-disease in Kod and Mugud. Rice 24 and *jowari* 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	*Nil*	Rice crop good. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Slight fever and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar and district, average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	Weather hot during the day; mornings cold. General health fair. Fever prevailing in some places. Smallpox in Gonda taluka. Wheat 29, *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 36 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks:—Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in several districts. Fever in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of three and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen districts.
Bengal—(Nov 30th).		
Chittagong . .	*Nil*	Days warm, mornings foggy. *Aman* being harvested. Prospects fair; prices stationary. Fever still reported from Ramoo, otherwise public health good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good. Harvesting of *Aman* going on; winter crops being sown. Sporadic cholera in parts of districts, public health otherwise good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable, but sugarcane much damaged by insects. *Aman* harvest proceeding. Some fever and cholera.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. Cutting of *aman* continues; prospects good. Winter crops doing well. Cholera in places; fever prevails.
Moorshedabad . .	0·08	Weather sultry. Rice being cut; sugarcane, mulberry and indigo promising. Cholera and fever rife, but there are signs of abatement.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	*Aman* being reaped; prospects of *rabi* fair. Fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera.
Dinagepore . .	0·35	Rain in several places, heavy in east. Rice and sugarcane being harvested; prospects good. Cholera in three thanas.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	*Aman* paddy ripe at places; other crops good. Cholera and fever prevalent.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects and crops generally good. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Burdwan . . .	0·04	Prospects excellent; rice harvest commenced. Fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore . .	0·35	Prospects very good; rain has benefited *rabi* sowings; harvesting of rice generally commencing; mustard and *kalai* in flower. Cholera prevalent, specially in town.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Opium sowings continue backward for the season, but up to date fourteen annas completed. Prospects continue very fair.
Purneah . . .	0·08	Crops doing very well. *Rabi* being sown. Prices have a tendency to fall. Fever of a bad type prevalent; sporadic cholera in north.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* very promising. Prices stationary. Cholera still in interior.
Mozuffarpore . .	. . . .	Sowings of poppy steadily progressing, those germinated doing well.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress. Prices stationary. A few cases of fever and cholera still reported from interior.
Patna . . .	0·18	Paddy being harvested. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Cholera reported from Patna city and from Dinapore town and subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Gya	0·73	Weather clear and much colder. Prospects of all crops very good. Poppy a little late. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather generally favourable to poppy; nearly all lands sown and about two-thirds irrigated; germination favourable.
Hazareebagh . .	0·70	Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* and poppy promising. Recent rain has done much good to them. Public health good; cattle-disease seems dying away.
Cuttack . . .	1·27	Weather bright. Prospects of rice favourable. Price of rice falling. Fever prevails; cholera in interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in Orissa, Chota Nagpore and South Behar, and in some districts in Bengal Proper. Cold weather has now fairly set in. Prospects generally very favourable. Rice harvest is in progress, and promises an excellent outturn. *Rabi* and poppy sowings still continue. No marked change in price of rice. Public health in general not satisfactory, fever and cholera being prevalent.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 1st)		
Benares (Nov. 30th).	. . . .	Cold increasing; weather bright; poppy sowings almost completed; late rice being cut; average outturn anticipated; *rabi* doing well; irrigation being carried on where practicable. Markets well supplied; prices slightly fluctuating. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Sadr and Gangapur tahsils.
Gorakhpore („ 29th).	. . . .	*Rabi* looking well; irrigation in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Fyzabad (Nov. 30th)	. . . .	Weather cold. Prospects of poppy and other *rabi* crops good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 29th)	. . . .	Weather fair. *Hewant* crops gathered. Irrigation of wheat going on. Poppy sowing nearly finished. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health of people good, but slight cattle-disease still reported.
Ballia („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. *Rabi* sowings almost finished. Irrigation begun. Prospects generally good. Supplies ample. Some fever and cholera continue to be reported. The public health is however good.
Rai Bareli („ „)	. . . .	Weather sometimes cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Pertabgarh („ 30th)	. . . .	Prospects good. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather much colder. *Rabi* doing well. Markets fully supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* nearly harvested; *rabi* germinated well. Poppy sowings will soon be completed; seed germinating excellently in many places. Prices steady. Fever in places; cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ 30th)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress in two tahsils. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear. Irrigation in progress. Poppy crops have germinated well. Prospects favourable. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Sugar and opium flourishing; rice rather damaged in places by insects. Prospects of other crops good. General condition of district good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. Prices fluctuating slightly. Fever still prevalent. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine. *Rabi* sowings completed, but require rain. Prices steadily falling. General health good. Cattle-disease continues in a few places.
Agra („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Irrigation going on. Prices rising slightly. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed. *Rabi* crops coming up well. Poppy sowings nearly finished. No variation in prices. Slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 30th)	. . . .	Weather growing colder daily. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops flourishing throughout the district. Public health good. Condition of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Weather fine and turning colder. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Poppy crops doing well. Markets well stocked. Prices fluctuating. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in some places.
Punjab—(Dec. 1st)		
Delhi (Nov. 30th)	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising slightly. *Kharif* reaping finished, yield average.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings germinated. Rain wanted.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings completed.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health good. Prices slightly risen. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops good.
Lahore	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops good.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings completed. Rain wanted.
Shahpur	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. Outturn of *kharif* harvest average.
Mooltan	Slight rain	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan	·22	Prices steady. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar	·20	Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. *Kharif* crops good. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks—Slight rain in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar Districts. Smallpox in the Peshawar district, elsewhere the health is good. Prices rising in the Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. *Kharif* harvested. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 1st).		
Nagpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	. . . .	Weather pleasant. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Fever prevails. Prices easy.
Saugor (Nov. 30th)	. . . .	Early part of week cloudy. Sowings completed. General health good Prices slightly rising.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* prospects good. Fever and smallpox in parts. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* sowings completed. Rice reaping begun. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur . . .	1·79	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings near completion. Rainfall favourable to *rabi* crops germinated but injurious to rice, *til* and *urud* harvested and lying in fields; seed not germinated will rot and be resown. Fever prevalent; cholera in places. Exports continue.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather close and hot. *Rabi* prospects good. Health fair. Wheat 16, *juar* 32 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	·61	Weather seasonable. Rain has partially injured rice which was reaped but not gathered, also *kodon*, *til* and newly-sown wheat. Reaping of rice and sowing of wheat nearly completed. Wheat which has germinated and other *rabi* crops faring well. Fever and cattle-disease continue. Rice 16½ and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Nov. 27th)	·86	Good showers of rain on two days. Rice harvest in progress; prospects unchanged. Cattle-disease and cholera in parts.
		General Remarks.—The prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; in Raipur and Bilaspur rain has caused some damage to fields in which wheat had been sown but had not germinated, and has also injured *kharif* crops which had been cut but not carried.
British Burma—(Nov. 17th)		
Bassein . . .	1·49 (Total 96. 72)	Eight cases of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Rangoon . . .	·23 (Total 98 87)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy . . .	·01 (Total 215·65)	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good. Early crops being reaped.
Pegu	1·06 (Total 117·70)	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Henzada . . .	·56 (Total 87·18)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . . .	1 68 (Total 43·56)	Slight cholera in three townships. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Standing crops are doing well. Reaping commenced in one township.
Toungoo . . .	·11 (Total 79·77)	Two deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo . .	2·49 Total 41·38½	One death from cholera. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera here and there; fever prevalent in town of Kyukpyu. Slight cattle-disease in two districts only. Crops doing well. Reaping of early crops going on in Moulmein, Sandoway, Prome, Tavoy, and Mergui districts.
British Burma—(Nov. 23rd) (Report for week ending 20th Nov. 1886)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Early reaping commenced.
Bassein . . .	Rainfall for week 1·28 (Total 98·0).	Six cases of cholera in Bassein town; no cattle-disease. Crops promising.
Rangoon . . .	Rainfall for week ·12 (Total 98·99).	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy . . .	Rainfall week ·18 for (Total 215·83.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping of early crops progressing.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . . .	Rainfall for week ·06 (Total 87·24)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . . .	Rainfall for week 0·19 (Total 43·75.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Weather seasonable. Crops being reaped in some townships. Outturn seems to be exceptionally good.
Toungoo . . .	Rainfall for week ·33 (Total 87·57.)	Three deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy Crops good.
Thayetmayo . .	Rainfall for week ·60 (Total 41·98½.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping begun in parts.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Towns of Bassein and Toungoo and in parts of Thongwa, Tharawaddy, and Shwegyeen. Cattle everywhere reported healthy. Crops promising. Reaping progressing in Moulmein and Tavoy and begun in Akyab and Prome. Weather seasonable.
British Burma—(Dec 1st) (Report for week ending 27th Nov. 1886).		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	One case of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Two cases of cholera in Bassein town. Cattle healthy. Crops generally good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping of early crops progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping commenced in parts.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping commenced in some townships. Weather seasonable.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Two deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping commenced in parts.
		General Remarks.—Sporadic cholera here and there, otherwise public health satisfactory. Slight cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Thôngwa districts. Crops doing well. Reaping continues in Sandoway, Hanthawaddy, Moulmein and Tavoy and has begun in Prome, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Shwegyin. and Mergui. Some damage in Mergui from heavy rain.
Assam—(Dec. 1st).		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. General health good. No report of deaths from cholera. Sowing of mustard almost finished. Reaping of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops good on the whole.
Cachar . . .	·05	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 12½ seers per rupee. Tea season is rapidly closing. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sali* progressing. Sowing of mustard nearly finished. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 1st)		
Amraoti . . .		Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .		Weather cool. *Kharif* harvesting commenced. *Rabi* crops doing well.
Central India States—(Dec. 1st).		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	. . . . .	Fever still prevalent.
Goona . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	. . . . .	Fine weather. Health good.
Agar . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Health and crops good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . . .	Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Rajputana—(Dec. 1st).		
Abu (Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fever decreasing. Weather getting colder daily.
Sirohi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good. Health good. *Rabi* all sown. Weather fine and cooler.
Marwar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being gathered and *rabi* thriving. Weather slightly cloudy. Nights cool. Weather seasonable. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices steady. Weather occasionally cloudy and warm for time of year.
Meywar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Water in wells and tanks decreasing. *Rabi* sown. Health fine. Prices rising. Weather colder daily.
Pertabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks low. Prices yet falling. Cold weather approaching.
Harowti („ 27th)	Storm with rain on night of 26th.	Weather colder. *Rabi* sowings completed. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Twenty-one cases of fever in some districts.
Kotah („ 27th)	·32	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 30th)	*Nil*	Cholera almost disappeared. Slight fever and diarrhœa prevalent throughout district. Weather much cooler. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Kerowlie („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* crops progressing. Rain much wanted. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cool.
Dholpore („ 24th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Sowing completed. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cool.
Bhurtpore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* crops germinating. Health good. Prices low.
Ulwar („ 30th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Bikanir („ 27th)	*Nil*	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary. Weather much colder.
Nepal—(Nov. (25th).		
Katamandu (Nov. 26th)	·05	Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1886.

The arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy has been postponed from Tuesday, the 14th December, 1886, to Wednesday, the 15th December, 1886.

Arrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, as published in the Notification of the 20th October, 1886, will hold good on the 15th December, 1886.

By Command,
F. ROWAN HAMILTON, *Major*,
for *Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

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By Command,

F. ROWAN HAMILTON, *Major*,

for *Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1886.

No. 24.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Friday, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1886.

No. 2152.—The following extract, paragraph I, from a Despatch received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 96 (Public), dated the 28th October, 1886, is published for general information —

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service, in the following order and to the provinces placed against their names :—

Mr. James Goyen, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. William Herbert Lee, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Patrick James Fagan, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Ernest Rogers, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr Edward Claudius Scotney George, Burma

Mr. Henry Montague Lawrie, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. John Walter Hose, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Henry James McIntosh, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Arthur Christian Greer, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. John Windsor, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Edward Geake, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr Thomas William Richardson, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr Edmund Alexander Malony, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Frederick McBlaine, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c

Mr. John Clark, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Evasis Hampden Radcé, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Franklin Eden Taylor, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Frederic James Cooke, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c

Mr. Henry Scott Smith, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Henry Ward Lyle, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Havilland Le Mesurier, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

Mr Denis Calnan, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

Mr. Lokendranath Palit, Bengal, Lower Provinces.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 403.—Mr. H. C. Barstow is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd November, 1886.

UPPER BURMA.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 56.—Lieutenant H. N Warde, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, is appointed on probation to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma

MEDICAL.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 642.—The services of Surgeon-Major R T. Wright, M D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 646.—Surgeon S. Little, M D., Medical Officer, North-Western State Railway, is granted one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 322.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend A O Hardy, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th November last.

PATENTS.

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 1566.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No 48 of 1886.—James Henry Barber, of Blackstone Tea Estate, Ceylon, for improvements in rolling and twisting tea leaves in the manufacture of tea.

No 104 of 1886.—Peter William Fleury, of No. 93, Lower Circular Road, 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal, India, for a method of working Dynamo-Electric Light Machines by an improved manual power motor, adapted for India.

No 112 of 1886.—Chaimsonovitz Prosper Elieson, of London, England, Electrician, for improvements in electrical accumulators or storage batteries.

No. 196½ of 1886.—Charles Ashburnham Floyd, of Eastbourne in the County of Sussex, England, for an improvement in hansom cabs.

No. 201 of 1886.—Alexander Douglas Larymore, Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, and at present a resident of Alipore near Calcutta, for the "poor man's punkha chair" and "baby's punkha cradle."

No 212 of 1886.—Ralph Smith Jennings, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, for improved means and apparatus for effecting the drying of articles of merchandise or for like purposes.

A P. MACDONNELL,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1886.

No. 1072—61-15 G.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C S, who was appointed by Notification No. 682—61-9 G., dated the 10th September, 1886, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, substantively *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment.

SURVEYS

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 958—62-25 S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, with the previous sanction of

the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma extends to the town of Mandalay, with effect from the date of this Notification, the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Mysore, the 1st December, 1886.

No. 110 *C. G.*—Mr. T. Harris, B.A., Head Master of the Government College at Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the College and as Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 4th August, 1886, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Reid.

W. J CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Fort William, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 2277 *G.*—Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Bo. C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December, 1886, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I.

G. S. FORBES,
Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 2275 *G.*—The furlough granted to Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 463G., dated the 10th March, 1886, is hereby extended by two days.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 2281 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize provisionally the appointment of Ismail Bey Effendi Hazratleri as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay.

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 4250 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules relating to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending the Criminal Courts of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Jurisdiction in Central India, which were established by the Notification cited marginally, for the purposes of inquiries, trials or other proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

No. 1008-I., dated the 21st March, 1884.

The Courts are authorised to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses: *1st*, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable, in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of, the British Government, or of any British Judge, or Magistrate; *2ndly*, in all cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; *3rdly*, in bailable cases in which the presiding officer of the Court, if a Magistrate of the 1st class, or the District Magistrate on the recommendation of any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required; *4thly*, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Court under the provisions of section 540 of the Code. No payment shall be made to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under section 244 unless the prosecution appears to the Court to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows :—

(*a*) for the ordinary labouring class of Natives, 2 annas per diem;

(*b*) for Natives of higher rank in life, 4 annas per diem;

(*c*) for Europeans and Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, a diet allowance according to circumstances. Such allowance shall not generally exceed R3 per diem, but the Court shall have discretion in special cases to fix it at a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses will be given only when the journey could not with reasonable ease and expedition have been performed on foot, or in the case of persons whose age, position and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. In such cases, in addition to diet allowance, travelling allowance shall be given at the following rates :—

(*a*) when the journey is by rapid dâk by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum limit of 4 annas a mile;

(*b*) where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) for Natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class;

(2) for Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of superior rank, second class railway fare; but the Court may at its discretion award first class fare when the persons concerned would, from their social position, ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. From the above rules are excepted—

(*a*) Government servants, who shall receive no diet allowance, but shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

(*b*) Witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, who shall receive an allowance not exceeding R5 per diem, according to circumstances; and when they have to travel a distance exceeding five miles, their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding 8 annas a mile) or first class railway fare.

The number of days which should be allowed for the journey to and fro will be determined by the Court ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should, if possible, be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each 'thana' from the sudder station

and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or water-ways.

Government of India (Department of Finance and Commerce) Resolution No. 3050, dated 11th August, 1882.

5. A Medical Officer, other than a Civil Surgeon or Officer in medical charge of the civil station, summoned to give evidence in a Criminal Court, touching the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, will not be entitled to any remuneration other than the usual expenses paid to a witness.

G. S. FORBES,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th December, 1886.

No. 4505.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been deputed on special duty, made over charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after noon, on the 6th, and took charge of his special duties, before noon, on the 9th November, 1886.

Mr. R. Logan having returned from furlough and having been posted as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge of that appointment, before noon, on the 24th November, 1886.

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 4633.—The following grade reversions and promotions among officers of the Account Department for October and November, 1886, are hereby notified :—

With effect from the 26th October, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. W. Kellner—

Mr. J. E. Cooke to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. H G H Cowie to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class III

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to his officiating appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr J A. Robertson to revert to his appointment as Probationer in Class VII.

With effect from the 27th October, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Dobbie—

Mr I C. Basu to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr G D. Pudumjee to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to revert to his appointment as Probationer, Class VII.

With effect from the 1st November, 1886, in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr E. Rule—

Mr. J. E. O'Conor to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. R. N. Ray to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

Mr. M Bhattacharjya to revert to his appointment as Probationer, Class VII.

With effect from the 5th November, 1886, in consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr J E. O'Conor—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

With effect from the 6th November, 1886, in consequence of the return to the Department of Mr. G. H. R. Hart, who was seconded :—

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to be an Enrolled Officer, Class IV, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. F. C. Barnes to cease to be an Enrolled Officer, Class IV, and to be an Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. I. C. Basu to cease to be an Enrolled Officer, Class V, and to be an Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 16th November, 1886 in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. O. T. Barrow—

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II

Mr. R E Hamilton to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. T. H S. Biddulph to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. C G. Vansittart to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 24th November, 1886, in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. R. Logan—

Mr. R. Logan to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. O. T. Barrow to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. J Taylor to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class IV

Mr C E. Crawley to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. A. H. Anthony to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

LIGHTS AND LIGHT DUES.

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 4643.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Letter from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, No. C. S. $\frac{8280}{86}$, dated the 19th November, 1886.

Ordered, that copy of the letter and of the Order in Council, be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for information and for the issue of necessary instructions.

Ordered also, that the letter and the Order in Council be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. C. S. $\frac{8280}{86}$, dated 19th November, 1886.

From—The Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed by the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed copies of an Order in Council, dated the 15th ultimo, raising the tolls payable by vessels passing the Straits Lights, with effect from the 1st January, 1887, and to request that the necessary instructions may be given for the collection of the dues at the new rate.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Order by His Excellency the Governor in Council is published for general information:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Singapore, 27th October, 1886.

Whereas by Indian Act No. XIII of 1854 intituled "An Act to repeal Act No. VI of 1852 and to make provision for defraying the cost of the Light-house on Pedra Branca and for maintaining the same and also a Floating Light established in the Straits of Malacca to the West of Singapore and for the establishment and maintenance of such further Lights in or near the said Straits as may be deemed expedient," it was, among other things, enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, to raise the tolls payable under the said Act in respect of all vessels passing "The Straits' Lights," to any amount not exceeding the amount in the said Act specified: And Whereas by Ordinance No. II of 1867, the powers vested by the said Act in the Governor-General of India in Council were vested in the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements: And Whereas it is expedient to raise the tolls payable under the said Indian Act.

It is hereby ordered by the Governor in Council as follows:—

On and after the 1st day of January, 1887, the tolls payable in respect of all vessels liable, under the said Indian Act, to pay tolls for passing the Straits Lights shall be at the rates in the said Act specified (that is to say):—If the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof the vessel would pass the whole of the Straits Lights, at the rate of one anna per ton; and if the voyage be one in the ordinary course whereof the vessel would pass any one or more of the Lights but not all of them, at the rate of half an anna per ton.

By His Excellency's Command,

A. P. TALBOT,

Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Singapore, 15th October, 1886.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 4548.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Madura has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of R135 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R27,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 15th October, 1886:—

No.	R
2	7,500
3	19,500

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME-TAX.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 4550.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Provident Fund of the South Indian Railway Company shall be deemed to be a "Service Fund" within the meaning of Rule 13 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated the 5th February, 1886.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 805.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. A. Bushman, C. B., Assistant Adjutant-General, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. I. E. Ford, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 8th December, 1886.

Major F. B. J. Jerrard, West Riding Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel Bushman. Dated 8th December, 1886.

No. 806.—BURMA FIELD FORCE—

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service :—

Major W. Clarke, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Captain J W. Dunlop, Royal Artillery.

Captain A. G. H. Hayne, 15th Madras Infantry.

Captain G. A. Shadforth, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant W. H. M. Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

No. 807.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain E. C. M. Lushington, who vacates the appointment on promotion Dated 18th October, 1886.

No. 808.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :—

Captain J. F. Manifold, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp Dated 17th September, 1886.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 809.—Lieutenant Francis Henry Bagot Commeline, South Lancashire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 27th April, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 810.—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India —

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye, East Kent Regiment.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant M. W. Douglas, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant R. H. Dewing, 1st West India Regiment.

No. 811.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Henry Parsall Burt to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September, 1886, *vice* Captain J. E. Catton, deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 812.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain W. F. H. Grey, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Burma, (m c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia, M.D., (m. c.) for one year,—10 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 813.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty —

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, (p a) for one year.—Pension service,—26 years, 299 days.

Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, (p. a.) for one year.—Pension service,—23 years, 17 days.

Major W. H. Meiklejohn, General List, Infantry, 20th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year.—Pension service,—24 years, 331 days. [This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 757 of 1886.]

Major W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a.) for one year.—Pension service,—25 years, 98 days.

No. 814.—Colonel H. V. Mathias, Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India under G. G. O No. 209 of 1882, drawing pay under rule I of the leave rules for the Staff Corps.—Pension service,—36 years, 309 days.

No. 815.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India .—

Captain C. J. Jamieson, Bengal S.C. (p. a.) for 91 days.

Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., (m. c.) for 182 days.

Honorary-Captain R G. Davies, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for two months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 816.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1886.

No. 817.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Francis Booth Norman, C B.,—8th December, 1886.

Colonel William George Davies, C S I,—9th December, 1886

Colonel Henry Manley Wemyss,—9th December, 1886.

Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, C.B.,—9th December, 1886.

Colonel Boyle Torriano Stafford,—9th December, 1886

No. 818.—NATIVE ARMY—

20th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Madat Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Shah Nawáz to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sayyid Muhammad Shah, transferred to the Burma Civil Police.

With effect from the 28th September, 1886.

No. 819.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemádar Jalábúdin to be Subadar, and Havildar Táj Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sandal Khan, invalided.

With effect from the 16th November, 1886.

2nd Battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Matbar Singh Adikári, from 1st Battalion, to be Subadar-Major.

Jemadar Bál-Kishan Thápá, from 1st Battalion, to be Subadar.

Jemadar Partáb Bisht, from 1st Battalion, to be Subadar.

Havildar Dalbír Alya, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

Havildar Pars Rám Thápá, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

Havildar Bhímal Sáhi, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

Havildar Kálú Gúrung, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

Havildar Ransúr Rái, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

With effect from the 20th October, 1886, on the formation of the battalion.

REWARDS.

No. 820.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 27th July, 1886, in room of Major-General Alexander Carnegy, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) MICHAEL WEEKES WILLOUGHBY, C.S.I., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	9th June, 1849.
Lieutenant	28th January, 1854.
Captain	9th June, 1861.
Major	9th June, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel	9th June, 1875.
Brevet-Colonel	9th June, 1880.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 22nd and 4th Regiments, Bombay Native Infantry, from 2nd July, 1849, to 20th May 1854.

Commissariat Agent, 1st class, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, and Assistant Commissary-General, from 21st May, 1854, to 20th April, 1877.

Deputy Commissary-General from 21st April, 1877, to 31st December, 1880.

Acting Commissary-General from 9th August, 1879, to 19th May, 1880.

Commissary-General from 1st January to 20th February, 1881.

Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, from 21st February, 1881, to date.

War Services.

Persian Expedition, 1856-57.—Landing at Hallilah Bay, surrender of Bushire, bombardment and capture of forts of Mahumrah. (Despatches,—G. O. Nos. 974 of 56 and 684 of 57, medal and clasp.)

Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—(Despatches,—G. O. No. 493 of 68; medal.

No. 821.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the Order of British India from the 27th September, 1886 :—

MADRAS.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahádur.

Subadar Cauleemootoo, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Yenketsoobarroydoo, *Bahadur*, deceased.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 45.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from 1st January, 1887 :—

To be Engineers.

Assistant-Engineers William Sutherland, George Fennell, and Walter Gerald Keily Mathews.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December, 1886.

No. 339.—The services of Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th November, 1886, the date on which he reverted to the Imperial Establishment.

No. 340.—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, officiated as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the 13th to 29th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

No. 341.—Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 30th September, 1886.

No. 342.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, temporarily on the establishment under the Director General of Railways, are transferred to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 343.—Mr. F. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted

to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th December, 1885.

No. 345.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, to that under the Director General of Railways

No. 346.—Public Works Department Notification No 330, dated 29th November, 1886, is cancelled.

No. 347.—Mr I S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is appointed Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 10th December, 1886.

No. 349—Mr R Woollcombe, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Engineer Establishment to class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1885.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9th December, 1886

No. 344.—Sir H. C. Mance, KT., C I E., Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 23rd December, 1886.

No. 348.—The following reversions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 26th November, 1886, consequent on the return to duty of Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, Superintendent, 4th grade.—

Names	From	To
Mr. M. Simpson	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade .	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade.
Mr S H C Hutchinson . . .	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

W S TREVOR, *Colonel, R E,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 5.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, was granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the twelve months' furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 199, dated 27th July, 1885.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Accountant General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the M. A. examination —

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Abdur Rahim	Presidency College.
	Das, Gopalchandra	Patna College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	Free Church Institution.
4	Krishna Govind Deshpande	Muir Central College
5	Basu, Purnachandra	Presidency College

CLASS II.

In order of Merit

1	Chanda, Kaminikumar	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jogindranath	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Jadunath	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Saratchandra	Ditto.
5	Sarkar, Munindranath	Ditto.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Ditto.
7	Lahiri, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
8	Chotay Lal Sarma	Agra College.
9	Das, Kailaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
10	Abdus Samad	Free Church Institution.
11	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
12	Sarkar, Nandalal	Teacher.
13	Bhagwat Prasad	Muir Central College.
14	Ghosh, Sitalprasad	Ditto.
15	Chakrabarti, Kumudbihari	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Bankubihari	St. Xavier's College.
17	Maitra, Ramaprasad	Presidency College.
18	Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	Ditto.
19	Ghosh, Rakhalkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
20	Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	Muir Central College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Upadhyay, Indiradatta	Teacher.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Bhagabati Sahay	Metropolitan Institution
3	Basu, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
4	Ghosh, Isanchandra	St. Xavier's College
5	„ Biharilal	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra	Presidency College

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Haridas	Teacher.
2	Das, Ganeschandra	Presidency College
3	Datta, Samatulchandra	Ditto.
4	Chakrabarti, Siddheswar	Hughli College.
5	Ghosh, Rajaninath	Presidency College.
6	Rudra, Manmathanath	Ditto.
7	Bagchi, Lalitmohan	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I

Goswami, Bidhubhushan	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Satyadhan	Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Debendranath	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sanyal, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Nag, Girischandra	Presidency College.
2	Sinha Jogindrakumar	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Pratapnarayan	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Harendranarayan	Ditto.
5	Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	Metropolitan Institution.
6	Nandkishorelall	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
8	Sarkhel, Haricharan	Ditto.
9	Basu, Hemendranath	Presidency College.
10	Gupta, Sibendranath	Teacher.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1	Ray, Sureschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Majumdar, Ramdayal	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Basambad	City College.
4	Ghosh, Atalbihari	Presidency College.
5	Chaudhuri, Rai Jotindranath	Ditto.
6	,, Ramchandra	Benares College.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta	Free Church Institution.
2	Das, Bamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
3	Basu, Sasibhushan	City College.
4	,, Kasinath	Teacher

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

In order of Merit.

1	Datta, Lalitkumar	Dacca College.
2	Ray, Pramadakisor	Ditto.

CLASS II.

In order of Merit.

1	Sinha, Basanticharan	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.

CLASS III.

In order of Merit.

1	Sen, Pramathanath	Presidency College.
2	Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,

The 2nd December 1886.

No. 1807.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at R10 to the pound

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885 to July 1885.	April 1886 to July 1886.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	23,316,000	7,487,900	7,296,000	...	191,900
II	Opium	9,227,600	2,838,200	2,894,900	56,700	...
III	Salt	6,392,500	2,256,800	2,181,200	...	75,600
IV	Stamps	3,694,400	1,330,400	1,324,900	...	5,500
V	Excise	4,134,800	1,396,900	1,459,800	62,900	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,909,100	1,033,500	1,032,400	...	1,100
VII	Customs	1,173,200	390,300	393,700	3,400	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,458,100	371,900	346,800	...	25,100
IX	Forest	1,153,300	213,400	249,500	36,100	...
X	Registration	309,800	116,600	110,200	...	6,400
XI	Tributes from Native States	712,000	146,600	137,800	...	8,800
XII	Interest	630,900	177,100	198,500	21,400	...
XIII	Post Office	1,157,100	370,700	387,000	16,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	564,200	207,100	190,900	...	16,200
XV	Mint	181,100	98,000	44,000	...	54,000
XVI	Law and Justice	576,000	158,000	163,100	5,100	...
XVII	Police	322,200	95,000	105,500	10,500	...
XVIII	Marine	184,800	50,000	41,700	...	8,300
XIX	Education	203,800	61,900	59,900	...	2,000
XX	Medical	55,200	13,400	17,000	3,600	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	88,500	12,900	19,300	6,400	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	264,600	52,300	62,500	10,200	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	71,500	14,100	20,100	6,000	...
XXIV	Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	294,500	81,600	101,200	19,600	...
		59,075,200	18,974,600	18,837,900	...	136,700
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	10,841,200	3,253,500	3,669,100	415,600	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,133,500	2,148,300	1,961,500	...	186,800
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest).	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts.	921,300	272,800	305,800	33,000	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.	144,600	35,100	45,800	10,700	...
XXXI	Military Works	188,100	10,800	7,800	...	3,000
XXXII	Civil Works	463,300	142,900	141,600	...	1,300
XXXIII	Army: Effective	744,900	252,200	265,500	13,300	...
	" Non-effective	48,100				
		75,560,200	25,090,200	25,235,000	144,800	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	178,900	52,600	66,300	13,700	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	59,600	16,500	24,300	7,800	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,798,700	25,159,300	25,325,600	166,300	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1886.

four months of the year 1886-87, as compared with the corresponding period of 1885-86.
sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885 to July 1885.	April 1886 to July 1886.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	207,000	92,200	67,800	...	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,301,000	315,600	313,300	...	24,400
3	Land Revenue	3,588,000	1,105,400	1,129,400	24,000	2,300
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,648,400	1,995,700	1,734,400	...	261,300
5	Salt (do. do.)	496,600	138,100	176,300	38,200	...
6	Stamps	84,100	30,100	30,500	400	...
7	Excise	105,800	40,500	28,200	...	12,300
8	Provincial Rates	46,600	18,300	15,600	...	2,700
9	Customs	133,400	43,100	44,000	900	...
10	Assessed Taxes	58,700	3,900	14,500	10,600	...
11	Forest	739,100	193,500	195,100	1,600	...
12	Registration	191,200	62,600	63,200	600	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,822,300	1,229,300	1,100,100	...	129,200
14	Do. on other Obligations	362,900	58,300	35,000	...	23,300
15	Post Office	1,201,900	374,800	377,600	2,800	...
16	Telegraph	587,600	169,600	168,900	...	700
17	Mint	84,500	34,900	24,100	...	10,800
18	General Administration	1,402,000	453,000	428,100	...	24,900
19	Law and Justice	3,467,500	1,097,600	1,115,500	17,900	...
20	Police	3,017,900	927,300	987,500	60,200	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	375,600	112,600	132,100	19,500	...
22	Education	1,326,200	369,100	380,800	11,700	...
23	Ecclesiastical	172,400	54,300	51,200	...	3,100
24	Medical	778,500	237,300	240,200	2,900	...
25	Political	645,500	481,100	217,600	...	263,500
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	467,000	175,500	169,600	...	5,900
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	644,800	214,300	217,800	3,500	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,300	1,100	400	...	700
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	694,800	333,700	227,000	...	106,700
30	Stationery and Printing	427,800	122,300	134,100	11,800	...
31	Exchange	137,700	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	304,000	99,700	101,300	1,600	...
33	Famine Relief	1,000	3,100	100	...	3,000
34	Construction of Protective Railways	500,000	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	111,300	60,200	30,400	...	29,800
36	Reduction of Debt	749,000	...	...	...	...
		30,888,400	10,648,100	9,951,700	...	696,400
37	Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	109,200	50,600	110,800	60,200	...
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	5,569,100	1,484,600	1,820,000	335,400	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	400	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	497,500	30,000	57,200	27,200	...
	Interest	3,400	2,300	1,900	...	400
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	69,500	8,000	15,000	7,000	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,000	26,900	38,600	1,700	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	611,700	191,100	198,500	7,400	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	740,600	218,300	196,100	...	22,200
44	Military Works	1,152,300	219,000	255,800	36,800	...
45	Civil Works	4,190,900	935,800	941,700	5,900	...
46	Army: Effective	12,449,000	4,983,300	4,129,900	...	853,400
	Do. Non-effective	839,400	334,200	342,600	8,400	...
		57,241,400	19,132,200	18,059,800	...	1,072,400
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,512,900	5,448,600	5,672,200	223,600	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	4,837,600	1,715,000	2,087,300	372,300	...
		76,591,900	26,295,800	25,819,300	...	476,500
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
47	State Railways	2,327,100	1,367,800	1,164,300	...	203,500
48	Irrigation Works	700,000	211,200	143,800	...	67,400
49	Special Defence Works	235,000	...	36,500	36,500	...
	In England—					
47	State Railways	1,800,000	464,500	603,500	139,000	...
48	Irrigation Works	...	1,200	600	...	600
49	Special Defence Works	155,000	...	600	600	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,844,200	...	2,900	2,900	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	651,700	146,600	222,500	75,900	...
		10,713,000	2,191,300	2,174,700	...	16,600
	GRAND TOTAL	87,304,900	28,487,100	27,994,000	...	493,100

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1886

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th November, 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,09,200	2,21,81,500	91,34,300	2,55,08,900	2,26,69,400	8,35,83,887	44,12,000	74,84,500	10,07,89,500	11,26,86,000	1,33,800	32,200	19,64,89,987
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November, 1886 . .	...	...	...	38,000	...	43,100	...	81,100	...	...	8,800	8,800	...	...	89,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November, 1886 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	...	..	7,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November, 1886 . .	...	...	2,500	4,34,000	10,000	2,40,500	42,000	7,29,000	...	5,500	23,300	28,800	...	...	7,57,800
	54,100	13,80,587	27,11,700	2,26,53,500	91,44,300	2,57,92,500	2,27,11,400	8,43,93,987	44,12,000	74,90,000	10,08,28,600	11,27,30,600	1,33,800	32,200	19,73,44,687
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	12,700	1,94,400	37,400	3,69,300	1,48,700	7,62,500	93,400	10,000	4,15,700	5,19,100		...	12,81,600
Balance on 30th November, 1886	54,100	13,80,587	26,99,000	2,24,59,100	91,06,900	2,54,23,200	2,25,62,700	8,36,31,487	43,18,600	74,80,000	10,04,12,900	11,22,11,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,60,63,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Sept., 1886, enfaced from India 5,351 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,740 lakhs
" 1st Oct. 1886, to 15th Oct. " " " 1 " " " ..
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
" 1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. " " " 2 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 8 " " " 12 "

5,369 lakhs. 4,768 lakhs.
4,768 "

Balance against India . 601 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st December, 1886.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 33.—The services of the undermentioned Warrant Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Second grade Apothecary W. A. Williams.

First grade Assistant Apothecary M. Murphy.

First grade Assistant Apothecary G. Murphy.

First grade Assistant Apothecary P. Toomey.

First grade Assistant Apothecary J. Dolby.

First grade Assistant Apothecary J. T. Weston.

No. 34.—First grade Assistant Apothecary W. Croydon, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, to have charge, in addition to his other duties, of the duties of Uncovenanted Medical Officer Lala Gokul Chand, during his absence on deputation.

Lala Gokul Chand made over, and Mr. Croydon received, charge on the afternoon of the 31st October, 1886.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification, Telegraph, No. 335, dated 3rd December, 1886, Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, Officiating Director, is appointed to the Construction Branch of the Telegraph Department.

H. MALLOCK,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 3rd December, 1886.

No. 4226.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned to duty on the 12th November, 1886, from the leave to study the Native languages granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1593 G., dated 10th August, 1886.

By Order,
H. DAVIES,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr Genl. for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 30th November, 1886.

No. 2959 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1984 G., dated 19th October, 1886, Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, was on privilege leave from the 24th October, 1886, to the 17th November, 1886, both days inclusive.

The 2nd December, 1886

No. 2992 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Guru Churn Lusker, on proceeding with the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, made over medical charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force, and of the Jail at Abu, on the afternoon of the 23rd November, 1886, to 1st Class Hospital Assistant Hafeezoollah, attached to the Abu Charitable Dispensary.

First Class Hospital Assistant Guru Churn Lusker received medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General, on the forenoon of the 24th November, 1886.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 1st December, 1886.

No. 1332-562 IV.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 459-562 IV., dated the 7th of May, 1886, Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 28th of October, 1886.

By Order,
L S. NEWMARCH,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th November, 1886.

No. 10.—Dwarkanath Mookerjee, *Rai Bahadur*, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Fort William Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the 11th September to 14th October, 1886.

G. E. L S. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspector General of Military Works.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 77,26,662 a. 4 p. 8)	1,89,39,057	10	7
Public Deposits at Branches (1,12,12,395 5 11)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,17,52,851	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,662	5	10
Sundries	21,75,361	12	6
RUPEES	7,75,18,598	7	10

ASSETS	R	a	p
Government Securities	80,73,160	12	0
Other authorized Investments	57,19,860	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	72,65,255	1	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	92,30,877	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,87,21,158	6	5
Balances with other Banks	7,29,126	6	9
Bullion	1,984	6	6
Dead Stock	11,26,316	2	9
Stamps	8,627	12	3
Sundries	6,96,566	8	1
	5,15,72,933	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 87,59,683 a. 13 p. 0)	2,59,45,665	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,71,85,981 7 10)			
RUPEES	7,75,18,598	7	10

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 9th December, 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 48·8

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 8th December, 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st December, 1886	19,76,076	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,77,950	24,54,026
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,71,229	
Ditto ditto Government	...	3,71,229
		28,25,255
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,20,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,985	2,21,985
Balance on the evening of the 8th December, 1886		26,03,270
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	21,09,324	
Ditto ditto Government	4,93,946	26,03,270
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,936	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,936

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th December, 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
28	E 25—26190	50	Fazal Din, Contractor, Moti Bazar, Lahore.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 6th December, 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
33	B 94—00866	100	The Treasury Officer, Salem
	,, —26971	100	

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 29th November, 1886.

Rangoon Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Regr. No. 1886-87.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W5	Q 5—07557	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Rangoon.
	,, —07558	50	

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,
The 29th November, 1886.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1886.

No. 108.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from the six months' leave granted him in Director General's Notification, No. 40 of the 28th April, 1886, posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

The 6th December, 1886.

No. 109.—Mr. H. L. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from three months' privilege leave, transferred from the Bolan Railway to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

The 7th December, 1886.

No. 110.—Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination and Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 13, on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1886, respectively.

The 8th December, 1886.

No. 111.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary rank, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of ten months' furlough in continuation of the nine months' furlough previously granted to him.

No. 112.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the twelve months' leave on medical certificate previously granted to him.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 113.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Lower and Departmental Standard Examinations in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 5th July and 27th August, 1886, respectively.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th November, 1886.

No. 8.—Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. Morris availed himself of the subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 12th October, 1886, and of the furlough on the 14th idem.

L. CONWAY-GORDON, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager, North-Western Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th December, 1886.

Allen, C. & Co.
Callis, T. W.
Fiselli, E. G.
Foley, C. W.
Watson, James

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Andrews, Mrs.
Barclay, J.
Baxendale, S.
Bawn, E. H.
Biermann, V.
Biggs, Mrs. R.
Bissett, Charles
Blaine, Mrs. R. P.
Boorkies, Mrs. L.
Box, Esq.
Boyd, Sidney.
Bradbury, Mrs. E. H.
Bremmer, Esq.
Brindley, J.
Cauty, P. T.
Caws, Capt. A.
Cheaney, K.
Clark, R.
Clegg, Fred.
Curry, Miss Annie.
Davenhill, W. B.
Dickinson, A. E.
D'Silva, T. H.
Dundas, P. A. C.
Dyson, Mrs. A.
Earl, T. S.
Fehlberg, Miss H.
Fraser, Bernard.
Gayton, E. Hugh.
Gell, Mrs.
Gow, Mrs. J. F.
Greenbank, J. C.
Greenway, E. C. F.
Greer, R. T.
Gustore, Esq.
Henderson, J. H.
Cleland.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Hughes, R. J.
Ilbert, Mrs. A.
Jamieson, J. N.
Keisler, Dr. F. L.
Knight, Mr.
Landsent, S.
Lebbery, J. F.
Lees, J. D.
Lodder, Mr.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P.
Muirhead, Mrs.
Muller, F.
Nicholson, Miss.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Pollock, John.
Prado, E.
Rochussen, S. E.
Rode, Capt. J.
Ruddach, J. S. M.
Sanders, A.
Scott, J. D.
Seedew, R.
Selmes, F. W.
Shaw, Miss M.
Shuldham, J. E.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
Stern, Adolf.
Stevens, T.
Sugget, Mrs. Thomas.
Symons, Col. H.
Thibaud, P. T.
Thompson, R. D.
Tonzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
Underwood, C. L.
Vyner, Mrs. R.
Westwood, W. G.
W. M. & Co.

Registered Letters.

Adam, Henry A.
Fraser, C. A.
Gayton, E. H.
McGready, James
McKing, J.
Rabin, Mr.
Rochussen, E. S.
Schuhmacher, F.
Shaw, Miss M.
Stern, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th December, 1886.

Arrakiel, M.
Bryant, Sub-Condr. J.
Cathherston, C.
Connersbe, R.
Cooper, H. D.
Den out, F.
Ghose, S. C.
Ghose, U. N.
Hart, C. H.
John, P. S.
Kemball, Capt. G. V.
Kundu, K. N.
Larpent, F. deH.
Lyell, G.
Mendaws, C. J. W.
O'Donnell, C. J.
Owen, M. S.
Secy., Lodge Sandeman.
Smith, Mrs. M. A.
Thomas, J.
Wray, R.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	14th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	13th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion . . .	14th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	11th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	18th ,,	Per Str. *Wingtang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	15th ,,	Per Str. *Sirsa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	15th ,,	Ditto *Burheer.*
Port Blair and Camorta	16th ,,	Ditto *Maharani.*

N.B.—On ordinary Mail days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On Foreign Mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
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S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
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DOYAL CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY SEROMONI.

Konnagar.

The 29th November, 1886.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1886

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1033, 1037 AND 1038 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able bodied Agricultural Labourer	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common, Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.
BOMBAY	Shikarpur	8 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
	Sukkur	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-0 to 30-0
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS	Amráoti	6 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0
RAJPOOTANA	Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
	Kishengurh	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-10
	Ajmere	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20-0
	Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	.	7-8 to 9-6
	Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0

J WESTLAND,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*)

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	...	9 0	10 11	18 6	25 11	24 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 14	...	13 14	15 8	26 14	21 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 0	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 0	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	22 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	13 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	11 10	14 2	25 5	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	36 2	30 2	33 0	...	...	...	...	77 13	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	29 14	25 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	24 11	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 2	25 3	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	87 8	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	15 14	17 14		...	33 6	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	16 3	...	30 13	28 10	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	15 13	18 6	...	37 11	36 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	10 3	...	14 6	16 0	...	38 2	36 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 13	
	Madura	10 2	...	14 11	15 10	32 6	30 14	37 3	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	...	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	13 8	14 8	26 2	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	19 5	16 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 2	...	11 3	14 2	27 5	26 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 10	16 0	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	8 10	...	13 6	14 3	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 12	18 13	7 7	10 13	16 10	15 14	14 10	17 1	16 5	17 9	8 7	60 5	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	..	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 0	...	9 4	10 0	19 12	16 0	22 12	...	16 12	...	11 6	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	13 3	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	...	7 8	9 6	29 8	21 6	...	15 0	13 8	...	9 10	131 0	12 4	
	Násik	15 2	11 4	10 8	11 8	24 12	17 14	22 8	...	16 8	...	10 1	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar*	13 4	10 2	8 3	9 5	26 6	18 7	...	...	17 7	...	10 3	82 9	12 7	
	Poona (City)	11 8	9 0	8 9	9 13	23 15	18 6	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 3	
	Sholápur	14 8	23 3	9 1	10 6	30 3	27 9	...	26 0	17 13	...	12 0	71 2	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 8	14 10	7 1	9 12	33 12	30 9	...	...	15 5	...	11 3½	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	No return received.													
	Belgaum	...	12 0	...	11 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	31 0	...	19 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	11 5	14 15	14 1	18 3	...	14 0	...	10 4	90 0	12 5	

*In the market of Ahmednagar during the fortnight ending 31st August 886, the prices of Bajra or Cumba, Marua or Ragi, Gram, Arhar or Tur, and Firewood were as follow, and not as entered in the return of prices current for that fortnight :—

Quantity per Rupee in seers of 80 Tolas.

	S.	Ch.
Bajra or Cumba	18	12
Marua or Ragi	...	
Gram	19	0
Arhar or Tur	11	0
Firewood	91	0

BOMBAY.	Karwar	11 5½	...	7 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	17 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	17 8	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	8 0		6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 6	...	10 0	11 14	30 0	29 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 5	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	14 14	18 5	...	12 9	...	10 5	...	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 3	...	8 0	9 2	23 8	25 1	...	...	17 12	...	11 0	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	35 0	13 0	140 0	13 8	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 0	27 1	7 0	8 0	32 0	21 1	...	12 0	30 9½	30 2	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	14 0	...	6 8	9 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	15 4	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	20 0	10 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 5	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	19 8	8 8	17 8	20 8	17 8	...	...	16 8	...	...	166 0	14 8	
	Shikarpur	13 0	19 8	9 12	13 0	18 8	20 0	...	...	17 8	...	11 0	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	15 0	24 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	..	14 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	..	14 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	15 0	...	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	120 0	...a	
	Bankoora	18 0	24 0	22 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	37 0	20 0	280 0	11 11b	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	160 0	12 0c	
	Midnapore	17 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e	
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	12 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	16 4	21 6	9 8	16 9	13 4	13 0	...	18 0	19 2	24 8	18 6	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	20 0	8 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	19 8	90 0	12 5f	
	Nuddea	16 0	26 5½	14 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	..	11 10½g	
	Khoolna	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h	
	Jessore	16 0	...	14 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 12i	
	Moorshedabad	17 12	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	27 12	26 8	18 0	120 0	10 10j	
	Dinagepore	12 0	20 0	19 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	21 0	40 0	16 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	17 8	240 0	12 0k	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	...l	
	Bogra	18 0	...	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	90 0	10 10	
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	18 0	200 0	11 4m	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	25 0	8 0	120 0	8 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	11 8n	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	15 8	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o	
	Furreedpore	20 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 8p	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 0q	
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 4r	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0	
	Noakholly	...	..	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	
	Tipperah	13 5	...	14 9	17 3	...	...	...	...	17 15	...	10 0	...	...s	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	9 6	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cutwa 12-8 seers and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 13 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Chooadanga and Ranaghat 12-8 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Maugoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 12 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-14 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigram 12 seers and Gaibanda 9-10 seers.
m At Seraigunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 11 seers and Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore and Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunbariah 11 seers and Chandpore 11-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseturn typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagh (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 8	32 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	19 0	25 0	10 0	22 0	..	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	25 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	32 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	15 0	160 0	12 0t	
	Durbhunga	18 0	25 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	27 0	20 0	160 0	11 8u	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	11 0	22 8	...	...	30 0	...	29 0	27 8	21 4	140 0	12 0v	
	Sarun	18 0	30 0	8 0	20 0	..	...	28 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	24 8	140 0	11 8w	
	Chumparun	22 0	32 0	7 8	15 0	..	...	...	..	31 0	30 0	23 0	...	12 0x	
	Monghyr	21 0	37 4	14 12	18 12	33 9	...	...	31 8	25 12	42 0	21 0	126 0	12 1y	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	35 5	16 6	21 7	...	...	...	...	26 8	37 14	20 13	164 0	12 10z	
	Purneah	18 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	128 0	10 8z1	
	Maldah	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	...	160 0	10 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	55 0	19 0	200 0	12 0z2	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	13 2	..	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	,, 14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7z3	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 0z4	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	20 0	20 0	12 0	21 0 to 26 0 (new)	...	...	66 0	...	21 0	40 0	18 0	220 0	9 0z5	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	50 0	...	18 0	40 0	20 0	120 0	9 0z6	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	..	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	14 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	40 0	...	240 0	10 8z7	
Assam.	Sylhet	11 4	...	9 10	12 11	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 4	108 0	11 4	
	Cachár	11 6½	...	8 14½	12 4½	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 13½	80 0	11 2	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	..	...	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	8 12	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	..	..	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	7 8	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	..	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	64 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun	17 8	31 0	6 0	11 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 8	28 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	18 4	27 15	8 10	11 14	26 14	23 10½	32 14	32 4	26 14	30 1½	21 9	107 8	12 4	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 11	35 5	6 9	14 5	27 8	25 5	17 10	17 10	26 6	28 11	16 8	110 0	13 4	
	Meerut	17 0	30 0	6 0	15 8	26 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	25 0	25 8	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 0	32 0	7 0	12 0	28 0	24 8	...	20 0	30 8	30 0	19 0	170 0	13 0	
	Ahigarh	17 8	29 0	5 8	12 8	24 8	24 0	...	16 8	31 0	34 0	31 0	120 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	14 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	..	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	16 4	20 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 8	

N.-W. PROVINCES	Bijnor	18 4	30 15	12 6	15 3	...	23 0	...	...	23 10	...	...	135 0	12 6
	Moradabad	19 0	35 0	10 8	15 8	30 8	25 8	...	17 0	25 0	34 4	28 0	125 0	13 0
	Budaun	21 0	33 9½	6 0	15 9½	...	25 3	..	30 0	27 9½	30 0	27 9½	144 0	12 9½
	Bareilly	18 12	28 12	6 4	14 6	26 4	25 0	31 4	20 0	24 6	32 8	23 7	100 0	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	40 0	10 0	19 0	35 0	29 0	..	32 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	No return received.												
	Muttra	18 0	27 0	8 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	...	16 0	28 8	28 0	28 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	26 8	6 0	12 0	25 0	22 0		...	27 8	26 0	17 0	100 0	13 8
	Farukhabad	19 0	27 8	7 0	13 0	.	23 0	...	26 8	28 0	27 0	25 0	110 0	12 8
	Mainpuri	20 2	26 4	4 8	12 8	..	22 8	40 0	...	26 12	31 8	30 4	160 0	13 0
	Etawah	19 8	27 0	13 4	15 8	28 8	27 8	25 0	26 0	29 0	34 0	30 8	120 0	12 0
	Etah	19 8	29 0	7 0	16 0	...	23 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	..	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	23 10	29 14	8 0	15 0	25 0	26 10	..	...	32 10	34 11	34 15	200 0	11 8
	Lalitpur	24 4	34 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	15 0	160 0	10 8
	Cawnpore	20 0	31 0	11 0	14 8	24 0	30 0	...	26 0	30 8	35 0	28 0	130 0	14 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	23 8	13 0	18 0	.	..	...	.	28 4	...	27 0	160 0	11 0
	Bánda	17 0	21 0	8 0	13 8	30 0	26 0	35 0	26 0	37 0	...	22 0	160 0	12 0
	Allahabad	15 8	28 8	8 0	14 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	29 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 4
	Hamirpur	18 15	23 0	8 0	15 6	32 0	27 8	..	...	37 6	...	41 8	140 0	12 6
	Jaunpur	No return received.												
	Gorakhpur	18 7	29 11	9 14½	18 0	...	..	30 9½	25 3	32 6½	28 13	25 3	140 0	11 0
	Basti	23 0	36 0	10 0	16 0	...	..	..	...	31 0	...	26 0	160 0	12 0
	Azamgarh	19 3	28 12	10 5	19 3	.	20 10	...	..	26 9	32 8	17 11	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	9 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	70 0	11 0
	Benares	17 14	26 0	11 6½	17 14	22 12	26 0	25 0	24 6	25 8	27 2	23 5	110 0	11 13
	Gházipur	18 16½	28 5	7 12	16 12	...	23 3	38 10	23 3	27 11		22 8½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 0	29 8	10 4	15 0	...	...	20 8	16 8	30 2	30 2	25 12	100 0	12 0
	Pilibhit	18 12	31 4	15 0	17 8	..	...	..	...	25 0	31 4	...	200 0	11 4
OUDH.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	10 0	22 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	37 0	31 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 0	33 4	16 0	21 0	36 0	26 0	42 0	...	31 0	..	22 0	180 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	19 0	32 0	9 8	18 8	...	20 8	30 0	22 0	35 0	32 0	25 0	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 8	38 0	9 0	18 0	32 0	25 0	49 0	22 0	34 0	50 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 14½	30 14½	6 0	16 0	..	27 0	34 0	32 8	28 13	31 0	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 0	31 12	9 0	14 8	31 12	24 8	34 0	19 0	33 8	38 12	28 12	120 0	12 0
	Bahraich	22 0	42 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	36 0	38 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	19 8	28 0	7 0	18 0	.	27 8	35 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	180 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 0	40 0	8 0	21 0	.		33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	140 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 14	35 12	16 4	19 8	25 8	31 8	37 0	24 0	40 0	45 4	32 0	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	17 0	25 0	28 0	...	20 0	30 0	35 0	18 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	21 12	36 4	7 0	14 0	...	31 4	...	...	32 0	38 0	29 0	160 0	11 8
PUNJAB.	Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 8
	Rohtak	17 0	25 0	...	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	..	120 0	12 12
	Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	30 0	140 0	12 0
	Delhi	17 0	28 0	.	13 0	28 0	20 0	..	18 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	12 8
	Karnál	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	12 4
	Umballa	21 0	30 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	..	20 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	14 0
	Simla	15 0	19 0	...	8 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	70 0	9 12
	Kangra	20 0	29 0	...	16 0	..	...	36 0	..	21 0	27 0	8 0	120 0	12 0
	Hoshiarpur	21 0	32 0	...	12 0	26 0	20 0	...	20 0	29 0	28 0	...	83 0	13 12
	Jullundur	20 0	30 0	...	8 0	32 0	16 0	...	20 0	31 0	30 0	...	100 0	14 8
	Ludh ana	21 0	34 0	..	12 0	35 0	24 0	...	16 0	33 0	30 0	...	100 0	14 0

t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12-8 seers, Bhabuah 11-8 seers, and Sasseram 12 seers.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Seetamarhee 11 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Sewan 11 8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
x At Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
y At Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Banka and Soopole 11 seers and Mudehpura 10-8 seers.
z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were —Deoghur and Jamtara 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, and Rajmehal 12 seers.
z3 At Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
z4 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z5 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z6 At Daltongunge in Palamow sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z7 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*.)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thár Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	30 0	..	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	24 0	32 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	13 0	20 0	...	8 0	24 0	15 0	...	16 0	22 0	17 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Jhang	16 0	26 0	...	11 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	30 0	...	11 0	25 0	18 0	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	19 0	35 0	...	14 0	28 0	24 0	16 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	22 0	28 0	...	14 0	28 0	16 0	..	16 0	26 0	28 0	..	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	17 0	35 0	...	13 0	29 0	23 0	...	30 0	25 0	26 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Gujrát	19 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	23 0	...	20 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	120 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	17 0	34 0	...	15 0	26 0	20 0	...	19 0	24 0	25 0	..	120 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	16 0	26 0	...	12 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	11 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	17 0	32 0	..	13 0	28 0	22 0	...	25 0	27 0	26 0	13 0	145 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	19 0	32 0	...	10 0	...	29 0	...	23 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	92 0	15 8	
	Hazára	17 0	23 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	..	21 0	23 0	.	120 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	17 0	26 0	...	13 0	25 0	20 0	...	20 0	21 0	25 0	27 0	105 0	15 5	
	Kohát	16 0	22 0	...	16 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	160 0	60 0	
	Bannu	No return received.													
	D. I. Khán														
	D. G. Khán	13 0	20 0	...	9 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	6 0	20 0	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 8	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	20 10	...	8 8	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	14 12	160 0	9 10	
	Damoh	18 13	...	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	18 11	...	8 0	10 11	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	10 15	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 5	...	15 14	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	13 0	200 0	10 14	
	Nimár	17 1	...	7 8	12 7	35 7	...	...	...	17 4	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	9 10	12 6	20 3	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	13 13	...	6 11	8 14	20 9	...	...	...	19 0	...	9 0	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	19 3	...	8 12	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 12	...	12 13	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 12	12 3	24 6	...	...	...	18 12	...	13 2	130 0	10 8	
	Chánda	17 3	...	11 8	12 3	20 0	...	...	...	17 13	...	12 14	612 0	10 5	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	..	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	12 8	200 0	10 0	
	Bálaghát	15 12	...	11 13	15 5	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	15 0	144 0	10 0	
	Raipur	21 14	...	12 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 5	60 0	11 0	
	Biláspur	22 2	...	13 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	25 2	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	19 4	...	20 2	28 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	200 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669 11	39 0	

	Pegu Division.														
Lower Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	10 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	11 2	...	...	135 0	26 11	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	22 5	
	Prome	12 2	...	12 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	11 5	37 5	...	139 11	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	14 12	15 14	...	...	...	...	10 5	...	...	189 0	25 4	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	8 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	489 12	32 4	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	11 2	13 1	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	18 14	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 2	...	6 13	11 4	21 7	...	...	...	11 8	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	16 2	...	7 11	9 13	24 7	...	...	...	13 3	...	...	116 14	10 7	
	Chadarghat	10 0	...	6 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	88 0	9 4	
	Amraoti	18 0	...	8 0	9 12	26 12	18 0	...	...	16 12	...	10 8	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	24 4	15 0	...	...	14 4	...	9 2	*	11 0	
	Buldana	20 0	...	8 0	12 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	20 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	27 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	20 0	...	7 2	10 13	39 10	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	*	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Hassan														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
	Chitaldroog														
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	15 15	...	...	34 0	...	24 11	...	...	110 0	12 5	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	29 0	4 12	9 0	28 8	23 8	...	21 0	29 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	17 0	28 12	8 0	9 0	32 0	22 8	...	...	30 0	21 12	...	...	16 0	
	Kerrowlee	18 7	28 12	12 8	13 12	25 0	23 12	...	27 8	28 12	...	37 8	200 0	13 13	
	Ulwur	18 12	27 5	7 15	11 8	28 0	22 5	...	21 0	27 6	28 12	35 0	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	28 8	7 2	8 4	25 6	22 6	...	15 12	28 3	27 8	29 0	160 0	12 4	
	Ajmere	14 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 8	32 8	5 8	11 8	38 0	27 13	...	...	35 0	...	...	230 0	13 8	
	Erinpura	17 8	28 8	.	8 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	26 12	...	...	250 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	...	20 0	21 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	13 12	23 0	5 8	7 0	...	19 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	13 1	
	Anadra	15 14	26 0	6 0	8 0	...	22 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	13 10	
	Balmere	16 8	...	5 0	9 0	...	28 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	260 0	18 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 0	...	10 6	12 10	15 8	17 4	...	...	14 8		...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	27 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	26 0	...	†	11 0	† Ten pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10½	21 1½	9 6	10 2½	17 3	13 4½	...	16 6½	19 8½	25 0	10 8¾	200 0	11 11½	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	25 0	7 8	16 4	22 8	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	17 3	16 14	9 6	11 14	21 4	15 12	...	...	25 0	28 2	21 14	...	17 13	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 9	27 8	6 4	8 12	23 12	22 8	...	...	26 4	25 0	...	...	16 9	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14½	...	3 9	6 13	...	16 2	...	...	22 1	...	8 9	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	36 8	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	200 0	12 8	
	Kotah	20 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	20 0	240 0	12 0	
	Tonk	19 8	30 12	8 8	9 8	37 0	26 0	...	...	36 12	34 0	...	85 0	14 4	
	Jhallawar	21 0	22 13	9 7	11 13	33 2	14 15	...	17 11	35 6	32 1	11 13	175 0	11 13	
	Shahpoora	20 0	31 0	9 0	12 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	27 0	27 8	.	160 0	13 4	
	Dholpur	17 11	22 12	...	9 8	24 8	24 8	...	20 4	26 3	...	32 11	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	14 2	21 0	8 9	10 0	34 0	20 0	*	*	21 5	36 14	16 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	19 1	19 15	7 12	10 0	21 12	21 8	...	16 5	23 2	25 15	31 12	126 14	11 6	
	Goona	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	24 0	...	...	40 0	50 0	16 8	240 0	12 0	
	Bagheilkhand (Sutna)	19 8	31 4	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	27 8	...	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No XXX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st October, 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 31st October, 1885. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th October, 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 30th October, 1886. Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st April to 31st October, 1885 Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 31st October, 1885 Per mile open per week	Total receipts from 1st April to 30th October, 1886 Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 30th October, 1886 Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,02,105	168	683	1,08,993	160	32,99,017	177	38,15,112	184	5,16,095	..
20th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,88,274	219	831	1,36,911	165	44,09,804	168	45,43,772	180	1,33,968	.
13th ditto	South Indian .	654	90,776	139	654	74,233	114	26,73,805	134	30,24,385	152	3,50,580	..
20th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,62,720	443	1,504	4,66,876	312	1,93,11,370	422	2,12,05,164	463	18,93,794	
13th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,34,623	509	461	1,85,000	401	73,91,245	524	76,94,096	548	3,02,851	
	TOTAL .	4,081	12,78,408	313	4,133	9,74,013	236	3,70,85,241	297	4,02,82,529	320	31,97,288	..
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	East Indian . .	1,515	8,84,205	584	1,515	7,74,023	511	2,67,30,988	577	2,61,24,886	567	.	6,06,102
20th ditto	Patna-Gya . .	57	8,511	149	57	8,872	155	2,94,079	168	3,13,100	181	19,021	...
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	606	50	12	539	45	26,792	73	28,288	77	1,496	...
20th ditto .	Sindia .	75	9,578	128	75	7,256	97	2,00,493	88	2,11,760	93	11,267	..
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a) .	1,600	3,30,833	199	1,664	2,83,000	170	96,56,902	191	1,02,89,256	203	6,32,354	...
20th ditto .	Southern-Mahratta .	315	21,544	68	394	25,123	64	5,04,039	52	9,95,247	102	4,91,208	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland .	.		.	42	2,042	49	..	..	65,114	51	65,114	...
	TOTAL .	3,634	12,55,277	345	3,759	11,00,855	293	3,74,13,293	337	3,80,27,651	339	6,14,358	
	State Lines worked by Government.												
20th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal . .	233	1,16,844	501	234	1,10,614	473	23,52,057	330	29,23,689	410	5,70,732	...
20th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,517	56	27	1,468	54	44,276	53	48,154	58	3,878	..
20th ditto	Northern Bengal .	249	71,650	288	249	64,510	259	11,23,485	146	14,07,607	182	2,84,122	..
20th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,735	74	37	2,679	72	71,520	62	62,734	55		8,786
20th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	226	19,915	88	246	25,978	106	7,14,129	103	8,45,110	113	1,30,981	...
13th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,995	267	45	10,027	223	2,72,484	198	3,70,509	271	98,025	.
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	18,388	123	149	8,802	59	7,26,231	170	6,91,283	152	...	34,948
13th ditto	Burma . . .	327	40,263	123	327	45,396	139	11,83,695	130	13,02,538	129	1,18,843	..
25th Sept., 1886	Cherra-Companyganj			..		(b)				(c) 320	2	320	..
13th Nov., 1886	North-Western (d) .	1,869	6,30,065	337	1,869	4,33,588	232	1,73,29,271	303	1,47,24,092	259		26,05,179
13th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	1,313	36	36	1,195	33	38,924	35	51,218	47	12,294	
13th ditto .	Dacca . . .	86	3,307	38	86	8,765	102	50,246	30	1,46,521	55	96,275	.
13th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	25	824	33	30	205	7	21,197	28	22,724	24	1,527	..
	TOTAL .	3,309	9,18,816	278	3,335	7,13,227	214	2,39,28,415	241	2,25,96,409	223		13,31,916
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	34,52,591	313	11,227	27,88,095	248	9,84,26,949	294	10,09,06,679	298	24,79,730	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .			...	.	..			5,02,56,550	150	5,09,53,172	151	.	
NET RECEIPTS .								4,81,70,399	144	4,99,53,507	147	17,83,108	
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central . .	125	6,580	53	125	7,544	60	2,95,872	77	3,27,986	86	32,114	...
13th ditto .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,006	75	67	6,287	94	1,40,438	69	1,88,771	92	48,333	...
13th ditto .	Assam .	78	6,023	77	78	5,860	75	1,42,793	57	2,01,154	81	58,361	..
20th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	23,588	78	303	27,010	89	8,74,534	95	11,01,194	120	2,26,660	..
20th ditto .	Tarakessur .	22	4,766	214	22	3,689	166	1,47,398	217	1,42,234	210		5,164
	TOTAL .	595	45,963	77	595	50,390	85	16,01,035	88	19,61,339	108	3,60,304	
	Native States.												
13th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	15,314	79	103	10,465	54	5,60,090	95	5,61,653	96	1,563	..
20th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	64	3,470	54	64	4,100	64	96,311	49	1,18,080	61	21 769	
6th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	21,408	177	208	28,276	136	6,60,594	179	8,42,407	133	1,81,813	.
20th ditto .	Mysore . .	140	10,057	72	140	8,250	59	2,61,948	61	2,80,113	66	18,165	
13th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	1,100	69	16	631	39	24,080	49	34,728	71	10,648	
13th ditto .	Morvi . .	..	..		24	352	15		.	22,794	31	22,794	
	TOTAL .	534	51,349	96	645	52,074	81	16,03,023	99	18,59,775	95	2,56,752	

(a) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Return not received
(c) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.
(d) Including Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXI OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received	Railways.	Total mean length open	Receipts for week ending 7th November, 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 7th November, 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th November, 1886 Total.	Receipts for week ending 6th November, 1886 Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 7th November, 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 7th November, 1885. Per mile open per week	Total receipts from 1st April to 6th November, 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 6th November, 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	93,312	153	683	1,14,505	168	33,92,329	177	39,22,167	183	5,29,838	...
20th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,36,852	159	831	1,20,967	146	45,46,656	167	46,65,912	179	1,19,256	...
13th ditto .	South Indian .	654	72,024	110	654	76,690	117	29,45,829	133	31,01,511	151	3,55,682	...
20th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	5,86,813	390	1,504	6,25,683	416	1,98,98,183	419	2,18,37,600	462	19,39,417	...
20th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,91,623	416	461	2,10,000	455	75,82,868	521	79,16,237	546	3,33,369	...
	TOTAL .	4,088	10,80,624	264	4,133	11,47,845	278	3,81,65,865	296	4,14,43,427	319	32,77,562	.
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
27th Nov., 1886	East Indian . .	1,515	9,38,196	619	1,515	8,46,228	559	2,76,69,184	578	2,69,71,114	566		6,98,070
27th ditto	Patna-Gya . .	57	7,987	140	57	8,115	142	3,02,066	167	3,21,215	179	19,149	...
27th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	618	52	12	579	48	27,410	72	28,867	76	1,457	
27th ditto	Sindia . .	75	9,109	122	75	7,966	107	2,09,602	89	2,19,726	94	10,124	...
20th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,660	3,14,296	189	1,664	3,01,000	181	99,90,378	191	1,06,70,325	204	6,79,947	.
20th ditto .	Southern Marhatta .	315	21,744	69	394	32,887	83	5,24,967	53	10,30,293	102	5,05,326	...
27th ditto .	Indian Midland . .			...	42	2,586	62	.	.	67,700	51	67,700	.
	TOTAL .	3,634	12,91,950	355	3,759	11,99,361	319	3,87,23,607	338	3,93,09,240	339	5,85,633	
	State Lines worked by Government												
20th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,12,748	484	234	1,23,089	526	24,65,705	335	30,69,844	417	6,04,139	.
20th ditto .	Nalhati .	27	1,629	60	27	1,243	46	45,905	53	49,656	58	3,751	.
20th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	249	60,061	241	249	63,000	253	11,83,546	150	14,79,108	189	2,95,562	
20th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	37	2,712	73	37	2,665	72	74,232	64	65,451	56		8,781
20th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	226	21,820	96	246	25,832	105	7,35,949	103	8,82,278	114	1,46,329	.
20th ditto .	Wardha Coal .	45	23,395	520	45	15,467	344	2,95,879	208	3,85,689	273	89,810	
20th ditto .	Nagpur and Chattisgarh . . .	149	16,210	109	149	16,030	108	7,42,441	158	7,07,313	151		35,128
13th ditto .	Burma . .	327	31,589	97	327	55,118	169	12,15,284	129	13,61,239	130	1,45,955	
25th Sept., 1886	Cherra Companygunj			.	.	(b) ..		.		(c)320	2	320	..
20th Nov., 1886	North-Western (d) .	1,869	6,32,102	338	1,869	4,87,098	260	1,79,61,373	304	1,52,11,190	259	.	27,50,183
13th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	36	965	27	36	1,522	42	39,889	35	52,740	47	12,851	.
13th ditto .	Dacca . . .	86	1,898	22	86	5,660	66	52,144	30	1,52,181	55	1,00,037	..
13th ditto .	Jorhat . . .	25	883	35	30	1,096	36	22,080	28	23,820	25	1,740	
20th ditto .	Bilaspur-Etawah (Kutni-Umaria Section) .		..	.	38	266	7	...		(e)266	7	266	...
	TOTAL .	3,309	9,06,012	274	3,373	7,98,086	237	2,48,34,427	242	2,34,41,095	221	.	13,93,332
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,031	32,78,586	297	11,265	31,45,292	279	10,17,23,899	294	10,41,93,762	296	24,69,863	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .		.		..	..	.	..	5,18,38,467	150	5,24,94,365	149		.
NET RECEIPTS .		.	.	...	...	.		4,98,85,432	144	5,16,99,397	147	18,13,961	
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central . .	125	6,588	53	125	10,086	81	3,02,460	77	3,38,711	86	36,251	
20th ditto .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon .	67	4,503	67	67	5,115	76	1,44,941	69	1,93,886	92	48,945	.
13th ditto .	Assam . . .	78	5,884	75	78	5,521	71	1,48,677	58	2,06,674	80	57,997	
20th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . .	303	24,047	79	303	33,570	111	8,98,581	94	11,33,112	119	2,34,531	...
27th ditto .	Tarakesour . .	22	4,192	188	22	4,429	199	1,51,590	216	1,46,663	209		4,927
	TOTAL .	595	45,214	76	595	58,721	99	16,46,249	88	20,19,046	108	3,72,797	..
	Native States												
20th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar Gondal .	193	12,110	63	193	14,490	75	5,72,200	94	5,76,183	95	3,983	
20th ditto .	Jodhpore . .	64	3,625	57	64	5,800	91	99,936	49	1,23,880	62	23,944	
6th ditto .	Nizam's . .	121	18,779	155	208	27,940	134	6,79,373	78	8,70,347	133	1,90,974	
20th ditto .	Mysore . .	140	8,099	58	140	9,270	66	2,70,047	61	2,91,785	66	21,738	.
20th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	16	1,214	76	16	670	42	25,294	50	35,398	70	10,104	
13th ditto .	Morvi .	..	.	.	24	461	19	..	..	23,212	..	23,212	...
	TOTAL .	534	43,827	82	645	58,631	91	16,46,850	98	19,20,805	95	2,73,955	..

(a) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway
(b) Return not received
(c) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1885
(d) Including Amritsar Pathankot State Railway.
(e) Receipts from 31st October to 6th November, 1886

R GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th December, 1886

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th November 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th November 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th November 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 13th November 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 14th November 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 14th November 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 13th November 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 13th November 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,00,107	165	683	1,28,250	188	34,92,436	176	40,45,038	183	5,52,602	...
20th ditto	Madras	861	1,50,298	174	831	1,10,596	133	46,96,864	167	47,90,014	178	93,150	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	84,536	129	654	79,629	122	28,30,365	133	31,81,629	150	3,51,264	...
27th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,48,364	431	1,504	7,15,070	475	2,05,46,547	419	2,25,59,312	463	20,12,765	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,15,775	468	461	2,50,000	542	77,98,643	519	81,61,523	546	3,62,880	...
	TOTAL	4,088	11,98,990	293	4,133	12,83,545	310	3,93,64,855	296	4,27,37,516	318	33,72,661	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
27th Nov., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,15,603	604	1,515	9,10,393	601	2,85,84,787	581	2,79,01,245	568	...	6,83,542
27th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,437	130	57	12,717	222	3,09,503	166	3,41,461	184	31,958	...
27th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	846	71	12	648	54	28,256	72	29,445	76	1,189	...
27th ditto	Sindia	75	7,302	98	75	7,174	96	2,16,904	89	2,27,249	94	10,345	...
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,660	3,35,197	201	1,664	3,53,000	212	1,03,25,575	191	1,10,23,225	204	6,97,650	...
20th ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	24,679	78	394	33,771	86	5,65,257	55	10,64,065	101	4,98,808	...
27th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,908	69	...	...	71,843	53	71,843	...
	TOTAL	3,634	12,91,064	355	3,759	13,20,611	351	4,00,30,282	342	4,06,58,533	340	6,28,251	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
27th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,19,387	512	234	1,29,650	554	25,85,092	341	31,99,494	421	6,14,402	...
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,830	67	27	1,486	55	47,735	54	51,207	58	3,472	...
20th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	61,262	246	249	72,200	290	12,44,808	151	15,50,313	189	3,05,505	...
20th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,633	71	37	2,588	70	76,865	63	68,205	56	...	8,660
27th ditto	Tirhoot	226	21,817	97	246	44,613	181	7,57,766	103	9,26,891	116	1,69,125	..
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,984	310	45	17,595	391	3,13,416	213	4,07,158	279	93,742	...
20th ditto	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	149	17,899	120	149	19,643	132	7,60,339	157	7,26,740	150	...	33,599
20th ditto	Burma	327	32,989	101	327	46,702	143	12,48,273	128	14,07,354	130	1,59,081	...
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	..	(b) ...	...	(c) 983	9	983	...
20th ditto	North-Western (d)	1,869	6,32,005	338	1,869	4,35,074	233	1,85,93,378	305	1 56,46,264	258	...	29,47,114
13th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,423	40	36	1,251	35	41,312	35	53,991	46	12,679	..
13th ditto	Dacca	86	3,099	36	86	5,625	65	55,243	30	1,57,806	56	1,02,563	...
13th ditto	Jorhat	25	601	24	30	1,035	34	22,681	28	24,855	25	2,174	..
20th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawah (Katni-Umaria Section).	...	...	...	38	428	11	...	...	(e) 694	9	694	...
	TOTAL	3,309	9,08,929	275	3,373	7,77,890	231	2,57,46,908	239	2,42,21,955	225	.	15,24,953
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,031	33,98,983	308	11,265	33,82,046	300	10,51,42,045	294	10,76,18,004	296	24,75,959	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...		...	.	..	5,34,78,476	150	5,41,51,568	149	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	..	..	.	...	5,16,63,569	144	5,34,66,436	147	18,02,867	...
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central	125	9,375	75	125	11,351	91	3,11,835	76	3,50,062	86	38,227	...
20th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,990	60	67	6,755	101	1,48,931	68	2,00,641	92	51,710	...
13th ditto	Assam	78	5,707	73	78	5,920	76	1,54,385	58	2,12,594	80	58,209	..
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,387	77	303	59,110	195	9,21,968	93	11,91,517	121	2,69,549	...
27th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,682	210	22	4,753	214	1,56,272	216	1,51,608	210	...	4,664
	TOTAL	595	47,141	79	595	87,889	148	16,93,391	88	21,06,422	109	4,13,031	..
	Native States.												
20th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,998	78	193	21,601	112	5,87,198	93	5,98,297	95	11,099	...
20th ditto	Jodhpore	64	4,322	68	64	5,600	88	1,04,258	50	1,29,480	63	25,2 2	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	...	(f)...	...	...	(f)	..	(g) 6,79,373	178	(h) 8,70,347	133	1,90,974	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	9,725	70	140	9,263	66	2,79,772	62	3,01,131	67	21,359	...
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,599	100	16	687	43	26,893	52	36,085	69	9,192	..
20th ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	626	26	...	..	23,838	31	23,838	...
	TOTAL	413	30,644	74	437	37,777	86	16,77,494	125	19,59,178	138	2,81,684	...

(a) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Receipts from 16th June to 6th November, 1886.
(d) Including Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
(e) Receipts from 31st October, 1886.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Receipts from 1st April to 7th November, 1886.
(h) Receipts from 1st April to 6th November, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R. E,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1886.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	8	11	19	40·10 women to every 100 men.	4	5	9	36·13 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	28
From 2 to 10 years	21	15	36		26	21	47		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	36	83
„ 10 „ 20 „	123	27	150		82	37	119		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	64	269
„ 20 „ 30 „	224	107	331		246	80	326		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	187	657
„ 30 „ 40 „	21	13	34		28	11	39		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	24	73
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	1	2			1	1		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Above 50 „	...	...	...		1	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	398	174	572	...	387	155	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	329	1,114

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	12	11	23	...	10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	41
Central ditto	7	2	9	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	110	71	181	...	118	48	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	119	347
North-Western Provinces	178	67	245	...	151	57	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	124	453
Oudh	80	17	97	...	87	34	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	51	218
Central India	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Punjab	4	2	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Nepal and Native Estates	4	3	7	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
Mixed, Madras and Bombay	1	...	1	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Grand Total	398	174	572	...	387	155	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	329	1,114

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Brahmins, and high castes	76	42	118	..	71	21	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	63	210
Agriculturists	85	21	106	...	86	33	119	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	54	225
Artisans	84	37	121	...	70	21	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	154	58	212
Low castes	94	39	133	...	95	42	137	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	189	81	270
Musulmans	50	35	94	...	65	38	103	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	124	73	197
Christians	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Grand Total	398	174	572	...	387	155	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	329	1,114

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Hindoos	661	256	917
2 Musulmans	124	73	197
3 Christians	...	...	...
Total	785	329	1,114

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th December, 18

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th DECEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Madras and in Sind, where there were light showers, the week under report has been rainless.

In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, *kharif* operations have been practically completed and threshing has commenced in places. In Berar, Hyderabad and Central India the harvest is still in progress and promises well. In Madras, Mysore and Coorg the standing crops continue in good condition and prospects are favourable.

Rice is being reaped in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. The crop is reported good and in Bengal the *aman* harvest is expected to yield an excellent outturn.

Cotton-picking in Berar and coffee-picking in Coorg continue.

Poppy in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is thriving.

Rabi sowings have been completed in most Provinces, and the crops, which are coming up well, promise favourably everywhere.

Fever and cholera are still very prevalent in Bengal, but elsewhere the public health is satisfactory.

Prices continue to rise in five districts in the Punjab but are generally stationary elsewhere. Rice in Bengal is considerably cheaper than last year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 1st)		
Bellary . . .	. . . .	Standing crops generally fair, but in parts paddy withering. *Dholl* affected by insects and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others. Fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·01 .	Standing crops good, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . . .	(Average) 3·60 .	Standing crops paddy slightly damaged by recent heavy rain; light paddy almost reaped. Fever in one, slight smallpox in three and cattle-disease in four taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	(Average) ·16 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn middling. River 2·5 feet over anicut. Slight fever in three, cholera in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	(Average) ·05 .	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one, fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	. . . .	Standing crops generally good, but require more rain. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in two taluks, smallpox and cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore . . .	(Average) ·41 .	Standing crops good, but in parts of two taluks require more rain. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised ·34; this week ·25.	Slight fever in one taluk.
Malabar . . .	(Average) ·02 .	Standing crops second crop paddy fair. Fever in one, slight smallpox in six, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore. . .	. . . .	Standing crops paddy thriving. Harvest first crop paddy, yield average. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks*—General prospects good.
Madras—(8th Dec., 1886.)		
Bellary . .		Standing crops generally fair, but in parts paddy withering. *Dholl* affected by insects, and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·03 .	Standing crops good, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, yield about average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam . . .	Average last week since revised 3·86; this week ·16.	Standing crops paddy ripening. Fever in one and slight smallpox in three taluks; slight cattle-disease in one division. Cholera exists.
Kistna . . .	(Average) ·01 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn middling. River 2·55 feet over anicut. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Chingleput (Madras) .	(Average) 1·70 .	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy, yield average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore. . .	(Average) ·01 .	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in two taluks; smallpox and slight cattle-disease in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Tanjore . . .	(Average) 2·46 .	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy and *raggi*, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised ·27; this week ·62.	Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar . . .		Standing crops, second crop paddy fair. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight smallpox in six taluks.
Travancore . . .		Standing crops paddy thriving. Harvest first crop paddy, yield average. Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 8th)		
Karachi . . .	Rain on 23rd in Thano Bula Khan ·15 Manjhand . ·10	River at Kotri on 4th, 4 feet 4 inches against 4 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red-rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32 and in Kotri 26, 40, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	Rain on 23rd, in Naushahro, ·06.	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. *Rabi* cultivation in good order. River at Kotri on 6th, 4 feet 2 inches against 4 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 36, red rice 26 and wheat 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops promising. Slight fever in Gogo and Dholka talukas. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . . .	*Nil*	Public health good. *Rabi* sowing almost completed. *Bajri* 35, wheat 19, and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* crops completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Slight fever, cold and cough in Bardoli. Slight fever in Bulsar and Mandvi. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Sinnar ·26 .	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36 28/40, and rice 20 33/40 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 2nd, 3rd and 6th; 1° warm on 4th, *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air normal from 1st to 3rd. Afterwards defective. Abnormal wind easterly on 4th and 5th. Wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . .		*Rabi* crops in good condition. Harvesting of *kharif* almost completed. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 60 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	*Nil*	Rabi crop good. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Newasa. *Bajri* 52 and *jowari* 70 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* and *rabi* crops doing well on the whole; cotton crop has suffered from the late excessive rain in Barsi, Karmala, and Pandharpur talukas. Linseed in Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas and safflower in Karmala and Pandharpur talukas slightly injured by clouds. Public health generally good. *Jowari* 72¾ and *bajri* 52 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of rice and early *jowari* almost completed. Late crops and cotton generally good. Fever in some talukas. Slight cattle disease in Kod taluka. Rice 24⅓ and *jowari* 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	*Nil*	Rice harvest completed on coast. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Fever in six and slight cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	General health fair. Fever prevailing in some talukas of Sorath and Hallar. Measles in Gondal. Wheat 25, *bajri* 24 and *jowari* 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of three districts. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed or nearly so in most districts. Standing crops slightly injured by cloudy weather in parts of Sholapur and by blight in parts of Bijapur. Fever in parts of fifteen, smallpox in parts of two, and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 7th).		
Chittagong . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aman* being harvested. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices steady. Fever still reported; public health otherwise good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	*Aman* being cut. Sowing of winter crops going on. Prospects good. Sporadic cholera in parts; otherwise public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable, except that sugarcane has been damaged by insects. *Aman* being harvested. Some fever and cholera but public health generally good.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. Cutting of *aman* continues, outturn good. Winter crops doing well. Cholera in places; fever prevails.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Aman* being reaped, outturn above average. Cold weather crops flourishing, except *kalai* which is suffering in some places from attacks of insects. Cholera epidemic at Berhampore checked by vigorous repressive measures, but mortality still above average. Fever rife to unprecedented extent.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	Winter crops promising. Fever prevalent

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Rice and sugarcane being harvested with good outturn. Cholera reported from several thanas.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Cutting of *aman* commenced, good outturn expected. Prospects of other crops good. Cholera and fever prevalent.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Paddy being reaped, outturn good. Fever and cholera prevalent, especially in Ghattal.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice continues, good outturn expected. Winter crops promise well. Public health indifferent.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice continues. Prospects of *rabi* very good. Cholera still prevalent, specially in town.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Opium sowing nearly completed; plants everywhere coming up satisfactorily; weeding now in progress.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings still in progress. Fever very prevalent. Cholera in interior.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* has germinated well and prospects very promising. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported.
Mozuffarpore . .	. . . .	Sowing of poppy almost over; plants germinated coming up well.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice commenced. Poppy and *rabi* crops favourable. Prices fallen slightly. Some cases of fever. Cholera still reported.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Paddy being reaped. *Rabi* crops look well. In some places *rabi* still being sown. Prospects of poppy favourable. Cholera in Barh Subdivision.
Gya	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects very good. Paddy and sugarcane being harvested. Poppy still being sown. Fever and cholera reported
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Poppy seed has germinated freely; earlier sowings doing well Weather favourable.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Rice nearly harvested. *Rabi* crops doing well. Prospects of poppy very favourable. General health good. Some cattle-disease.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather fair. Reaping of rice going on. Fever prevalent. Cholera also reported. Price of rice falling.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool. No rain fell during the week. Prospects continue generally favourable. *Aman* harvest in full progress and promises to yield an excellent outturn. Sugarcane is being cut in some districts. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy crops almost completed. Price of rice everywhere considerably cheaper than last year, and is still falling. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Dec. 8th)		
Benares (Dec. 7th)	. . . .	Weather clear; cold increasing. Late rice being cut. Average yield of sugarcane anticipated. *Rabi* crops flourishing, and promise well. Supplies very plentiful and prices easier. Public health generally good. Some cattle-disease in the district but not much.
Balia („ 6th) .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings completed and crops coming up well. Irrigation in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported; general health is however fair.
Gorakhpore („ 6th) .	. . . .	*Rabi* looking well. Irrigation in progress. Prices stationary Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th) .	. . . .	Weather cold. *Kharif* nearly harvested. Poppy seed germinating excellently. Prices steady. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 6th) .	. . . .	*Hewant* crop gathered. Wheat and poppy are being watered. Markets well supplied. Price of wheat slightly rising. Cholera again reported in Tahsil Lucknow. Slight cattle-disease still prevails.
Rai Bareli („ „) .	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Wind westerly. *Rabi* crops germinating well. Irrigation going on. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. General health good.
Pertabgarh („ 7th) .	. . . .	Poppy sowings completed and young plants promise well. Prospects continue good. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „) .	*Nil*	Weather very cold. *Rabi* being irrigated. Condition of crops good. Markets full; prices vary but slightly. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ „) .	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvested; *rabi* being irrigated and thriving well; poppy sowings nearly all completed; seed germinating excellently in many places. Prices steady. Fever in three parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings completed now. Poppy sowings are germinating. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather cool. *Rabi* crops have germinated well and are being irrigated. Poppy sowing is completed and the seed has germinated well. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Crops good. Markets steady. General condition good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* crops coming on well. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent. No cattle-disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaon (Dec. 7th)	. . . .	Weather fine. Rain required for *rabi* sowings already finished. Prices stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease continues but is on the decrease.
Agra („ 6th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* doing well and being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ 7th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Juar* and *mung* being threshed. Poppy sowings in progress. Fever in places. Cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings finished except a small area. Prospects good. Supplies adequate. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable. Markets are well stocked and prices generally steady. Public health fairly good Cattle-disease on the decrease.
Punjab—(Dec. 8th)		
Delhi (Dec 7th) . .	. . . .	Health good Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* crops progressing.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Health good Prices rising. *Kharif* crops nearly all gathered. *Rabi* sowings favourably progressing but rain much wanted.
Ferozepore . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops sown.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* prospects good.
Rawalpindi . .	...	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* crops sown, but rain wanted.
Shahpur . . .	...	Health good. Prices rising.
Mooltan . . .	...	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops being sown.
Dera Ismail Khan .	...	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	...	Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. Rain wanted for *rabi*.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week; it is much wanted in the Amballa, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Smallpox in the Peshawar district, elsewhere the health is good. Prices rising in the Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts and fluctuating in Delhi. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 8th).		
Nagpur . . .	...	Weather cold and clear. Crops doing well. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	...	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops progressing favourably. Fever prevails. Prices steady.
Saugor . (Dec. 7th)	.	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* prospects and general health good. Prices unchanged.
Seoni	...	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* prospects good. Fever and smallpox in places. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad . .		*Rabi* crops thriving. Fever in two tahsils. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur . . .	...	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings nearly completed. The linseed has come into flower and the other *rabi* crops on the ground are doing well. The first sowings rotted in places and it has been necessary to resow. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease and cholera in places. Exports of grain.
Khandwa . . .	...	Weather cool and pleasant. *Rabi* prospects and general health good. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	...	Weather clear and cold. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings almost completed. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Rice 17 and wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur . . .	..	Weather clear and cool. Rice harvesting in progress. Prospects unchanged. Cattle-disease and cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects remain unchanged. The *rabi* crops promise well throughout the Provinces.
British Burma—(Dec 8th) Report for week ending 4th Dec. 1886)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Four cases of cholera in town, one fatal. Cattle healthy. Crops good. Early crops reaped.
Bassein . . .	. . .	One case of cholera in Bassein town. Slight cattle-disease in two circles. Crops generally good.
Rangoon . . .	. . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops suffering a good deal from rats in parts of district.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Cholera still prevalent in Prome and Paungdé. Cattle healthy. Crops good. Reaping commenced in some townships. Weather seasonable.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in one township Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Thayetmayo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping continues in parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome districts. A few cases also in Akyab and Bassein Towns and in parts of Shwegyin and Toungoo. Slight cattle-disease in two districts. Reaping going on in several districts. Rats have done some damage in Pegu and drought in Martaban, otherwise crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Dec. 8th).		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health good. Cholera ceased in town and district. Sowing of mustard finished. Reaping of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops good.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops progressing. Common rice 12½ seers per rupee. Tea season closed. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·02	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Gathering of *matikalai* commenced. Reaping of *sali* progressing. Cholera lingering in both the Sadr and North Lakhimpur Subdivision.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 1st & 8th)		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . . }		Crops in good condition. Prospects continue favourable. Public health good. Prices stationary.
		Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of season continue favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mercara . . .		Picking of coffee continues. Prices slightly fallen.
		Crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 8th)		
Amraoti (Dec. 8th) .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold. Cotton-picking continues. *Jowari* cutting commenced. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola („ „) .	. . . . .	Weather cool. Cotton-picking and crop harvesting progressing. *Rabi* crops promise well.
Hyderabad („ 1st) .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *abi* crops in progress; *rabi* crops prospering. Fever and ague prevalent in Asifnagar and Shahabad taluks. Cattle-disease in Manchal taluk. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 12, yellow *juar* 23, white *juar* 21½ and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Do. („ 8th) .	. . . . .	Sowings in progress. *Abi* crops continue to be harvested. *Rabi* crops prospering. Fever and ague prevalent in almost all talukas. Cattle-disease in Manchal taluka. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 12¼, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 23, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Dec. 8th).		
Indore . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices falling.
Goona . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	. . . . .	Fine weather. Health good.
Agar . . .	. . . . .	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	. . . . .	Crops and health good. Prices stationary.
Rajputana—(Dec. 8th)		
Abu (Dec. 8th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy and cold. Fever still continues.
Sirohi („ 5th)	*Nil*	Water in tanks less, wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cool and fine.
Marwar („ 4th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Health good. Crops good. Weather occasionally slightly cloudy and cold mild nights less cool. Weather seasonable. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 5th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops progressing favourably. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 4th)	*Nil*	Water in wells and tanks decreasing. *Rabi* sown. Health fair. Prices rising. Weather fine and cold.
Harowti („ 4th)	Tonk . . ·13	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	Some showers in district.	Health good.
Kotah („ 4th)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* crops being gathered. Prices falling Weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Cholera disappeared. Slight fever still prevalent throughout districts. Tanks and wells diminishing. *Rabi* sowings finished.
Jeypore („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Kerowlie („ 4th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* crops excellent. More rain wanted. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cool.
Dholpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices stationary Weather cool.
Ulwar („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prices steady. Health good.
Bikanir („ 4th)		Two cases of cholera in Durbar Infantry Lines on 3rd. Cholera in Ratangarh and fever in Sujangurh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Dec. 2nd)		
Katmandu (Dec. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
No. 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1886.

No. 421.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

2. Mr. Scoble, who under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the forenoon of the 1st instant, has on the forenoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

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No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22:—

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1886.

No. 25.—The Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to renominate the Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

UPPER BURMA.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1886.

No. 245.—With a view to encourage the study of the Chinese language among officers of the Burma Commission, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with effect from this date, that any officer of the Commission who shall pass an examination in the Chinese language equivalent to the Higher Standard Examination, which members of the Commission are required to pass in Burmese, shall be entitled to a reward of ₹2,000. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that any officer who, by passing an elementary examination in Chinese, the standard of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, evinces thereby his intention to become a candidate for the reward of ₹2,000, shall, on application, be granted special leave on full pay at Bhamo, or in China for six months for the purpose of studying the Chinese language. The leave will be granted on the distinct understanding that it is to be spent either at Bhamo or in China, and will count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, provided that the examination for which it is granted is successfully passed. An officer shall be eligible for such leave only once. The dialect in which the examination of a candidate for the above named reward shall be first conducted will be that spoken by the Chinese across the Bhamo frontier. After passing in that dialect, an officer will be permitted to gain a further reward of ₹2,000 by qualifying by the same standard in one or two other principal dialects to be selected by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, but under no circumstances will he be able to obtain a reward for proficiency in a second dialect till he has obtained one for his knowledge of the Bhamo frontier dialect.

2. The above rules will be subject to reconsideration after three years.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th December, 1886.

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2. Mr. Scoble, who under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the forenoon of the 1st instant, has on the forenoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

PATENTS.

The 17th December, 1886.

No. 1616.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 67 of 1886.—George Turton, of Sheffield, England, Engineer, for improvements in buffers for railway and other purposes.

No. 210 of 1886.—Charles Sheppard, of Bridgend, in the County of Glamorgan, England, Engineer, for an improved soorkee mill.

No. 211 of 1886.—John Grant Smith, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong-Kong, Merchant, for the manufacture from fresh green ginger of dried ground ginger, crushed ginger, ginger paste, flour of ginger, essential oil of ginger, and essence of ginger.

No. 217 of 1886.—Thomas John Jones, of 11 Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, Electrician, for improvements in Voltaic Batteries.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1886.

No. 963—32-41 *S.*—Mr F W. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department, is granted leave for six months under Chapter X, Section 128, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 13th November, 1886.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1886.

No. 2309 *G.*—Captain F. G. Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed, with effect from the date of joining, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, during the deputation, on boundary duty, of Captain E. S. Masters, or until further orders.

The 16th December, 1886.

No. 2221 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Hugh Williams as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

The 17th December, 1886.

No. 2328*G.*—Consequent on the return of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Officiating Additional Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class, the following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 23rd November, 1886:—

Major E. A. Fraser, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

No. 2329*G.*—Major E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the date of joining, during the period of his employment as Guardian to the Heir-apparent of Jodhpore.

No. 2337*G.*—Mr. G. S. Forbes, M. C. S., Junior Under-Secretary, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December, 1886, *vice* Mr. W. J. Cuningham, C.S., officiating as Secretary, or until further orders.

No. 2338*G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bombay C. S., Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Assistant Secretary, is appointed to be Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December, 1886, *vice* Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S., appointed Under-Secretary sub. *pro tem.*, or until further orders.

No 2339 *G.*—Mr. G. R. Irwin, C. S., is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of joining.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1886.

No. 4723.—Babu Manmatha Nath Bhattacharyya, Probationer in the Accounts Department, having been transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, made over charge of his duties in the Office of Comptroller, India Treasuries, after noon, on the 29th November, 1886, and received charge of his duties in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, after noon, on the 6th December, 1886.

CODES.

The 13th December, 1886.

No. 4654.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 95.

Section 173.

Add the following at the end of this section:—

These instructions should always request that payment be made from some specific date, the date being ascertained from the last-pay certificate.

The 17th December, 1886.

No. 4735.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 11.

Section 11 (c).

For the words "or of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay" *in this Exception, substitute the following:—*

"the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 822.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., *h. p.*, Commanding the Presidency District, to the Divisional Staff of the army temporarily, *vice* Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Dated 8th December, 1886.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 823.—Major A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *vice* Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., who has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras. Dated 6th December, 1886.

No. 824.—Lieutenant E. S. F. Walker, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, *vice* Lieutenant L. G. Watkins, R.A., officiating as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class. Dated 6th November, 1886.

No. 825.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Leslie Waterfield Shakespear, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 27th January, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 826.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd, or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Sydney Stuart Grant to be Lieutenant.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 827.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Quin, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 828.—Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, (m. c.) for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 829.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Donald Butter, Bengal S. C.,—12th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Francis James, Bombay S. C.,—12th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sullivan Jarrett, Bengal S. C.—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold John Herbert Grey, C.S.I., Bengal S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gedoin Jenkins, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Swetenham, Bengal S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, C.B., Bengal S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Silver Keith, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Cantor, Bengal S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Adolphus Jacob, Bombay S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Best Taylor, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ormsby Underwood, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Richmond, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arkcoll Porteous, Madras S. C.,—13th December, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet-Major Josiah Philip Crampton Neville,—11th December, 1886.

No. 830.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Gúrmúkh Singh, from the 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kesra Singh, transferred to the Punjab Police Levies, Burma,—

With effect from the 1st October, 1886.

No. 831.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Súndar Singh, transferred to the Punjab Police Levies, Burma,—

With effect from the 19th October, 1886.

1st Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Kishenbír Nagarkoti, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Hírabír Khattri, invalided,—

With effect from the 1st November, 1886.

Jemadar Sáhabír Alya, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Matbar Singh Adikári, transferred to the 2nd Battalion,

Jemadar Lál Singh Thápa, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Balirám Thápa, transferred to the 2nd Battalion,

Havildar Kanak Singh Thápa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishenbír Nagarkoti, promoted;

Havildar Kharkú Bisht, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bálkishan Thápa, transferred to the 2nd Battalion,

Havildar Pirthilál Limbú, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Partáb Bisht, transferred to the 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Chámú Rána, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sáhabír Alya, promoted;

Havildar Jangia Thápa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lál Singh Thápa, promoted,—

With effect from the 20th October, 1886.

No. 832.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

In G. G. O. No. 783 of 1886, *for* the words "Captain J. J. D. La Touche, who has resigned the appointment," *read* "Captain J. J. D. La Touche, become supernumerary."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 833.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

Colonel James Miller, Bengal S. C.,—4th November, 1886.

Lieutenant Francis Anderson Harris, Bengal S. C., half-pay list,—6th November, 1886.

Surgeon Ernest Lawrie Robinson, half-pay list,—19th January, 1887.

No. 834.—Lieutenant W D. Gordon, Bengal S. C., has been transferred to the half-pay list, with effect from the 29th December, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 835.—The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary James Rodgers, Army Clothing Department,—17th November, 1886.

First grade Senior Apothecary Edward Vyall, —18th January, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1886.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th November and the 17th December, 1886.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
South Yorkshire Regiment.	Lieut. A. A. R. Balfour	11th November, 1886.	Tantabin (Upper Burma)		
Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.	Major Edward Andrew Trevor.	5th December, 1886.	Umballa.		

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1886.

No. 350.—Lieutenant-Colonel F G. Oldham, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 351.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

W. S TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 16th October 1886.

From the 13th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 6th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 3rd, to Monday, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1886.

No. 593.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege for three months, under Section 138, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th instant.

The 16th December, 1886.

No. 594.—Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Steel, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 25th October, 1886, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification, No. 742, dated 12th November, 1886, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the same date :—

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade *attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission*, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Captain J. R Hobday, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (Officiating 1st grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 595.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 23th October, 1886, and the following reversions will take effect from the same date :—

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, *attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission*, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 596.—With reference to Notification No. 1728 F, dated 12th October, 1886 of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Major T. H. Holdich, R E., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Captain the Hon'ble M G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having arrived in India from the frontier on the forenoon of the 1st November, 1886, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Major J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieutenant S. G Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 597.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the forenoon of the 1st November 1886, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 732, dated 18th November, 1886, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy, Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 598.—Mr. F. W. Kelly, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the forenoon of the 1st November, 1886, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted by Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 963-32-41S., dated 15th December, 1886, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. A. D'Souza, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (Officiating 1st grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 599.—Captain the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 17th November, 1886, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No 590, dated 3rd September, 1886, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. G. B. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (Officiating 1st grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 600.—Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th November, 1886, preparatory to his resuming the furlough as sanctioned by Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 904—115-7 S, dated 17th November, 1886, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the same date :—

Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, *attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission*, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Eccles, M A., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (Officiating 1st grade), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 601.—With reference to Notification No. 1728F., dated 12th October 1886, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Captain St. G. C. Gore, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having arrived in India from the frontier on the afternoon of the 22nd November, 1886, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date:—

Captain J. R. Hobday, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. J. Eccles, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 602.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 8th December, 1886, the following reversions will take effect from the same date:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Major J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 603.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 17th December, 1886, the following reversions will take effect from the same date:—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th December, 1886.

No. 116.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 114, dated 22nd November, 1886, Mr. W. H. King relieved Major A. C. Bigg-Wither of his duties as Superintending Engineer, Frontier Road Circle, and Joint Secretary to Agent, Governor-General, Beluchistan, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of 4th December, 1886.

No. 117.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 115, dated 22nd November, 1886, Mr. H. H. Green received charge of the 4th Division, Frontier Road, from Mr. W. H. King on the afternoon of the 30th November, 1886.

W. H. KING,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th December, 1886.

No. 3029 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ewaz Ally returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2720 G., dated the 30th October, 1886, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th November, 1886, from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Dost Mahomed Khan, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

No. 3030 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant A. D. Burnis Sewaie, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment, passed his English qualification examination on the 15th October, 1886, and is entitled to draw the higher rate of pay of his class for the English qualification.

The 9th December, 1886.

No. 3041 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notifications No. 629 G., dated 17th March, 1885, and No. 758 G., dated 4th April, 1885, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay on return from furlough resumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 24th November, 1886.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 3243-876.—Major E. A. Fraser made over, and Major Donald Robertson assumed, charge of the Offices of the Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar of Companies, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 5th December, 1886.

By Order,
DONALD ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 4th December, 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of Receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Central India	Sept., 1886	Nov. 8, 1886
2	Central Provinces	Do „	Do. 19, „
	Rajputana		
4	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. „	Do 23, „
5	Punjab	Do „	Do. 24, „
6	Military Works Branch	Do. „	Do 25, „
7	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 26, „
8	Bengal Coorg Hyderabad (Assigned Districts) Madras North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 29, „
13	Port Blair	Do. „	Dec. 2, „
14	Burma	Do „	Do 3, „
15	Assam	Aug. „	Nov. 16, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of Receipt
1	Rajputana	Sept, 1886	Nov. 17, 1886
2	Military Works Branch North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Punjab	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 26, „
6	Bengal Madras	Do. „	Do. 29, „
8	Burma	Do. „	Dec. 3, „

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1	Indo-European	Aug, 1886	Nov. 23, 1886
2	Indian	July „	Do. 9, „
3	General Telegraph	Do. „	Do. 13, „

STATE OUTLAY ON GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

1	State Railway Stores Branch.	Sept., 1886	Nov. 18, 1886
2	Bombay Punjab	Do. „	Do. 24, „
4	Madras North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Indian Midland	Do. „	Do. 29, „
7	Bengal	Aug „	Do. 15, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of Receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of Receipt
1	Bhopal	Sept, 1886	Nov, 10, 1886
2	Jorhat	Do „	Do 13, „
3	Amritsar-Pathankot	Do. „	Do. 15, „
4	State Ry Stores Branch	Do. „	Do. 18, „
5	Bengal & North-Western Punjab Railway Surveys	Do. „	Do. 22, „
7	Eastern Bengal Bhawalpur-Ajmir Survey	Do. „	Do. 25, „
9	Kaunia-Dhuria Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
11	Burma Dacca-Mymensing Dhond and Manmad Madras Railway Surveys Nagpur Chhattisgarh Nagpur-Bengal Bilaspur-Etawah Satlej Bridge Division Sindh Sagar	Do. „	Do. 29, „
20	Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do 30, „
21	Assam Railway Surveys Umaria Colliery	Do. „	Dec. 1, „
33	Bengal Administrative Charges. Holkar Rewari-Ferozepur	Do. „	Do. 2, „
26	Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 3, „
27	Rajputana-Malwa	Aug „	Nov. 1, „
28	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do „	Do 8, „
29	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. „	Do. 11, „
30	Nalhatti	Do. „	Do. 12, „
31	Bengal Provincial Surveys North Western	Do. „	Do. 13, „
33	Bengal Central	Do. „	Do. 22, „
34	Assam Subsidized Cuddapah Nellore Chirra-Companyganj	Do. „	Do. 19, „
37	Indian Midland (Cawnpur-Jhansi Section)	Do. „	Do. 20, „
38	N.-W P & Oudh Provl Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 22, „
40	Bolan	Do. „	Do. 23, „
41	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur East Indian Patna-Gya Sindia	Do. „	Do. 26, „
45	Indian Midland Sind-Pishin (N. S.)	Do. „	Do. 29, „
47	Bellary-Kistna	Do. „	Dec. 2, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of Receipt	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Bhopal	Sept, 1886	Nov. 10, 1886
2	Jorhat	Do. „	Do. 13, „
3	Kaunia Dhuria Northern Bengal Umaria-Colliery	Do. „	Do 24, „
6	Eastern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 25, „
7	Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
8	Burma Dacca-Mymensing Nagpur Chhattisgarh	Do. „	Do. 29, „
11	Nalhatti Tirhoot	Do. „	Dec. 3, „
13	Rajputana-Malwa	Aug. „	Nov. 9, „
14	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do „	Do 12, „
15	Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do 19, „
16	North-Western	Do. „	Do. 25, „
17	East Indian	Do „	Do. 26, „
18	Chirra-Companyganj	Do. „	Dec. 2, „

FOREIGN STATES

RAILWAYS—CAPITAL.

1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Sept., 1886	Nov. 18, 1886
2	Joonagadh	Do „	Do. 22, „

RAILWAYS—REVENUE.

1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Sept., 1886	Nov. 22, 1886

The 10th December, 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R E,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 65,60,773 a. 14 p. 9)	1,88,02,060	6	6
Public Deposits at Branches (1,22,41,286 7 9)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,39,47,762	2	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,45,362	14	1
Sundries	21,39,317	0	10
RUPEES	7,94,91,167	6	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	88,10,401	10	0
Other authorized Investments	56,25,735	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	66,66,884	5	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	94,78,712	5	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,96,74,376	7	5
Balances with other Banks	7,12,819	0	8
Bullion	2,710	1	6
Dead Stock	11,24,543	7	9
Stamps	8,124	5	3
Sundries	6,96,436	8	1
	5,28,00,743	15	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 91,98,811 a. 2 p. 8)	2,66,90,423	7	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,74,91,612 5 1)			
RUPEES	7,94,91,167	6	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th December, 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 48·4.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 15th December, 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th December, 1886	21,99,324	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,03,946	26,03,270
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,319	
Ditto ditto Government	974	4,293
		26,07,563
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,30,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,012	2,31,012
Balance on the evening of the 15th December, 1886		23,76,551
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	18,27,406	
Ditto ditto Government	5,49,145	23,76,551
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	40	
Ditto ditto Government	...	40

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th December, 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
25	D 17—87564	50	Muhandar Lal, Gorakhpur.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th December, 1886.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
30	E 2—82006*	500	Kundun Lall, Contractor, Public Works Department, Cantonment Amballa.
	,, —82018*	500	
	,, —82019*	500	
	,, —82020*	500	
	,, —82021*	500	
	,, —82022*	500	
	,, —82023*	500	
	,, —82024*	500	
	,, —82025*	500	
	,, —82193†	500	
	,, —87300	500	
	,, —84262	500	
	O 71—35861	500	
	E 2—86318‡	500	

* Belonging to Agency No. 3, Umballa.
† Belonging to Agency No. 2, Simla.
‡ Belonging to Agency No. 6, Peshawar.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

LAHORE,
The 11th December, 1886.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
34	B 93—39388	100	Postmaster General, Madras.
35	B 83—79942	50	D. Sathu Rao, Salem.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst Accountant Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 6th December, 1886.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th December, 1886.

No. 11.—Under the provisions of Section 41 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, Lieutenant J. M. Wade, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st September, 1886.

G. E. L. S. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1886.

No. 114.—Mr. J. A. A. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months, in continuation of the leave granted him in Director General's Notification No. 39, dated 27th April, 1886.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Director-General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, about the 6th of June, 1886, the treasure described below, and valued at ₹82-6, was found from a piece of the village site land of Moje Nanodra, Taluku Dholka, District Ahmedabad, and now in the occupation of Nathu Lala :—

	Value ₹	a.	p
20 Sicca Rupees transformed into a necklace	16	0	0
69½ Sicca Rupees in cash	66	6	0
TOTAL	82	6	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dholka, Zilla Ahmedabad, on the 12th April, 1887, when the matter will be enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

G. REID,
Collector.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT,
CAMP BAOLA,
The 11th December, 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 31st May, 1886, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols with pedestals, valued at ₹16, was found under ground in a wet field known as "Garikulum" situated close to the "Nattam" or village site in the Inam village of Samudrum, Kulitalai Taluq, Trichinopoly District :—

	Weight in Seers of 80 Tolas	Approximate Value. ₹ a. p.
1. One idol	25¼ seers	16 0 0
2. Another idol	16⅞ seers	

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his office, on the 25th April, 1887, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. AUSTIN,
Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th November, 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1886.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

No. 11729—Mr. V. M. Cabral is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. J C. Gardiner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. C. A. Watts is appointed to officiate as Mail Officer of the 1st class.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 12th December, 1886

Revised Rules relating to Remittances by Telegraphic Money Orders.

1. With effect from 1st January 1887, the commission for the issue of inland telegraphic money orders will be charged at the following reduced rates :—

					₹	a
On sums not exceeding		₹10			1	0
,,	exceeding	₹ 10,	but not exceeding	₹ 25	1	4
,,	,,	,, 25,	,,	,, 50	1	8
,,	,,	,, 50,	,,	,, 75	1	12
,,	,,	,, 75,	,,	,, 100	2	0
,,	,,	,, 100,	,,	,, 125	2	4
,,	,,	,, 125,	,,	,, 150	2	8
,,	,,	,, 150,	,,	,, 200	3	0
,,	,,	,, 200,	,,	,, 250	3	8
,,	,,	,, 250,	,,	,, 300	4	0
,,	,,	,, 300,	,,	,, 350	4	8
,,	,,	,, 350,	,,	,, 400	5	0
,,	,,	,, 400,	,,	,, 450	5	8
,,	,,	,, 450,	,,	,, 500	6	0
,,	,,	,, 500,	,,	,, 550	6	8
,,	,,	,, 550,	,,	,, 600	7	0

No additional charge will be levied for the telegram advising the remittance. The above rates will cover both postal and telegraph charges.

2. The maximum amount for which a single inland telegraphic money order can be issued, will be raised to R600: the minimum amount will be R1.

3. No telegraphic money order can include the fraction of a Rupee. Up to R150 these orders will be available for sums in even Rupees: beyond that limit the order must be for sums which are multiples of R10.

4. Under existing rules a private message can be added by the remitter to the telegram advising the remittance on payment of the prescribed separate charges. This will not be permissible under these revised rules.

5. The remitter will not be able in future to prepay a reply from the payee acknowledging the remittance; but he will obtain the ordinary money order acknowledgment by post.

Telegraphing amounts of foreign sterling money orders.

6. The amount of a foreign money order expressed in sterling can be telegraphed, as at present, to Bombay, whence the order will be communicated by post to the foreign country of payment. The limit of value for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling and telegraphed as above will be raised to £40, and no such money order may be for less than £1 or contain a fraction of £1. The rates of commission (including telegraph charges) will be as follows:—

				R	a.
On sums not exceeding £	5,			1	8
" exceeding £	5,	but not exceeding £	10	2	0
" " "	10,	" "	15	2	8
" " "	15,	" "	20	3	0
" " "	20,	" "	25	3	8
" " "	25,	" "	30	4	0
" " "	30,	" "	35	4	8
" " "	35,	" "	40	5	0

P. SHERIDAN,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 16th December, 1886.

No. 12042.—Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 16th November, 1886, afternoon.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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Allen, C. & Co.
Bailey, G. L.
Benjamin, A. D.
Carpenter, Miss A.
Chadbourne, B. W.
Elselli, E. G.
Foley, C. M.
Grimault & Co.
Ingram, T. D.
Watson, James.
Williams & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, Mrs.
Annesley, Earl Rt. Hon.
Barrow, E. H.
Barclay, J.
Baxendale, S.
Biermann, V.
Biggs, Mrs. R.
Bissett, Charles.
Blaine, Mrs. R. S.
Boorkies, Mrs. L.
Box, Esq.
Boyd, Sidney.
Bradbury, Mrs. E. H.
Braddon, Capt. C. J. S.
Bremmer, Esq.
Briscombe, Miss A. E.
Brittain, J.
Budd, W. H.
Caws, Capt. A.
Cheaney, K.
Christian, Philip.
Clark, R.
Clegg, Fred.
Collins, G. G.
Cowie, C. H.
Curry, Miss Annie.
D'Silva, T. H.
Deane, Miss Julia.
Dundas, P. A. C.
Fraser, Bernard.
Fraser, C. A.
Frederick, H.
Gayton, E. Hugh.
Gell, Mrs.
Greenway, E. C. F.
Greer, R. T.
Gustore, Esq.
Hammond, Mrs. E.
Henderson, J. H.
Cleland.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Hocking, S.
Hudson, E.
Ilbert, Mrs. A.
Isenberg, A.
Johnson, W.
Keisler, Dr. F. L.
Kennedy, W. S.
Kearney, R. S.
Knight, Mr.
Landsent, S.
Leaf, W.
Lebbery, J. F.
Lees, J. D.
Leyland, H. N.
Lodder, Mr.
Mackenzie, Alex.
Magrath, P.
Muirhead, Mrs.
Muller, F.
Newdegate, F. A.
Nicholson, Miss.
Ogilvie, W. A.
Pollock, John.
Prado, E.
Rochussen, S. E.
Rode, Capt. J.
Ruddach, J. S. M.
Scott, J. D.
Selmes, F. W.
Shaw, Miss M.
Shuldham, J. E.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
Stevens, T.
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Sykes, J. H.
Thibaud, P. T.
Thompson, R. D.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Travers, R. S.
Underwood, C. A.
Vyner, Mrs R.
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Gayton, F. H.
McKing, J.
Rabin, Mr.
Rochussen, E. S.
Schuhmacher, F.
Shaw, Miss M.

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Arrakiel, M.
Bryant, Sub-Condr. J.
Cathherston, C.
Connersbe, R.
Cooper, H. D.
Demout, F.
Ghose, S. C.
Ghose, U. N.
Hart, C. H.
John, P. S.
Kemball, Capt. G. V.
Kundu, K. N.
Larpent, F. deH.
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Mendawa, C. J. W.
O'Donnell, C. J.
Owen, M. S.
Secy., Lodge Sandeman.
Smith, Mrs. M. A.
Thomas, J.
Wray, R.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 18th December, 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	21st Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	20th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	21st "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	21st "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	25th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Mirzapore.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	21st "	Per Str. *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	22nd "	Per Str. *Patna.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	22nd "	Ditto *Coconada.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon	22nd "	Ditto *Patna.*

N.B.—On ordinary Mail days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On Foreign Mail day the letter-box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be heldat the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th January, 1887.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January, 1887, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are:—

Arithmetic . . . . The whole.
Algebra . . . . To simple equations.
Euclid . . . . Books I and III.
English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be two vacancies on the Free list for Christian students in February next, and eleven vacancies on the Reduced-fee list.

For Natives there will be fifteen vacancies on the Reduced-fee list.

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
The 22nd November, 1886.

NOTICE.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.

The Principal of the Seebpur Engineering College has a list of unemployed men qualified as Assistant Engineers, Foreman Mechanics, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, and Draftsmen. Persons requiring the services of any of the above should apply to the Principal.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فیوج

یہہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ھی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ھرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور سوائے اونکے جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھین یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; یک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ،

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانونمین بکتي ھی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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DOYAL CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY SEROMONI

Konnagar.

The 29th November, 1886.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1886:—

No. 27 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 4.

1. In the definition of "Officer in charge of a Police-station" in section 4, clause (*o*), of the said Code there shall be substituted for the word "therefrom" the words "from the station-house", and for the words "present at the Police-station" the words "present at the station-house".

Amendment of section 312.

2. In section 312 of the said Code the word "four" shall be substituted for the word "two".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to amend section 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Fort William having represented that, as the law at present stands, owing to the numerous absences from Calcutta of gentlemen whose names are on the special jury list, and to the necessity of excusing special jurors from attendance on sufficient grounds, it is found necessary to summon the same gentlemen very frequently, to their manifest inconvenience and to serious interference with their business avocations.

2. A Bill to amend the Code having thus become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to cure a defect which has been noticed by the Government of Bombay in the definition of the expression "Officer in charge of a Police-station."

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

The 17th December, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th DECEMBER 1886

General Remarks.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined principally to Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Central India, where there were some heavy showers in places.

The *kharif* crop which has been harvested in most Provinces is now being threshed. In Berar, Hyderabad, and in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces, where the harvest is still in progress, prospects are favourable In Madras, Mysore and Coorg, the condition of the standing crops is satisfactory.

The rice crop, which is being harvested in Bombay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam, is reported good.

Cotton-picking continues in Berar. In Bombay the crop has been damaged in places by excessive rain.

Poppy continues to thrive in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sugarcane is being cut in Bengal and promises a fair yield.

Rabi sowings, which have been almost completed throughout the country, have been benefited by the past week's rainfall, and prospects are generally very favourable.

Fever and cholera are still prevalent in Bengal, but elsewhere the public health is satisfactory.

Prices have risen in four districts of the Punjab; and also show an upward tendency in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Mysore and Coorg they are falling, but elsewhere remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 15th)		
Bellary . .	(Average) ·20 .	Standing crops generally fair, but in parts of one taluk paddy withering. *Dhall* affected by insects and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·28 .	Standing crops good. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes established beyond the Presidency-towns.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the constitution of the Body Corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum and to confer certain additional powers on that Body.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and that the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt, and that the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope, the Hon'ble Mr. Steel and the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and that the Hon'ble Messrs. Steel and Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto, and that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships, and that the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein and the Hon'ble Mr. Steel be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble. MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved that the Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Peile, Scoble and Steel, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said:—

"This is a Bill which owes its origin to representations made by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta that the present constitution of the special jurors list occasions considerable inconvenience to the gentlemen who are liable to be called upon to serve as special jurors at the criminal sessions here. As the law now stands, under section 312, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be inserted in the special jury list. It has been found, in consequence of the fluctuating character of a portion of the population of Calcutta who are entitled to be entered in the special jury list, that the operation of this section presses very heavily upon many classes; and it is proposed that, instead of only two hundred persons

being eligible to be entered in the special jury list, not more than four hundred shall be eligible for entry in that list. The Judges state that this will enable the special jurors to be empanelled from time to time without causing any inconvenience to any class, and that the addition of a possible two hundred more to this list of those already liable to serve as special jurors will not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the common jury list. The main clause of this Bill provides therefore for the substitution of 'four hundred' for 'two hundred' in section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"It having been considered desirable to introduce a Bill for the purpose of thus enlarging the special jury list in Calcutta, a reference was made to the High Courts in Madras and Bombay, and they intimated that, although they considered the working of the present law for those Presidency-towns was satisfactory, they saw no inconvenience whatever in the proposed alteration, as it would give them, if occasion should arise, an opportunity for a similar enlargement of the special jury list in Madras and Bombay.

"The second point to which the Bill refers is a small matter, which has, nevertheless, created some practical inconvenience. It arises on a definition in the interpretation-clause, section 4, of the Criminal Procedure Code. In that section 'police-station' is defined to mean 'any post declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station for the purposes of this Code, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf.'

"I understand that as a matter of fact the local area included under the definition of 'police-station' very often includes the whole of a taluq, and in some cases extends over a considerable district of many square miles in extent. That in itself would not be a reason for altering the definition of 'police-station' were it not that in the latter part of the clause the definition of 'officer in charge of a police-station' provides that only when the officer in charge of the police-station is absent therefrom or unable from illness to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the police-station who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable, or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present shall perform those duties. When the officer in charge of a police-station, as frequently happens, is going round his district, within the local area included under the term 'station,' it frequently happens that applications are made at the station-house which require immediate attention, and which cannot be attended to by the officer next in rank, who is technically not in charge of the station according to the strict construction of the clause. It is clear, therefore, that it is desirable that the definition should be so altered as to provide that when the head officer in charge is travelling within the limits of his local area on duties connected with the police, the police-officer next in rank present at the police-station should be able to act for him. The second section of this Bill will have the effect of removing that difficulty, by so altering this definition in the interpretation-clause that the chief police-officer actually present at the station-house will be able to perform the duties of the officer in charge of the police-station when that officer is absent from the station-house within the limits of his own jurisdiction on duty."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th January, 1887.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 20th December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS

Coal and Iron.

LIST OF ARTICLES THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED AT THE IRON WORKS AT BURRAKUR.

Burrakur Iron Works Division.

Number of items.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rate per cwt. at Burrakur. R	a.	p.	REMARKS.
1	Pipes (socket), cast-iron . .	4	0	0	
2	Flange pipes, ditto . .	6	0	0	Faced joints and drilled bolt holes.
3	Special piping (bends, tees, &c.)	from 7 to 7	0 8	0 0	
4	Cylinders	7	8	0	
5	Pillars and brackets . . .	from 4 to 7	0 0	0 0	
6	Girders	7	8	0	
7	Chairs for rails . . .	3	4	0	
8	D. O. sleepers (cast-iron parts) metre gauge	3	4	0	
9	D. O. sleepers (cast-iron parts) broad gauge	3	2	0	
10	Road-rammers	5	8	0	
11	Railings	from 4 to 8	8 0	0 0	Per cwt.
12	Gates	from 80	0	0	Per gate.
13	Monkeys	5	0	0	Per cwt.
14	Weights (cast-iron) . . .	from 5 to 8	0 0	0 0	
15	Anvils	6	0	0	
16	Axle-boxes, cast-iron parts only .	5	8	0	For metre-gauge railways.
17	Ditto ditto ditto .	6	8	0	For broad ditto.
18	Fire-bars for engines . .	from 5 to 7	0 0	0 0	
19	Trolly wheels, faced . . .	from 6 to 7	0 0	0 0	
20	Ploughs (complete) . . .	from 3 to 4	12 0	0 0	Per piece.
21	Ditto (cast-iron parts only) .	from 1 to 1	2 10	0 0	Ditto.
22	Hand water-lift . . .	30	0	0	Ditto.
23	Water-lift for bullock power .	90	0	0	Ditto.
24	Castings (cast-iron), of sorts .	from 3 to 20	8 0	0 0	Per cwt. according to weight per piece, complication of pattern, and quantity ordered.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Lieut.-Col., M. S. C.,*
Superintendent of Works, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

CIVIL

Irriga

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAIN

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS Sown from April to November, 1885, i.e., 1st Crop. Total Acres.	In Comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Ganjam.						
	Government land	2,688,417	436,595	384,435	147,561	...	988
	Inam land	158,943	136,661	120,459	35,354	...	16,855
	Zemindari	2,472,960	847,040	...	...	...	39,078
	Total	5,320,320	1,420,296	504,894	182,915	...	56,921
	2. Vizagapatam.						
	Government land	189,391	134,638	132,520	36,379	...	7,853
	Inam land	50,941	50,601	40,430	12,748	...	1,704
	Zemindari	10,883,424	803,840	...	...	...	...
	Total	11,123,756	989,079	172,950	49,127	...	9,557
	3. Godavari.						
Godavari Anicut	Government land	...	...	...	278,568	17,477	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	160,229	25,893	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	120,186	1,031	...
	Total	...	...	...	558,983	44,401	...
All other Works	Government Land	...	...	...	45,815	...	2,620
	Inam land	...	...	...	20,365	...	14,328
	Zemindari	...	...	...	7,969	...	2,719
	Total	...	...	...	74,149	...	19,667
Total	Government land	1,871,071	1,083,344	656,602	324,383	14,857	...
	Inam land	500,640	470,553	368,894	180,594	11,565	...
	Zemindari	2,329,089	762,486	489,131	128,155	...	1,688
	Total	4,700,800	2,316,383	1,514,627	633,132	24,734	...
	4. Kistna.						
Kistna Anicut	Government land	...	...	...	204,922	23,691	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	56,414	6,297	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	63,219	7,112	...
	Total	...	...	...	324,555	37,100	...
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	19,261	...	5,366
	Inam land	...	...	...	3,110	...	510
	Zemindari	...	...	...	14	...	5,366
	Total	...	...	...	22,385	...	11,242
Total	Government land	3,679,184	2,206,791	1,487,136	224,183	18,325	...
	Inam land	667,696	643,380	439,293	59,524	5,787	...
	Zemindari	1,074,560	709,120	...	63,233	1,746	...
	Total	5,421,440	3,559,291	1,926,429	346,940	25,858	...
	5. Nellore.						
Pennair Anicut	Government land	...	...	...	25,753	279	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,388	4,308	...
	Zemindari	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	35,141	4,587	...

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

WORKS.

tion.

FALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1885-86.

1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency.

IRRIGATED.							RAINFALL.				
Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, *i.e.*, 2nd Crop.			Whole year, 1885-86.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease
Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24,316	19,755	...	171,877	18,767	...	...	South-west.	31·80	21·86	−31·26	
4,626	...	3,794	39,980	...	20,649	...	North-east.	8·00	14·58	+82·25	
...	...	...	...	...	39,078	...					
28,942	15,961	...	211,857	...	40,960	...	...	39·80	36·44	− 8·44	
14,894	2,939	...	51,273	...	4,914	...	South-west.	37·79	24·20	−35·96	
5,763	4,597	...	18,511	2,893	...	...	North east.	6 41	12·75	+98·91	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
20,657	7,536	...	69,784	...	2,021	...	...	44·20	36·95	−16·40	
8,597	1,610	...	287,165	19,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,663	1,053	...	166,892	26,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,448	1,493	...	126,634	2,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,708	4,156	...	580,691	48,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,670	592	...	49,485	...	2,028	...	...	...	...	...	
2,793	1,310	...	23,158	...	13,018	...	...	...	...	...	
335	335	...	8,304	...	2,384	...	...	...	...	...	
6,798	2,237	...	80,947	...	17,430	...	...	...	...	...	
12,267	2,202	...	336,650	17,059	...	...	South-west.	29·80	22·51	− 24·46	
9,456	2,363	...	190,050	13,928	...	...	North-east.	4·81	13·20	+174·43	
6,783	1,828	...	134,938	140	...	...					
28,506	6,393	...	661,638	31,127	...	...	...	34·61	35·71	+ 3·18	
899	...	2,287	205,821	21,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	
120	...	93	56,534	6,204	...	...	..	...	...	...	
15	13	...	63,234	7,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,034	...	2,367	325,589	34,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	
563	...	278	19,824	...	5,644	...	...	...	...	...	
60	...	130	3,170	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	445	14	...	5,811	...	...	...	...	...	
623	...	853	23,008	...	12,095	...	...	...	...	..	
1,462	...	2,565	225,645	15,760	...	...	South-west.	25·30	19·63	− 22·41	
180	...	223	59,704	5,564	...	...	North-east.	8·01	10·79	+ 34·71	
15	...	432	63,248	1,314	...	...					
1,657	...	3,220	348,597	22,638	...	...	...	33·31	30·42	− 87	
18,910	...	7,324	44,663	...	7,045	...	...	...	...	...	
5,281	...	3,409	14,669	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24,191	...	10,733	59,332	...	6,146	...	...	...	...	...	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS Sown from April to November, 1885, i. e., 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Nellore—contd.						
Sangam project	Government land	...	...	...	3,420	...	5,003
	Inam land	...	...	...	526	360	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	3,946	...	4,670
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	86,111	19,780	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,046	...	19,786
	Zemindari	...	...	...	9	9	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	101,166	3	...
TOTAL	Government land	2,455,878	1,497,600	741,158	115,284	15,029	...
	Inam land	726,842	558,720	285,732	24,960	...	15,118
	Zemindari	2,410,240	1,052,160	46	9	9	...
	TOTAL	5,592,960	3,108,480	1,026,936	140,253	...	80
	6. Cuddapah.						
	Government land	4,819,840	2,749,621	1,130,440	88,374	...	23,326
	Inam land	772,480	770,510	437,176	50,278	...	4,020
	Zemindari	...	...	...	8,097	2,218	...
	TOTAL	5,592,320	3,520,131	1,567,616	146,749	...	25,128
	7. Bellary.						
	Government land	2,652,484	2,587,246	1,238,667	29,945	6,118	...
	Inam land	822,076	789,359	567,239	10,967	1,531	...
	Zemindari	103,040	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,577,600	3,376,605	1,805,906	40,912	7,649	...
	8. Anantapur.						
	Government land	2,711,040	2,004,659	897,788	41,329	12,634	...
	Inam land	755,840	616,100	371,793	13,482	4,067	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,466,880	2,620,759	1,269,581	54,811	16,701	...
	9. Kurnool.						
Kurnool canal	Government land	...	...	...	15,334	...	2,010
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,071	...	1,170
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	17,405	..	3,180
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	25,830	5,374	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	19,134	4,927	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	44,964	10,301	...
TOTAL	Government land	3,834,864	1,623,231	1,071,885	41,164	3,364	...
	Inam land	986,256	986,256	751,355	21,205	3,757	...
	Zemindari	163,200	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,984,320	2,609,487	1,823,240	62,369	7,121	...
	10. Chingleput.						
Chembrambakam tank.	Government land	...	...	...	7,299	...	156
	Inam land	...	...	...	721	...	1,264
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	8,020	...	1,420
Madras water-supply and irrigation project.	Government land	...	...	...	5,233	...	1,675
	Inam land	...	...	...	811	...	314
	Zemindari	...	...	...	110	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	6,154	..	1,989

1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

IRRIGATED.							RAINFALL.				
Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, i.e., 2nd Crop.			Whole year, 1885-86.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.							
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,350	8,277	...	15,770	3,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,933	80	...	3,459	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
15,283	8,357	...	19,229	3,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48,587	3,536	...	134,698	23,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,892	...	23,267	25,938	...	43,053	...	...	...	...	...	
47	47	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59,526	...	19,684	160,692	...	19,681	...	...	...	...	...	
79,847	4,489	...	195,131	19,518	...	...	South-west.	8·54	8·70	+ 1·87	
19,106	...	26,596	44,066	...	41,714	...	North-east.	33·15	23·49	— 29·14	
47	47	...	56	56	...	...					
99,000	...	22,060	239,253	...	22,140	...	...	41·69	32·19	— 22·79	
45,441	26,580	...	133,815	3,254	...	...	South-west.	10·06	12·11	+ 20·37	
25,645	17,316	...	75,923	13,296	...	...	North-east.	20·63	13·71	— 33·54	
3,423	2,586	...	11,520	4,804	...	...					
74,509	46,482	...	221,258	21,354	...	...	...	30·69	25·82	— 15·86	
9,275	3,733	...	39,220	9,851	...	...	South-west.	6·79	16·08	+ 136·82	
2,196	...	124	13,163	1,407	...	...	North-east.	5·15	9·49	+ 84·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
11,471	3,609	...	52,383	11,258	...	...	...	11·94	25 57	+ 114 15	
34,938	5,134	...	76,267	17,768	...	...	South-west.	4·78	12·20	+ 155·23	
9,086	646	...	22,568	4,713	...	...	North-east.	6 30	9·36	+ 48·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
44,024	5,780	...	98,835	22,481	...	...	...	11·08	21 56	+ 94·58	
4,283	317	...	19,617	...	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	
278	60	...	2,349	...	1,110	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,561	377	...	21,966	...	2,803	...	...	...	...	...	
11,607	5,030	...	37,437	10,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,182	3,365	...	24,316	8,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,789	8,395	..	61,753	18,696	...	...	...	..	...	...	
15,890	5,347	...	57,054	8,711	...	...	South-west.	11·12	16·76	+ 50·72	
5,460	3,425	...	26,665	7,182	...	...	North-east.	5·93	9·76	+ 64·59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
21,350	8,772	...	83,719	15,893	...	...	...	17·05	26·52	+ 55·54	
5,851	2,326	...	13,150	2,170	..	...	...	...	...	...	
1,784	1,243	...	2,505	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,635	3,569	...	15,655	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,267	1,388	...	...	7,500	287	...	...	...	...	...	
209	56	...	1,020	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	
52	19	...	162	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,528	1,463	...	8,682	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1885, *i.e.*, 1ST CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10. Chingleput—contd.						
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	235,020	5,042	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	25,610	...	12,680
	Zemindari	...	...	...	2,422	...	10,987
	TOTAL	...	...	...	263,052	...	18,625
TOTAL	Government land	1,306,880	743,071	550,583	247,552	3,211	...
	Inam land	277,760	265,142	69,569	27,142	...	14,258
	Zemindari	234,240	229,437	3,943	2,532	...	10,987
	TOTAL	1,818,880	1,237,650	624,095	277,226	...	22,034
	11. North Arcot.						
Palar anicut	Government land	...	...	...	47,450	5,245	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,793	933	...
	Zemindari	...	...	..	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	..	...	52,243	6,178	...
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	152,667	5,027	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	27,966	...	3,827
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	180,633	1,200	...
TOTAL	Government land	2,430,798	1,186,165	646,076	200,117	10,272	...
	Inam land	175,922	183,299	114,505	32,759	...	2,894
	Zemindari	2,195,200	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,801,920	1,369,464	760,581	232,876	7,378	...
	12. South Arcot						
Pelandorai anicut	Government land	...	...	...	1,794	...	1,073
	Inam land	..	...	...	363	...	27
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,157	...	1,100
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	230,563	36,713	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,656	...	1,071
	Zemindari	...	...	...	131	...	1,282
	TOTAL	...	...	...	246,350	34,360	...
TOTAL	Government land	2,935,460	2,240,420	1,160,924	232,357	35,640	...
	Inam land	160,000	147,200	83,103	16,019	...	1,098
	Zemindari	23,680	14,080	4,312	131	...	1,282
	TOTAL	3,119,140	2,401,700	1,248,339	248,507	33,260	...
	13. Tanjore.						
Upper anicut	Government land	...	...	...	738,803	44,085	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	99,865	2,657	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	838,668	46,742	...
All other works	Government land	...	..	...	62,427	11,299	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	8,037	...	20,080
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	70,464	...	8,781
TOTAL	Government land	15,23,045	1,158,837	947,767	801,230	55,384	...
	Inam land	623,882	460,083	240,429	107,902	...	17,423
	Zemindari	191,633	147,471	56,163	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,338,560	1,766,391	1,244,359	909,132	37,961	...

1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—contd

IRRIGATED.							RAINFALL.				
Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, i.e., 2nd Crop.			Whole year, 1885-86.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
77,155	...	5,018	312,175	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,016	409	...	42,626	...	12,271	...	...	...	...	...	
1,359	...	845	3,781	...	11,832	...	...	...	...	...	
95,530	...	5,454	358,582	...	24,079	...	...	...	...	...	
85,273	...	1,304	332,825	1,907	...	...	South-west.	13·79	13·70	— 0·65	
19,009	1,708	...	46,151	...	12,550	...	North-east.	58·25	29·66	— 49·08	
1,411	...	826	3,943	...	11,813	...					
105,693	...	422	382,919	...	22,456	...	...	72·04	43·36	— 39·81	
15,923	...	3,987	63,373	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,362	...	1,359	9,155	...	426	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20,285	...	5,346	72,528	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85,769	...	10,697	238,436	...	5,670	...	...	...	...	...	
17,297	...	1,193	45,263	...	5,020	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103,066	...	11,890	283,699	...	10,690	...	...	...	...	...	
101,692	...	14,684	301,809	...	4,412	...	South-west.	13·43	11·14	—17·05	
21,659	...	2,552	54,418	...	5,446	...	North-east.	35·34	22·43	—36·53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
123,351	...	17,236	356,227	...	9,858	...	...	48·77	33·57	—31·16	
539	...	237	2,333	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	
94	...	35	457	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
633	...	272	2,790	...	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	
125,912	...	14,399	356,475	22,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,154	...	2,016	23,810	...	3,087	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	1,066	170	...	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	
134,105	...	17,481	380,455	16,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126,451	...	14,636	358,808	21,004	...	...	South-west	12·38	17·18	+38·77	
8,248	...	2,051	24,267	...	3,149	...	North-east.	58·65	23·03	—60·73	
39	...	1,066	170	...	2,348	...					
134,738	...	17,753	383,245	15,507	...	...	...	71·03	40·21	—43·39	
68,390	...	626	807,193	43,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,921	404	...	108,786	3,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77,311	...	222	915,979	46,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,053	...	10,800	72,480	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	
758	...	41,001	8,795	...	61,081	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10,811	...	51,801	81,275	...	60,582	...	...	...	...	...	
78,443	...	11,426	879,673	43,958	...	...	South-west.	7·63	9·23	+20·97	
9,679	...	40,597	117,581	...	58,020	...	North-east.	54·08	37·27	—31·08	
...	...	...	...		...	...					
88,122	...	52,023	997,254	...	14,062	...	...	61·71	46·50	—24·64	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS Sown from April to November, 1885, *i.e.*, 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	14. Trichinopoly.						
	Government land	1,704,922	1,291,767	824,793	101,782	...	3,111
	Inam land	233,638	190,544	118,046	7,268	...	1,721
	Zemindari	392,320	321,134	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,330,880	1,803,445	942,839	109,050	...	4,832
	15. Madura.						
	Government land	1,936,640	1,322,240	816,988	140,618	54,210	...
	Inam land	232,320	473,600	111,962	12,778	2,457	...
	Zemindari	3,912,320	1,342,720	...	70	50	...
	Total	6,081,280	3,138,560	928,950	153,466	56,717	...
	16. Tinnevelly.						
Srivaikuntham anicut	Government land	...	...	...	16,006	8,391	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	838	374	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	598	598	...
	Total	...	...	...	17,442	9,363	...
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	85,659	12,562	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	6,725	1,562	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	5,866	1,894	...
	Total	...	...	...	98,250	16,018	...
Total	Government land	2,316,160	1,531,303	1,203,251	101,665	20,953	...
	Inam land	271,360	238,042	146,900	7,563	1,936	...
	Zemindari	856,320	751,909	248,825	6,464	2,492	...
	Total	3,443,840	2,521,254	1,598,976	115,692	25,381	...
	17. Coimbatore.						
	Government land	4,556,562	2,796,902	2,064,924	83,972	1,922	...
	Inam land	337,172	323,727	235,809	9,171	1,186	...
	Zemindari	100,826	86,275	72,150	...	...	392
	Total	4,994,560	3,206,904	2,372,883	93,143	2,716	...
	18. Salem.						
	Government land	3,571,766	1,825,520	1,243,470	89,992	11,443	...
	Inam land	259,743	156,918	100,387	6,911	1,270	...
	Zemindari	1,111,639	...	...	487	...	2
	Total	4,943,148	1,982,438	1,343,857	97,390	12,711	...
Total, anicuts	Government land	...	...	...	1,344,582	89,224	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	336,019	38,047	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	184,113	8,741	...
	Total	...	...	...	1,864,714	136,012	...
Total of other works	Government land	...	...	...	1,703,305	138,860	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	308,703	...	77,364
	Zemindari	...	...	...	16,968	...	57,873
	Total	...	...	...	2,028,976	3,623	...
Grand Total, including anicuts and other works.	Government land	47,184,402	28,419,950	17,199,407	3,047,887	228,084	...
	Inam land	8,013,511	7,460,695	4,603,081	644,722	...	39,317
	Zemindari	28,454,691	7,067,672	874,570	201,081	...	49,132
	Total	83,652,604	42,948,317	22,677,058	3,893,690	139,635	...

1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—concld.

IRRIGATED.							RAINFALL.				
Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, *i.e.*, 2nd Crop.			Whole year, 1885-86.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-85.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85.							
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
48,606	...	7,947	150,388	...	11,058	...	South-west.	8·15	8·72	+6·99	
6,618	...	2,381	13,886	...	4,102	...	North-east.	28·37	19·71	+30·52	
13	13	...	13	...	13	...					
55,237	...	10,315	164,287	...	15,147	...	...	36·52	28·43	—22·15	
34,731	...	24,001	175,349	30,209	...	...	South-west.	7·58	8·35	+10·16	
4,320	...	1,328	17,098	1,129	...	...	North-east.	26·88	22·01	—18·12	
...	...	9,122	70	...	9,072	...					
39,051	...	34,451	192,517	22,266	...	...	...	34·46	30·36	—11·89	
19,489	1,809	...	35,495	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,195	267	...	2,033	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	
790	151	...	1,388	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,474	2,227	...	38,916	11,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	
169,938	11,639	...	255,597	24,201	...	..	...	...	...	...	
13,391	357	...	20,116	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,243	2,594	...	24,109	4,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	
201,572	14,590	...	299,822	30,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	
189,427	13,448	...	291,092	34,401	...	...	South-west.	3·11	7·96	+ 155·95	
14,586	624	...	22,149	2,560	...	...	North-east.	30·11	20·38	— 32·31	
19,033	2,745	...	25,497	5,237	...	...					
223,046	16,817	...	338,738	42,198	...	...	...	33·22	28·34	— 14·69	
20,809	...	12,241	104,781	...	10,319	...	South-west.	6·26	10·82	+ 72·84	
2,048	...	2,226	11,219	...	1,040	...	North-east.	17·97	17·53	— 2·45	
...	...	310	...	...	702	...					
22,857	...	14,777	116,000	...	12,061	...	...	24·23	28·35	+ 17·00	
25,692	...	726	115,684	10,717	...	...	South-west.	12·65	15·82	+ 25·06	
1,899	...	713	8,810	557	...	...	North-east.	17·88	17·40	— 2·68	
14	...	..	501	..	2	...					
27,605	...	1,439	124,995	11,272	...	...	...	30·53	33·22	+ 8·81	
157,498	1,266	...	1,502,080	90,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31,840	...	1,733	367,859	36,314	...	..	...	...	...	...	
7,305	1,676	...	191,418	10,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	
196,643	1,209	...	2,061,357	137,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	
791,956	...	7,169	2,495,261	1,31,691	..	...	...	...	...	...	
141,167	...	47,587	449,870	...	124,951	...	...	...	...	...	
20,050	..	8,799	37,018	...	66,672	...	...	...	...	...	
953,173	...	63,555	2,982,149	...	59,932	...	...	...	...	...	
949,454	...	5,903	3,997,341	2,22,181	...	...	South-west.	13·94	14·28	+ 2·44	
173,007	...	49,320	817,729	...	88,637	...	North-east.	23·66	18·14	— 23·33	
27,355	...	7,123	228,436	...	56,255	...					
1,149,816	...	62,346	5,043,506	77,289	...	...	...	37·60	32·42	— 13·78	

J. F. PRICE,
Actg. Director of Reve. Settlt. and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 13	14 11	...	...	26 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	...	9 0	10 11	18 6	25 11	24 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 0	...	14 6	15 8	25 0	24 10	29 2	...	...	...	...	194 6	12 0	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 0	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	22 2	20 14	26 6	...	...	...	...	93 5	13 13	
	Cuddapah	14 11	...	11 10	14 2	24 8	29 0	26 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 8	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 13	13 8	37 2	30 2	34 0	...	...	...	...	77 13	11 14	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 13	13 0	29 14	27 5	31 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	11 14	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 6	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 14	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 0	14 0	23 9	23 2	25 3	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 11	...	21 2	26 0	...	...	...	...	87 8	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	14 0	16 0	.	33 0	34 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	16 3	...	31 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	201 11	13 8	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	15 13	18 6	...	37 11	36 3	...	...	..	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	10 3	...	15 13	16 5	...	34 5	33 6	...	...	...	...	126 6	14 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	15 8	16 8	32 6	33 13	37 3	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	...	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	13 8	14 8	26 2	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	20 13	17 8	21 10	...	...	...	...	161 13	12 14	
	Salem	11 2	...	12 3	15 0	29 2	27 14	30 10	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 10	16 0	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	16 3	
	Malabar	8 10	...	13 13	14 10	...	...	19 11	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	9 12	17 0	7 6	11 2	17 15	16 2	13 12	16 3	15 13	17 6	8 6	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	10 8	...	9 6	10 0	...	16 12	22 12	...	16 12	...	11 6	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	13 3	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 3	...	7 8	9 6	28 8	21 6	...	15 0	13 8	...	10 8	131 0	12 4	
	Násik	13 12	...	10 8	12 0	27 8	19 8	30 0	...	17 14	...	10 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	12 13	10 1	8 4	9 5	27 3	18 13	...	...	18 0	...	10 4	80 0	13 3	
	Poona (City)	11 8	9 0	8 9	9 13	26 2	18 6	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 3	
	Sholápur	14 8	23 3	10 15	12 4	31 1	23 14	...	26 0	18 8	...	12 7	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	No return received.													
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	116 8	13 2	
	Belgaum	17 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	23 0	22 0	27 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	100 0	13 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	31 0	...	19 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	11 8	20 2	16 9	18 13	...	14 0	...	10 14	105 0	14 4	

BOM.	Kaswar	41 5½	...	7 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	34 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0		
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	48 0	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0		
	Aden	8 0	..	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0		
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 5	...	10 0	12 0	29 2	29 0	...	19 0	16 8	...	9 8	160 0	12 0		
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 5	17 2	7 7	9 2	18 5	16 0	18 5	...	13 2	...	10 5	80 0	13 11		
	Disa Cantonment	16 15	...	8 0	9 2	23 8	23 7	...	...	18 7	...	11 0	150 0	13 0		
	Nimach Cantonment	16 8	22 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	27 0	35 0	13 0	160 0	13 8		
	Nasirabad Cantonment	17 8	27 0	7 0	8 0	31 5¼	20 12¾	...	12 0	28 15	31 10	13 0	90 0	15 8		
	Rajkot Station	13 0	...	6 8	9 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	15 8	...	7 8	80 0	40 0		
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	13 5	...	13 0	160 0	13 0*	* In common.	
	Karachi	11 0	17 8	8 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 9	105 0	16 0		
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	11 8	19 8	8 8	17 8	20 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	166 0	13 8		
	Shikarpur	12 0	19 8	9 8	12 8	17 0	21 8	...	...	18 0	...	11 8	140 0	13 0		
	Sukkur	15 0	23 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0		
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	...	14 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12		
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	16 0		20 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	27 0	120 0	...a		
	Bankoora	18 8	24 0	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	38 0	20 0	280 0	11 11b		
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c		
	Midnapore	17 0	...	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	155 0	12 8d		
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e		
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 12	90 0	12 0		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 4	21 6	9 8	16 9	13 4	13 0	...	18 0	19 2	24 8	18 6	80 0	13 0		
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	21 4	8 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 8	...	90 0	12 5f		
	Nuddea	16 0	26 5¼	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g		
	Khoolna	...	.	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h		
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 5	...	20 0	130 0	10 12i		
	Moorshedabad	18 8	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	16 12	160 0	12 0j		
	Dinagepore	14 6	24 0	19 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	12 0		
	Rajshahye	20 0	44 0	16 2	21 6	...	...	...	...	28 2	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k		
	Rungpore	18 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	...l		
	Bogra	16 8	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	90 0	10 10		
	Pubna	21 0	...	8 0	24 0 (new) 24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4m		
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	26 0	8 0	120 0	9 0		
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	11 8n		
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	16 0	26 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o		
	Furreedpore	20 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	14 0	140 0	11 8p		
	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...q		
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	11 4	16 10	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	11 0r		
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0s		
	Noakholly	...	...	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0t		
	Tipperah	13 5	...	15 3	18 4	...	...	...	...	17 2	...	11 13	...	...u		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 10½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0		
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0		

* Figures for Sudder station not furnished.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 13-8 seers and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contai 13 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
e At Jehanabad retail prices of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 12-8 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Chooadanga 13 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 13 seers, Jungipore and Kandi 12-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-14 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 13 seers, Gaibanda 9-10 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-12 seers and Naraingunge 11-5 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore and Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
t At Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 11 seers and Chandpore 11-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*continued.*

Provinces.	Districts.	3 Wheat.	4 Barley.	5 Rice, best sort.	6 Rice, common.	7 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	8 Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	9 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	10 Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	11 Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	12 Maize (*Zea Mays*).	13 Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	14 Firewood.	15 Salt.	16 Remarks.
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 8	32 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	19 0	27 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	26 0	...	25 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	32 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	16 0	160 0	12 0v	
	Durbhunga	18 0	26 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	28 0	20 0	160 0	11 8w	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	...	28 0	30 0	21 8	140 0	12 0x	
	Sarun	18 8	29 8	8 4	22 0	...	...	29 0	15 8	25 8	28 8	24 0	140 0	11 12y	
	Chumparun	21 0	35 0	7 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	31 8	30 8	24 8	...	...#	
	Monghyr	21 0	38 0	13 4	18 8	42 0	...	...	21 0	26 4	42 0	21 0	126 0	...#1	
	Bhágalpur	20 3	35 5	15 2	20 3	...	...	...	...	27 12	40 6	18 15	179 0	..#2	
	Purneah	17 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	30 0	96 0	11 0#3	
	Maldah	17 0	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 8	...	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	50 0	20 0	200 0	12 0#4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	13 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	,, 13 2	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	160 0	10 0#5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	20 0	21 0	12 0	21 0 to 26 0 (new)	...	...	54 0	...	21 0	40 0	19 0	256 0	10 0#6	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	48 0	...	20 0	36 0	20 0	120 0	10 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	320 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	16 0	...	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	40 0	...	240 0	10 8.	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	...	10 15	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 4	
	Cáchár	12 4½	...	8 6½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6½	64 0	10 10½	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	80 0	11 8	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	8 12	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	...	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dun	17 0	31 0	6 0	11 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	18 4½	27 15	8 9½	12 14½	26 14	23 10½	32 4	32 4	26 14	30 1½	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	17 10	33 0	6 9	14 5	26 6	21 0	17 10	17 10	25 5	27 8	15 6	110 0	13 4	
	Meerut	16 8	27 0	6 0	14 0	25 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	13 0	
	Bulandshahr	18 8	31 0	7 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	20 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	13 0	
	Aligarh	18 0	29 0	5 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	16 8	29 0	31 0	31 0	120 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	14 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	22 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	

N.-W. PROVINCES.																
Bijnor	16 14	28 2	12 6	15 3	...	19 11	...	...	23 10	...	..	135 0	12 6
Moradabad	19 0	32 8	10 8	15 8	30 8	24 8	...	17 0	25 4	31 8	28 0	125 0	13 8
Budaun	21 0	33 9½	6 0	15 9½	...	25 3	...	30 0	27 9½	30 0	27 9½	144 0	12 9½
Bareilly	19 6	28 12	6 4	14 6	27 8	24 6	30 0	20 0	26 14	31 4	23 12	100 0	12 8
Sháhjahánpur	22 0	39 0	10 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	...	32 0	31 0	32 0	25 0	120 0	11 8
Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	25 0	8 12	16 4	32 8	25 0	..	31 4	22 8	32 8	25 0	100 0	11 4
Muttra	18 0	27 0	8 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	...	16 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	120 0	13 0
Agra	17 4	25 8	6 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	25 8	29 0	17 0	100 0	14 0
Farukhabad	19 6	30 0	7 0	13 4	26 0	25 0	...	27 0	30 11	27 4	26 0	130 0	12 8
Mainpuri	19 4	26 4	4 8	15 0	21 8	22 8	40 0	...	26 4	31 8	30 4	160 0	13 0
Etáwah	19 8	28 0	13 8	16 0	29 0	26 8	25 0	25 12	25 12	34 0	30 0	120 0	12 0
Etah	19 8	29 0	7 0	16 0	...	22 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
Jhánsi	23 8	29 8	8 0	15 0	26 14½	27 7½	...	...	34 1½	35 5	35 0	200 0	11 8
Lalitpur	23 12	34 0	11 8	14 0	36 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	38 0	15 8	160 0	11 8
Cawnpore	20 8	32 8	10 8	16 0	31 0	29 0	...	26 0	31 0	35 0	28 0	130 0	14 0
Fatehpur	16 8	24 4	13 8	18 0	...	22 8	...	...	27 0	...	26 0	160 0	11 0
Bánda	17 12	21 0	8 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	35 0	26 0	36 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0
Allahabad	16 8	28 8	8 0	14 8	30 8	29 0	...	...	29 8	...	19 8	120 0	11 4
Hamirpur	19 6		8 0	16 0	33 4	28 2	...	...	39 8	...	33 0	140 0	12 10
Jaunpur	18 12	28 0	7 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	26 14	140 0	12 0
Gorakhpur	18 7	29 11	9 14½	21 2½	...	...	30 9½	25 3	29 11	28 13	25 3	140 0	11 0
Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 8	..	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	28 0	140 0	11 0
Azamgarh	19 3	28 12	10 5	19 3	...	...	...	...	25 13	34 0	17 0	177 8	11 2
Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	9 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	11 0
Benares	18 7	25 8	11 15	19 0	25 8	27 2	23 14	21 11	25 4	27 10	24 6	110 0	11 13
Gházipur	19 5	30 14½	7 12	16 12	...	23 3	38 10	23 3	28 5	...	25 1½	128 12	10 5
Balia	19 4	30 0	10 4	15 8	27 8	21 4	20 8	...	29 8	31 0	24 0	100 0	12 0
Pilibhít	22 8	33 0	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	32 12	...	200 0	11 4
OUDH.													
Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	31 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
Partábgarh	19 8	29 0	16 0	20 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	28 8	...	20 0	180 0	11 2
Fyzabad	19 0	32 0	9 8	18 8	...	15 8	30 0	22 0	35 0	31 8	25 0	100 0	11 8
Kheri	26 0	38 0	8 0	18 0	42 0	37 0	50 0	26 0	36 0	46 0	20 0	120 0	12 0
Lucknow	20 7	30 8	6 0	15 7	32 0	28 0	33 0	30 0	29 5	33 0	26 8	90 0	11 8
Bára Banki	20 0	31 8	9 0	13 8	34 12	33 0	34 0	20 0	32 8	37 0	29 0	120 0	12 0
Bahraich	22 0	48 0	14 0	18 0	40 0	22 0	40 0	...	36 0	37 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
Rai Bareli	18 8	27 0	7 0	17 8	30 0	28 0	35 0	27 0	39 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	11 0
Sitapur	23 0	40 0	8 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	..	140 0	11 0
Gonda	22 12	35 8	16 12	19 10	36 12	32 0	34 0	28 0	39 8	39 12	31 4	200 0	12 0
Unáo	21 0	29 0	9 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	...	21 0	31 0	35 0	19 0	160 0	12 0
Hardoi	21 6	36 8	7 0	14 0	...	28 8	...	...	32 4	38 0	28 8	160 0	11 8
PUNJAB.													
Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 8
Rohtak	17 0	25 0	...	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	...	120 0	12 12
Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	30 0	140 0	12 0
Delhi	17 0	26 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	18 0	26 0	...	25 0	80 0	12 0
Karnál	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	12 12
Umballa	20 0	30 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	14 0
Simla	16 0	19 0	...	9 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	70 0	9 12
Kángra	19 0	29 0	...	14 0	...	...	35 0	...	22 0	27 0	16 0	120 0	12 0
Hoshiarpur	20 0	31 0	...	13 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	120 0	13 12
Jullundur	19 0	28 0	...	8 0	27 0	14 0	...	16 0	30 0	29 0	...	100 0	14 0
Ludhiána	21 0	34 0	...	14 0	30 0	22 0	...	20 0	33 0	32 0	...	110 0	15 0

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 11-8 seers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12 seers and Seetamarhee 11 seers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-3 seers.

z At Bettiah retail price of salt, 11-8 seers per rupee.

z1 In Begu Serai and Jamui sub-divisions retail prices of salt, 11 seers per rupee.

z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers and Maddapore 10-8 seers.

z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11-8 seers.

z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, and Rajmehal 12 seers.

z5 At Bhadruck retail price of salt, 9 seers per rupee.

z6 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt, 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley	Rice, best sort	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*.)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	17 0	29 0	...	11 0	27 0	20 0	..	24 0	32 0	28 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	13 0	22 0	..	8 0	20 0	15 0	...	16 0	22 0	19 0	...	100 0	15 0	
	Jhang	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	23 0	...	10 0	20 0	..	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	31 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	..	...	28 0	24 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	18 0	33 0	...	14 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	28 0	16 0	.	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	16 0	32 0	...	13 0	29 0	21 0	...	30 0	26 0	22 0	...	120 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	17 0	28 0	...	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	16 0	26 0	22 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	17 0	31 0	...	14 0	26 0	20 0	.	10 0	27 0	23 0	...	120 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	16 0	25 0	...	12 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	17 0	32 0	...	13 0	25 0	21 0	..	25 0	26 0	25 0	13 0	130 0	16 8	
	Rawalpindi	18 0	31 0	...	10 0	..	30 0	...	22 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	15 8	
	Hazara	16 0	22 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	..	20 0	25 0	.	120 0	12 0	
	Peshawar	16 0	27 0	...	13 0	25 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	31 0	105 0	46 8	
	Kohat	15 0	23 0	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	.	21 0	22 0	.	160 0	60 0	
	Bannu	18 0	28 0		8 0	24 0	23 0	...	8 0	26 0	27 0	15 0	60 0	40 0	
	D. I. Khán	15 0	25 0		8 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	5 0	25 0	...	...	113 0	43 0	
	D. G. Khán	13 0	20 0	..	9 0	17 0	15 0	...	..	20 0	15 0	...	125 0	22 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	..	14 0	20 0	..	...	100 0	14 8	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	19 10	..	7 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	14 0	160 0	9 12	
	Damoh	20 0	...	10 0	11 7	..	...	...	..	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	..	8 8	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	19 0	...	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	13 0	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	19 8	...	8 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	12 7	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	..	15 14	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	13 0	200 0	10 14	
	Nimár	14 4	..	7 8	11 7	30 8	...	...	...	16 2	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	9 10	12 6	20 3	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	15 3	...	6 11	10 11	20 9	...	...	...	21 11	...	10 4	160 0	9 2	
	Wardha	19 3	..	8 12	12 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 12	...	12 13	160 0	10 11	
	Nagpur	19 11	...	8 12	12 3	24 6	...	...	...	19 11	...	14 1	130 0	11 7	
	Chánda	17 10	...	10 11	12 13	20 0	...	..	...	16 8	...	...	612 0	10 5	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	...	13 12	..	...	...	...	18 12	...	12 8	200 0	10 0	
	Bálaghát	15 12	...	11 13	17 14	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	15 0	144 0	10 0	
	Raipur	21 14	...	12 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 5	60 0	11 0	
	Biláspur	22 3	...	14 10	18 0	...	...	...	..	25 2	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	19 4	...	17 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	..	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	..	...	200 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	15 0	16 9	..	.	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...		...	...	469 11	22 13	

	Pegu Division.														
Lower Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 4	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	10 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	11 2	...	...	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	27 7	
	Prome	12 2	...	12 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	11 13	37 5	...	167 9	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	14 6	16 7	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	200 11	25 4	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	No return received.													
	Thayetmyo	13 6	...	10 10	13 1	...	...	...	...	10 9	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	16 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	.	...	10 10	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	250 0	14 2	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 7	...	6 13	11 4	21 7	...	...	...	13 3	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	16 4	...	7 11	9 13	24 7	...	...	...	12 13	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 4	23 0	22 0	...	...	13 8	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amraoti	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	...	11 0	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	18 0	..	7 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	18 0	...	8 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	18 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	19 0	...	9 0	11 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	*	11 8	
	Basim	20 10	...	7 2	11 0	39 5	28 0	...	...	17 10	...	...	*	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 0	11 8	9 8	10 8	27 2	...	34 3	...	11 0	...	12 0	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	42 0	...	12 4	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	...	16 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 12	10 0	10 8	12 0	45 0	44 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	12 10	15 12	...	...	42 0	...	12 10	..	...	480 0	8 6	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	42 0	...	12 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 4	15 0	12 6	14 10	41 3	21 0	45 5	36 0	13 3	...	14 5	320 0	11 4	
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	15 15	...	...	34 7	...	24 11	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	15 4	31 0	4 12	9 0	28 0	23 0	...	21 0	31 0	30 8	33 0	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	15 4	28 8	9 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	30 8	28 8	...	...	15 12	
	Kerrowlee	18 7	28 12	12 8	14 6	25 0	23 12	...	27 8	30 0	...	37 0	200 0	13 2	
	Ulwur	18 6	26 12	7 8	11 8	27 13	22 0	...	21 0	27 7	26 9	35 0	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	24 10	7 0	8 4	24 6	21 7	...	15 12	26 4	25 0	24 0	160 0	12 4	
	Ajmere	14 0	27 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 2	33 2	5 8	11 8	38 0	27 8	...	...	35 0	...	...	230 0	13 8	
	Erinpura	17 0	28 8	...	9 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	26 8	...	...	255 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	19 0	25 0	...	22 0	20 0	27 0	15 0	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	13 12	23 0	5 8	7 8	...	19 0	...	...	18 0	...	10 0	...	13 1	
	Anadra	18 1	26 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	...	12 0	...	13 10	
	Bálmere	17 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	28 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	260 0	18 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 8	12 10	18 0	19 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	25 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	37 0	...	†	11 8	† Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	20 5	10 2½	10 15	20 5	14 13½	...	16 6½	20 5	20 0	10 2½	200 0	11 5	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	22 8	10 0	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	16 14	21 4	9 6	11 4	21 4	18 12	...	...	28 12	27 8	21 11	...	17 11	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	27 8	6 4	8 12	25 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 9	7 3	...	16 15	...	...	22 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	32 8	...	...	...	38 8	36 8	...	200 0	12 8	
	Kotah	21 8	25 0	7 8	10 8	27 8	20 0	...	...	34 0	27 0	20 0	240 0	13 0	
	Tonk	19 8	30 4	8 8	10 8	37 12	26 8	...	...	36 12	30 4	...	85 0	14 4	
	Jhallawar	21 7	23 14	9 7	11 14	33 2	19 7½	...	17 11	37 0	32 1	11 13	175 0	11 13	
	Shahpoora	19 4	30 8	11 12	14 6	30 0	23 8	...	...	27 12	34 0	...	160 0	13 4	
	Dholpur	17 4	22 8	9 8	...	25 2	23 12	...	18 0	26 3	...	31 6	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	14 2	21 0	8 10	10 0	34 4	20 0	*	*	20 6	34 4	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	19 1	18 10	7 6	10 0	21 12	21 8	*	16 5	23 5	24 15	29 8	126 14	11 9	
	Goona	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	24 0	*	*	40 0	50 0	16 0	240 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	29 0	8 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	*	*	26 0	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1578 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th DECEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thdr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Sátára	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	22 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	116 0	13 2	
	Belgaum (*revised*)	16 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	9 8	89 0	12 8	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th November, 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 28th November, 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th November, 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 27th November, 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 28th November, 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 28th November, 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th November, 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th November, 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th Dec., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,04,878	172	683	1,20,272	176	37,08,255	176	42,53,450	181	5,45,195	...
4th ditto	Madras	861	1,60,264	186	831	1,41,760	171	49,94,486	168	50,89,119	178	94,633	...
4th ditto	South Indian	654	80,308	123	654	84,421	129	29,74,014	131	33,54,709	149	3,80,695	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,28,699	551	1,504	8,92,691	594	2,21,63,179	426	2,43,06,006	469	21,42,827	...
27th Nov., 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,41,231	523	461	2,63,000	570	82,83,865	520	86,65,423	546	3,81,558	...
	TOTAL	4,088	14,15,380	346	4,133	15,02,144	363	4,21,23,799	298	4,56,68,707	321	35,44,908	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th Dec., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,85,919	651	1,515	8,88,434	586	3,04,42,301	581	2,97,32,651	570	...	7,09,650
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,436	200	57	8,669	141	3,32,208	168	3,58,682	182	26,474	...
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	968	81	12	630	52	30,282	73	30,657	74	375	...
11th ditto	Sindia	75	8,245	110	75	8,157	109	2,32,458	90	2,42,651	95	10,193	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,660	3,75,906	226	1,664	3,49,000	210	1,07,16,764	187	1,13,93,225	199	6,76,461	...
11th ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	29,155	92	476	39,307	82	6,23,220	57	11,35,753	99	5,12,533	...
11th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,270	54	...	...	78,838	55	78,838	...
	TOTAL	3,634	14,11,629	388	3,841	12,95,867	351	4,23,77,233	337	4,29,72,457	338	5,95,224	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th Dec., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,19,220	512	234	1,25,263	535	28,20,954	350	34,41,214	427	6,20,260	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,357	50	27	1,430	52	50,954	54	53,907	57	2,953	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	65,845	264	249	75,500	303	13,68,537	159	16,94,827	198	3,26,290	.
11th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,200	86	37	2,502	68	82,457	64	75,134	59	...	7,323
11th ditto	Tirhoot	226	34,803	154	246	31,351	127	8,26,066	106	10,07,506	119	1,81,440	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,782	351	45	10,670	237	3,43,182	221	4,25,571	275	82,389	...
4th ditto	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	149	24,652	165	149	17,376	117	8,08,170	157	7,62,134	149	...	46,036
4th ditto	Burma	327	35,048	107	327	44,579	136	13,14,027	126	14,95,956	131	1,81,929	...
27th Nov., 1886	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	5	17	3	...	...	(c)1,078	6	1,078	...
11th Dec., 1886	North-Western (b)	1,869	5,87,417	314	1,869	4,37,161	234	1,97,28,447	305	1,65,37,925	257	...	31,90,522
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,653	46	36	1,822	51	44,731	36	57,338	46	12,607	...
4th ditto	Dacca	86	2,855	38	86	5,584	65	60,617	30	1,66,915	55	1,06,298	...
27th Nov., 1886	Jorhat	25	934	37	30	619	21	24,093	28	26,257	25	2,164	...
4th Dec., 1886	Bilaspur-Etawah (Kutni-Umaria Section)	...	...	...	38	2,652	70	...	...	(d)4,235	28	4,235	...
	TOTAL	3,309	8,92,766	270	3,378	7,56,526	224	2,74,72,235	244	2,57,49,997	221	...	17,22,238
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,031	37,19,775	337	11,352	35,54,537	313	11,19,73,267	295	11,43,91,161	296	24,17,894	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,36,844	150	5,76,42,809	149	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,50,36,423	145	5,67,48,352	147	17,11,929	..
	Assisted Companies.												
4th Dec., 1886	Bengal Central	125	10,330	83	125	9,993	80	3,32,287	77	3,70,435	86	38,148	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,237	63	67	4,052	60	1,56,939	67	2,09,923	91	52,984	...
27th Nov., 1886	Assam	78	6,172	79	78	7,282	93	1,66,570	59	2,25,857	80	59,287	...
4th Dec., 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	36,076	119	303	54,000	178	9,95,943	95	12,81,158	123	2,85,215	...
11th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,636	208	22	3,934	177	1,65,853	216	1,59,082	208	...	6,771
	TOTAL	595	61,451	103	595	79,261	133	18,17,592	88	22,46,455	109	4,28,863	...
	Native States.												
4th Dec., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,351	95	193	23,193	120	6,23,786	93	6,46,858	97	23,072	...
11th ditto	Jodhpore	64	5,818	91	64	5,000	78	1,14,461	52	1,39,880	63	25,419	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	32,133	266	208	25,199	121	7,60,182	181	9,52,222	133	1,92,040	...
27th Nov., 1886	Mysore	140	8,365	60	140	8,637	62	2,96,270	61	3,18,300	66	22,030	...
11th Dec., 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,183	74	16	710	44	29,037	53	37,576	68	8,539	...
4th ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	51	1,342	26	...	..	26,186	30	26,186	...
	TOTAL	534	65,850	123	672	64,081	95	18,23,736	98	21,21,022	95	2,97,286	...

(a) Including the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Including the Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
(c) Receipts from 16th June to 27th November, 1886.
(d) Receipts from 31st October to 27th November, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1886.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	11	12	23	41·41 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	40·55 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	18	23	41	
From 2 to 10 years	30	16	46		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	30		...	...	...	...	46	30	76	
" 10 " 20 "	115	39	154		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	16	90		...	...	...	...	189	55	244	
" 20 " 30 "	189	87	276		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	62	187		...	...	...	...	314	149	463	
" 30 " 40 "	20	8	28		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	23		...	...	...	...	36	15	51	
" 40 " 50 "	2	1	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
Above 50 "	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Orissa	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Western Bengal	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
Central ditto	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar	113	56	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	18	52	...	...	...	...	...	147	74	221	
North-Western Provinces	137	73	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	63	173	...	...	...	...	...	247	136	383	
Oudh	86	18	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	23	111	...	...	...	...	...	174	41	215	
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Punjab	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	
Nepal and Native Estates	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	..	...	...	...	10	6	16	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	..	...	...	9	7	16	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Brahmins, and high castes	63	21	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	62	...	...	...	...	...	103	43	146	
Hindoos: Agriculturists	63	17	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	22	81	...	...	...	...	...	122	39	161	
Hindoos: Artisans	82	38	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	61	...	...	...	...	...	126	55	181	
Hindoos: Low castes	108	57	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	31	97	...	...	...	...	...	174	88	262	
Musulmans	50	30	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	52	...	...	...	...	...	81	51	132	
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Hindoos	525	225	750
2 Musulmans	81	51	132
3 Christians	1	...	1
Total	607	276	883

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd DECEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight but seasonable rain during the past week in the Madras Presidency and the Deccan, and local showers in Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad.

Some damage has been occasioned by the late heavy rains in a few districts of Madras and Bombay, while in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces more rain would be beneficial, but on the whole the *rabi* crops are in good condition and promise well. In the Punjab rain is much needed to complete the *rabi* sowings.

Harvesting of the *kharif* crops continues in progress in the Bombay districts and Hyderabad, and the winter rice is being reaped in Burma, Bengal, and Assam with prospects of a fair outturn. Elsewhere the autumn harvest has been completed.

Prices are rising in parts of the Punjab and are generally steady elsewhere.

Cholera and fever are still prevalent in Bengal, though less severe, and smallpox exists in Madras, Bombay, and at Peshawar. Elsewhere the public health is fair.

Cattle-disease is reported from Madras, Bombay, Burma and most of the other provinces, but is nowhere serious.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 22nd)		
Bellary	This week ·05 Last week ·22	Standing crops generally fair, but in parts of one taluk paddy withering. *Dholl* affected by insects and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains and sugarcane, yield average. Fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	·12	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, outturn average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam	This week ·95 Last week 3·08	Paddy, both standing and reaped, affected by last week's heavy rain in two taluks. Smallpox slight in three taluks. Fever and cattle-disease in one. Cholera exists.
Kistna	This week ·92 Last week ·90	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn middling. River 2·2 feet over anicut. Fever in five and cholera in four taluks. Cattle-disease rather severe in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	·04	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	·12	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn, paddy and *ragi*, generally above average. Rest about average. Fever in three taluks; smallpox and cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	·05	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	This week ·03 Last week ·47	Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	·53	Standing crops second crop paddy earing. Harvest paddy, outturn average. Fever in one, smallpox slight in seven, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Travancore	·59	Standing crops paddy in ear. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—		
Karachi	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year; *kharif* harvesting almost completed; fever in 12 and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32 and in Mirpur Batoro 46 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . . .	*Kharif* harvesting still in progress in some talukas; *rabi* cultivation good; river at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 37, rice white 20, and red 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops promising; one case of cholera in city fatal; wheat 23 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . . .	Public health generally fair; cattle-disease in Dehgam; operations of *rabi* sowing and *kharif* harvesting in progress; *bajri* 33, wheat 18 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat	. . . . .	Crops healthy; fever, cough and smallpox in Bardoli and fever in Mandavi; *jowari* 36 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	. . . . .	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; *kharif* threshing commenced in some places; public health generally good. Wheat $25\frac{7}{8}$, *bajri* $33\frac{9}{16}$ and rice $17\frac{17}{20}$ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature; *nil* on 15th and 16th, 2° cool on 17th, rose to 3° warm on 18th, and gradually fell to 1° cool on 21st; vapour in air excessive on 15th and 18th and normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona	Light showers in Junnar, Indarpur, Sirur and Maval talukas.	*Rabi* crops in good condition; public health generally good; *bajra* 42 and *jowari* 60 pounds in the district, and *bajra* 37, *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain chiefly in South.	Late heavy rain destructive to farmers on river sides in Sheogaon where sheep and grain have been washed away; but generally beneficial in other places; *bajra* average 54 and *jowari* 68 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Barsi 1·66, Madha 1·2, Karmala 1·90, Pandharpur ·04, Sangola ·10, Malsiras 1·9.	Cotton crop very inferior; other *kharif* crops pretty good; *rabi* crops generally doing well; public health good; *jowari* 71½ and *bajri* 51¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Mugud ·10, Hubli ·30, Bankapur ·03, Navalgund ·73, Mundargi ·20, Ron ·29, Nargund 1·0.	Harvesting of rice and *jowari* in progress; cotton crop generally good, expect in Nargund and Mundargi; wheat generally good; slight cattle-disease in Kod; fever in some talukas; *jowari* 59½ and rice 24¾ pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Sidapur ·27, Mundgod and Yellapur ·18, Haliyal ·22, Supa ·45.	Rice and betel-nut harvest continue above Ghats. Fever in four and slight cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health fair; measles in Gondal, Jetpur and Porbunder; early crops all brought into grain yard; late crops in good condition. Wheat 25, *bajra* 24 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Standing crops slightly damaged by rain and blight in parts of Ahmednagar and Bijapur, but in good condition, elsewhere fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 22nd).		
Chittagong (Dec. 21st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues; outturn of chhota *dhan* good. Winter crops being transplated. Prices stationary. General health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Winter crops doing well. *Boro* paddy being planted. Sporadic cholera in several parts of district.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Public health good, but sporadic fever and cholera continue.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather clear. Cutting of *aman* continues; outturn good. Winter crops doing well. Less fever, some cholera.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Aman* being cut. Prospects of *rabi* and indigo good. Some cholera.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aman* being harvested. Winter crops promising. Cholera abating in Serajgunge; a few cases reported in Pubna town.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane progressing. Cholera reported from six thanas and cattle-disease from two.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* in progress. *Rabi* crops look well. Public health improving.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Rice harvest yielding fairly. *Rabi* crops promising. Fever abating, but sporadic cholera still prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Prospects of *rabi* good. Public health indifferent.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest in progress and comes up to expectations. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cholera still hangs about.
Monghyr	. . . .	Weather very favourable. Poppy coming on nicely and prospects continue good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Rice being harvested. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prospects good. Public health has much improved.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Poppy and tobacco looking well. Prices falling. Public health generaly good.
Mozuffarpore	. . . .	Poppy very promising.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice in progress. Prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops favourable. Prices stationary. Fever still reported. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops excellent. Poppy, cotton and castor plants growing well. *Rahar* flowering. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold. Prospects good. Rice giving good outturn. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad	. . . .	Poppy greatly benefited by late rain; weeding in progress; lower land crop in places looking yellow.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice nearly completed. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy excellent. A few cases of fever and smallpox reported from head-quarters sub-division. Cattle-disease decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Rice being harvested. Outturn fair. Sowing of *dolna* rice has commenced. Price of rice unchanged. *Rabi* growing fairly. Fever prevails.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week. Weather seasonably cold. *Aman* harvest is in full progress, and is generally expected to yield well. *Rabi* and poppy crops generally promise well. No marked change in price of rice since last week. Public health improving, but fever and cholera are still prevalent in many places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 22nd)		
Benares (Dec. 21st)	. . . . .	Weather bright, and cold increasing. Agricultural prospects favourable. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady. The public health is generally good. Some cases of cattle-disease are reported from the Sadar.
Gorakhpore („ 20th)	. . . . .	*Rabi* looking well. Prices slightly risen. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	*Nil*	Weather very cold. *Rabi* crops have germinated well and are being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 20th)	. . . . .	Weather clear. Irrigation of *rabi* going on. Poppy being weeded. Crops look well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Rai Barelli („ 20th)	. . . . .	Weather cold, with westerly wind. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera reported from tahsil Dighijaiganj
Pertabgarh („ 21st)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects continue good. Prices almost stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	About 1·0 in Meja tahsil; none elsewhere.	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Markets fully stocked. Prices show a tendency to fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* being irrigated and thriving. Poppy healthy and vigorous everywhere. Prices slightly risen. Fever in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	. . . . .	*Rabi* and second poppy sowings are germinating. Markets well supplied. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy. Irrigation of *rabi* in progress. *Poppy* crops thriving. Prices have a tendency to rise. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . . .	Everything flourishing.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Slight rise in prices. Public health fair. Fever decreasing. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . . .	Weather fine and cold. Rain required for *rabi* crops now springing up. Prices stationary. Health good. Cattle-disease very little.
Agra („ 20th)	*Nil*	Rain is now needed. Irrigation going on. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	·80	Rain beneficial to crops. Prices slightly risen. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. *Rabi* sowings thriving. Reaping of rice crop nearly finished. Cane-pressing in progress. Markets steady. Supplies plentiful. Cholera and fever abating. Public health generally good.
Meerut („ 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Rain much wanted. Crops so far flourishing. Prices of food-grains risen seriously; white wheat 14½, red wheat 15½ seers per rupee. Supplies from outside scanty.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold. Slight showers in some places, but more rain required in Northern and Western districts for the *rabi* crops. Prospects continue favourable. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(Dec. 22nd)		
Delhi	. . . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* crops promising.
Hissar . . .	. . . . .	Report not received.
Umballa . . .	. . . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Jullundur . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *Rabi* sowings.
Amritsar . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Rawalpindi . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* prospects average.
Shahpur . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices high and stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Mooltan . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* sowings almost finished.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	. . . . .	Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain; rain much wanted in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. Smallpox prevalent in Peshawar, elsewhere health good. Prices rising in Amritsur, Sialkot, Lahore and Rawalpindi districts. Fluctuating in Delhi and Mooltan. Stationary elsewhere. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed.